Mr. McCullough.

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

LABOUR REPORT

No. 53, 1967

Prepared under instructions from the Right Honourable the Treasurer by

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COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

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PREFACE

This Labour Report, which is the fifty-third of the series issued by this Bureau, contains detailed statistics for the year 1967, in addition to providing comparisons with previous years.

The Report follows in the main the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement. The subject-matter has been divided into five chapters, namely, Retail Prices and Price Indexes; Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes; Wages and Hours; Employment and Unemployment (including Industrial Disputes); and Labour organisations.

New material in this issue includes the results of a Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours, October 1967. These are shown in Chapter III. The work force results of the Population Census 1966 and the results of sample surveys of multiple jobholding, August 1967 are included in Chapter IV. In the Appendix new sections have been included to show details of, the December 1968 'link' and change of reference base in the Consumer Price Index; the Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building; and the Labour Force Survey.

I thank the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians for their assistance in collecting statistics contained in this Report. My thanks are also tendered to employers, trade union secretaries, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments and others who readily supplied the information.

K. M. ARCHER

Commonwealth Statistician

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,

Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, December 1969

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CHAPTER 1. RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Collection of retail price information

Retail prices of food and groceries and average rentals of houses for years extending back to the year 1901 have been collected by the Commonwealth Statistician, and in some cases were recorded by the Statisticians of various States for earlier years.

Retail prices of a more extensive range of commodities (including clothing) and certain services in common demand have been ascertained at frequent and regular intervals since 1923. Comparable information is available for the month of November in each year from 1914 to 1922 for each of the six State capital cities.

The range of items for which retail price data is obtained was considerably extended in 1948 and in later years.

The retail prices of food and groceries in approximately two hundred towns throughout Australia were collected as at November of each year from 1913 to 1942, when collection was discontinued.

The manner in which the main body of commodity prices used in the retail price indexes are ascertained and certain methods adopted to ensure their accuracy and comparability from period to period are briefly as follows.

(i) Representative and reputable retailers are selected for each city covered by the indexes and are required to furnish information as to prices (monthly in respect of food and groceries and quarterly in respect of other items). Prices for each item are obtained where practicable from ten or more retailers in each of the capital cities. Whenever necessary, supplementary information is obtained from other retailers.

(ii) Information is collected under authority of the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905–1966, which requires that information be supplied accurately and promptly and ensures that particulars supplied by individual retailers will not be divulged to any other person or government authority. Penalties are provided against failure to supply information, against supplying false information and against failure to answer truthfully any question asked by an authorised officer in respect of the contents of any return.

(iii) The actual collection of information is carried out by qualified Field Officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics working under the supervision of the Statisticians of the respective States. These Field Officers have very wide powers of investigation, including entry of premises and inspection of goods, records, etc.

(iv) The Field Officers not only receive and check returns but visit the retail shops concerned to obtain requisite information. In respect of some articles, where variation of quality may be considerable, Field Officers are equipped with samples of the goods used for price comparisons. In such cases the Field Officers visit every retail informant at each quarterly collection and personally inspect the relevant goods and prices thereof.

(v) Before each quarterly collection Supervising Field Officers review the standards of the whole of the items for which prices are collected, after making extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. These Supervising Field Officers periodically accompany Field Officers at their price collections and check their work. This not only ensures accuracy and assiduity but also that all Field Officers work on uniform lines and that, as far as care and effort can make it possible, prices are recorded for representative goods of constant quality.

(vi) The lists of items and the standards thereof are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Where such changes become necessary, suitable adjustments are made in computing the retail price indexes to ensure that they reflect changes in price with due precision and that they are not vitiated by the influence of other changes. Because of rapidly changing conditions since 1948, prices have been ascertained for an extended list of items. The purpose of this is to ensure that the indexes are kept representative of changes in current patterns of household expenditures and reliable within their definitions.

(vii) Returns of rents for unfurnished houses of four, five and six rooms are made at the middle of each quarter by a representative number (ranging up to thirty) of house agents in each State capital city covered by the indexes. In addition, particulars are obtained as to costs of building new houses, rates and other charges for local government services including water supply and sewerage, prices of materials for repairs and maintenance, and weekly payments for houses let by government housing authorities. This information provides a broadly based housing component in the Consumer Price Index.

Nature of retail price indexes

1. General

The basic principle of a retail price index is relatively simple. It is to select commodities representative of the field to be covered and to combine their prices at regular intervals in accordance with their relative importance in that field. The aim is to measure the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole.

In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

In the simplest method of compiling retail price indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed quantity or 'weight', the product being an 'expenditure'. The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an 'aggregate expenditure'. The 'aggregate expenditures' for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or 'base' period by an appropriate number (e.g. 100 or 1,000), and calculating index numbers to that base by the proportion which the aggregate of each period bears to the aggregate of the base period. A useful alternative method is to calculate for each item a ratio or 'price relative' showing the price of that item relative to its price in the selected or base period, and to combine all these price relatives into a single index using fixed 'expenditure weights'. Applied to the same basic data, both methods yield the same result. The mathematical formulae are convertible one to the other.

2. Weighting

Weighting is the process by which the prices of commodities are combined into an index in accordance with their relative importance in the field to be covered; which field, in the case of retail price indexes, is usually that of household expenditure.

Obviously, price changes of major items affect household expenditure more than do price changes (in like ratio) of minor items. A 10 per cent rise in the price of butter, for example, will have a greater effect on household expenditure than a 10 per cent rise in the price of sardines. Items are therefore assigned appropriate 'weights' which are used as multipliers in the computation of the index. These may be 'quantity weights' obtained from estimates of household consumption, or 'expenditure (i.e. value) weights' obtained from estimates of the relative importance of the items in household expenditure.

Present-day retail price indexes usually embrace a wide and complex range of goods and services. It is customary to assist users of price indexes by describing the weights, whatever their source, in the form of percentages contributed by the items to the total index in the base period (or in some other specified significant period).

The period from which the weighting pattern is derived does not necessarily coincide with the reference base adopted in calculating and presenting index numbers. Frequently, for example, data extending over several years is used as the basis of weighting, in order to smooth out short-term fluctuations in consumption. The purpose is to establish a weighting pattern that is broadly representative of consumption over the period covered by the index. In practice, the effect of small, or even substantial differences in weighting is often slight, and is only likely to be of moment when the commodities affected show a price movement markedly different from that of other commodities.

3. The list of items

The list of items must be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times. It is deemed better to limit the list to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. Similarly, many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded. The list therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. It does not imply that any particular goods or any selected grades or quantities of these goods should enter into determination of a basic or living wage. The lists used are simply selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations. The items are representative of the fields covered, and the proportions approximate to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained.

4. Essential features

Apart from clear thinking, common sense and sound arithmetic, the prime essentials in compiling a retail price index are therefore:

(*a*) that prices be accurately ascertained at regular intervals for goods of constant grade and quality;
(*b*) that the list of items be as representative as possible of the field to be covered;
(*c*) that the weights be in approximate proportion to quantities actually used in the selected field.

5. Effects of changing conditions on indexes

Technological development and changes in fashion render it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as nearly as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the prices of the new items as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

The problem of maintaining an index adequately representative of current usage has intensified since 1950 because of major changes in the pattern of household expenditure and in modes of living. In consequence the Consumer Price Index was devised as a series of linked indexes. (*See* Consumer Price Index, para. 1 on page 5 and para. 2 on page 6.)

Purpose and use of retail price indexes

1. General

Retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used as indicating proportionate variations in cost of a constant standard of living, they do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute

cost of changes in the standard of living. Strictly speaking they measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the selected list of items included in the index. In a broad sense, they measure proportionate change in retail price levels within the field they represent. (*See also* '(i) *General*' on page 7.)

2. Price indexes for individual cities

Retail price indexes measure average variations in prices for specified cities individually. They measure proportionate changes from one time to another and not differences in price levels as between cities nor comparative costs of living in different cities. The problems of measuring comparative retail price levels and comparative living costs between cities at any point of time are matters for separate consideration apart from retail price indexes.

3. Price indexes and purchasing power

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the 'purchasing power of money'. Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items of the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users, on the facts of the case, and in the light of the definition of the index. It is impossible to compile a single general measure that will show, for all purposes and in all classes of transactions, the change in the value of money from one time to another.

4. Use of price indexes by industrial tribunals

Retail price indexes are sometimes used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages. These authorities themselves decide, however, what use (if any) they make of available indexes or whether they desire the Statistician to compile a special index or adapt an existing index to suit their purposes. It is not the practice for the Statistician to express any view as to whether such tribunals should use retail price indexes in their deliberations. In the normal course of his duties the Statistician compiles and publishes various price indexes, states what they measure, explains how they are constructed, and gives evidence or public information when required. His function in this regard is frequently misunderstood. It is sometimes erroneously supposed that certain basic wages are determined by ascertaining the aggregate cost of the list of items included by the Statistician in a retail price index, or by calculating separate components of the wage from the aggregate cost of the items in separate groups of such an index. The actual position is briefly as follows.

(i) Tribunals determine a basic wage in the light of relevant evidence, presented by the parties, usually covering a wide range of economic conditions. This may, or may not, include evidence on changes in price levels.

(ii) In some cases it may be provided by statute or by judgment of the tribunal that the total wage thus determined shall be adjusted for price change in ratio to the overall movement in a specified retail price index.

The practices followed in the past and at present in Commonwealth jurisdiction and in the various States are described in Chapter 3.

Previous retail price indexes

1. General

Five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. These indexes were.

(i) *The 'A' Series Index* (covering food, groceries and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June 1938. From 1913 to May 1933 this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain localities.

(ii) *The 'B' Series Index* (covering food, groceries and rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until the December quarter 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the 'C' Series Index and was designed to replace the 'A' Series Index for general statistical purposes. The 'B' Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connection with the adjustment of wages. Its publication was discontinued as from the December quarter 1953.

(iii) *The 'C' Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May 1934 to August 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December quarter 1960. For certain transitional purposes a 'C' Series Index was issued for March, June and September quarters of 1961 (*see* Section III. of appendix to Labour Report No. 48, 1960).

(iv) *The 'D' Series Index*, derived by combining the 'A' and 'C' Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May 1933 to May 1934 and then discontinued.

(v) *The Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952–53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June quarter 1960.

An index of retail price movements from 1901 to 1967 is shown on page 35 of this Labour Report. It is derived by linking together successive indexes (the 'A' Series, the 'C' Series, and the Consumer Price Index) available for that period.

2. The 'Court' Index

In 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration introduced a 'Court' Index for the purpose of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage within its jurisdiction. A 'Court' Index (Second Series) was created by the Court in 1946 and a 'Court' Index (Third Series) in November 1950 to provide for automatic adjustment of the increased amounts of adjustable basic wage then determined by the Court at those dates. By decision of the Court the 'Court' Index ceased to be issued by the Industrial Registrar as at the December quarter 1953. These 'Court' Indexes were an arithmetical conversion of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index.

Consumer Price Index

SPECIAL NOTE. *The description below refers to the Consumer Price Index up to and including December quarter 1968. For periods after December quarter 1968 reference should be made to Section XV of the Appendix. The reference base year has also been changed to 1966–67 = 100.0. For further details reference should be made to Sections XVI and XVII of the Appendix.*

1. Introduction

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. Initially, series were compiled for the six State capital cities, with a series for Canberra being first published in 1964.

The title 'Consumer Price Index' is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. A longer but more completely descriptive title would be 'Consumer Series Retail Price Index Numbers'. For practical purposes the terms 'retail prices' and 'consumer prices' are synonymous. The Consumer Price Index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households in the aggregate. (*See* '(i) *General*' on page 7.)

The incidence and frequency of changes in the pattern of household expenditure since 1950 have been such as to render it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes

introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals between 1949 and 1964. For this period, to obtain a continuously representative measure of retail price change, these now necessarily replace the types of indexes which had a constant list of items and a constant set of weights and kept them unchanged for extensive periods. The Consumer Price Index therefore consists of a sequence of five short term Retail Price Indexes chain-linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, and December quarter 1963, into one series with reference base year 1952–53 = 100.0.

2. Origin

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, first adopted in 1921, were slightly revised by Conference of Statisticians in 1936, but otherwise continued almost unchanged until the index was discontinued in 1960. The reasons for this, and the circumstances which led to the present Consumer Price Index, appear from ensuing paragraphs.

From the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948, periodic policy changes in various war-time controls (including rationing) caused recurrent changes in consumption and in the pattern of expenditure. This rendered changes desirable but made it impracticable either to produce a new index, or to revise the old one, on any basis that would render the index more representative than it already was of the changing pattern of household expenditure in those years. When commodity rationing had virtually ceased in the latter part of 1948, action was taken by the Statistician to collect price data of about 100 additional items and to gather information as to current consumption and expenditure patterns. This was done to facilitate review of the component items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, in the light of the new pattern of wage-earner expenditure and consumption that appeared to be then emerging. But there supervened, in the next few years, conditions which caused wide price dispersion coupled with a very rapid rise in prices and a new sequence of changes in consumption and in the pattern of wage earner expenditure. Under these conditions it was not possible to devise any new weighting pattern likely to be more continuously representative of conditions then current than was the existing 'C' Series Index on the 1936 revision.

A Conference of Statisticians considered the matter in June 1953 and resolved (in part) as follows.

> '(*a*) That, in view of the persistence of recurrent changes in the pattern of consumer expenditure in the post-war period, it is undesirable to make a general revision of the list of items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index at present, unless industrial tribunals expressly desire some revision for special purposes.
>
> (*b*) That an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure.'

The 'C' Series Index continued to be compiled on its pre-war basis without significant change in procedures. The Interim Retail Price Index was introduced in 1954 and continued until March quarter 1960.

The Interim Index was a transitional index designed to measure retail price variations on the 'C' Series model in terms of post-war consumption weights, as emerging in the early 1950s. It embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the 'C' Series Index, but it did not take into account successive major changes in the pattern of expenditure and modes of living that occurred between 1950 and 1960. These changes could not, in fact, be detected and measured promptly, and incorporated into an index, concurrently with their happening. Nor was it envisaged as desirable to adopt fundamentally new procedures in price index construction until it was fully evident that far-reaching procedural changes were necessary to meet the situation.

In this period, home-owning largely replaced house-renting, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, and various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use. The impact of these (and other) changes in usage upon the pattern of household expenditure was heightened by

disparate movements in prices. Together they rendered nugatory the attempt to meet the situation by devising a single Interim Retail Price Index. As studies progressed and new data became available, it was clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price changes at all times throughout the post-war period. In consequence, the situation was met by compiling the Consumer Price Index constructed as a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at short intervals.

3. Purpose, scope, and composition

(i) *General.* The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditures of wage-earner households. The weighting pattern relates to estimated aggregates of wage-earner household expenditures and not to estimated expenditures of an 'average' or individual household of specified size, type, or mode of living. In this way it is possible to give appropriate representation to owner-occupied houses as well as rented houses and to include motor cars, television sets, and other major expenditures which relate to some households and not to others.

Consumer (retail) price indexes are sometimes loosely called 'cost of living indexes' and are thought to measure changes in the 'cost of living'. Neither the Consumer Price Index, nor any other retail price index, measures changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But the change in prices of goods and services is a very important part of the change in the cost of living and this part is measured by consumer (retail) price indexes. (*See also* 1. General on page 3.)

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups:

Food
Clothing and Drapery
Housing
Household Supplies and Equipment
Miscellaneous.

These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. Prices are collected regularly for specified quantities and qualities of a large and representative selection of commodities and services. Movements in the prices of these items, when combined in suitable proportions, provide a representative measure of price change as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households.

The index is designed only to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups and the total of the groups in the index. Minor sub-groups of the index or any specially selected items do not necessarily provide comprehensive and valid measures of price changes within their own particular fields. Nor would they necessarily measure the relative influence of those classes of items in aggregate variations in prices. These are separate problems beyond the functions of the Consumer Price Index.

(ii) *Composition and weighting.* A comprehensive view of the present composition and weighting of the Consumer Price Index is given in the table on page 8 and a more detailed table including the list of items and their weights appears on pages 28–34. The weights shown are those comprised in the index for the six State capital cities combined. Broadly, they are in proportion to estimated consumption in 1961–62 (*see* '(iii) *Basis of weighting*' on page 10) valued at the relevant prices of December quarter 1963. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from December quarter 1963 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT DECEMBER QUARTER 1963
FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

Group, section, etc.	Percentage weight	
	Section, etc.	Group
FOOD—		32.1
Cereal Products—Bread, flour, biscuits, rice and breakfast foods	4.0	
Dairy Produce—Milk, cheese, butter and eggs	7.1	
Potatoes, Onions, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—		
Potatoes and onions, canned and dried fruits, and canned and frozen vegetables	1.9	
Soft Drink, Ice Cream and Confectionery	4.0	
Other (except Meat)—Sugar, jam, margarine, tea, coffee, baby foods, and sundry canned and other foods	4.1	
Meat—Butcher's (beef, mutton, lamb and pork)	9.1	
Processed (bacon, smallgoods and canned meat)	1.9	
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—		16.9
Men's Clothing	4.1	
Women's Clothing	6.5	
Boys' Clothing	0.6	
Girls' Clothing	1.0	
Piecegoods, etc.—wool, cotton, and rayon cloth, nursery squares and knitting wool	1.0	
Footwear—men's, women's and children's	2.7	
Household Drapery—bedclothes, towels, tablecloth, etc.	1.0	
HOUSING—		12.6
Rent—Privately owned houses	2.8	
Government owned houses	0.8	
Home Ownership—House price	5.2	
Rates	2.6	
Repairs and maintenance	1.2	
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—		14.5
Fuel and Light—Electricity	2.4	
Gas	1.3	
Other (firewood and kerosene)	0.9	
Household Appliances—Refrigerator, washing machine, stoves, radio set, television set, vacuum cleaner, electric iron, etc.	3.6	
Other Household Articles—		
Furniture and Floor Coverings	2.2	
Kitchen and Other Utensils, Gardening and Small Tools	0.9	
Household Sundries (household soaps, etc.)	1.0	
Personal Requisites (toilet soap, cosmetics, etc.)	1.1	
Proprietary Medicines	1.0	
School Requisites	0.1	
MISCELLANEOUS—		23.9
Transport—Fares—Train	1.2	
Tram and bus	1.9	
Private Motoring—Car purchase	3.0	
Car operation	4.4	
Tobacco and Cigarettes	3.9	
Beer	3.8	
Services—Hairdressing (haircuts, wave, etc.)	0.7	
Drycleaning	0.5	
Shoe repairs	0.3	
Postal and telephone services	0.9	
Other—Radio and television operation	1.3	
Cinema admission	0.7	
Newspapers and weekly magazines	1.3	
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

NOTE. The weights should not be regarded as dissecting total household expenditure into its component parts (*see* page 12)

(iii) *Index numbers compiled.* The index has been compiled for each quarter from September quarter 1948, and for each financial year from 1948–49. (*See* tables on pages 19–27.)

'All Groups' index numbers, and Group index numbers for each of the five major groups, are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, and for Canberra. The reference base for each of these indexes is: Year 1952–53 = 100.0. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

The separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

The index for the six State capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes. From the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. December quarter 1963) the relative weighting of the cities concerned is in proportion to their populations at the 1961 Census. These were as follows:

	'000
Sydney	2,183
Melbourne	1,912
Brisbane	622
Adelaide	588
Perth	420
Hobart	116
Total	**5,841**

4. Structure

(i) *A chain of linked indexes.* Substantial changes have occurred in consumer usage and patterns of expenditure since the 1939–45 War. In order to keep the weighting pattern representative of current expenditures it has been necessary to construct indexes with additional items and changes in the weighting pattern at intervals, rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights that remained unchanged throughout the whole period covered. For the six State capital cities, five series for short periods (namely, from September quarter 1948 to June quarter 1952; from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956; from June quarter 1956 to March quarter 1960; from March quarter 1960 to December quarter 1963; and from December quarter 1963 onwards) have therefore been constructed and linked to form a continuous retail price index series known as the Consumer Price Index.

The changes effected in the March quarter 1960 link in the six State capital cities were those associated with the introduction of television into the index. In Canberra, television did not operate until 1962 and the inclusion of this item in the index series for Canberra was incorporated in the link of December quarter 1963. With this exception, the points of linking and the nature of changes in composition and weighting effected at these points of time have been the same for Canberra as for the six State capital cities.

During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged. At times of linking, the weighting pattern was altered and new items (mainly ones that had become significant in household expenditure) were introduced. (*See* table on page 11.) Under this method, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter. The process of linking ensures that the index reflects only price variations and not differences in cost of the old and new lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not, of itself, raise or lower the level of the index.

(ii) *Comparison of the linked series.* The Consumer Price Index is a chain of 'fixed weight aggregative' indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June

quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960 and December quarter 1963. The principal changes have been:

(*a*) the introduction of private motoring (June quarter 1952), of television (March quarter 1960 for the six State capital cities and December quarter 1963 for Canberra) and the introduction of furniture (December quarter 1963);

(*b*) altered proportions of houses under the various modes of occupancy (June quarters 1952 and 1956 and December quarter 1963); and

(*c*) changes in weights of fuel and fares (June quarters 1952 and 1956 and December quarter 1963) and of private motoring (June quarter 1956 and December quarter 1963).

It is envisaged that future links will be made in the index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary to do so.

The table on page 11 indicates group and sub-group weighting patterns in the index at the beginning of each linked period together with the proportionate contribution of specified sections at the end of each of the first four linked periods. The differences between the proportions at the beginning and end of each linked period reflect disparate price movements over that period. The differences in proportions between the end of one period and the beginning of the next reflect changes in composition or weighting.

(iii) *Basis of weighting*. For most of the items included in the index, the weights used from the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. from December quarter 1963) are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1957-58 to 1961–62. The pattern of consumption of the years 1952–53 to 1956–57 was the basis for such items for periods up to December quarter 1963. In some important fields, weights relevant to short-term conditions have been used in each of the linked series which constitute the Consumer Price Index. The principal fields affected are Fuel and Light, Transport, Household Appliances, and Housing.

The resultant sets of index weights are broadly typical of the patterns of consumption of:

1948–49: for periods up to June quarter 1952;
1952–53: for periods from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956;
1956–57: for periods from June quarter 1956 to March quarter 1960;
1956–57 (adjusted to incorporate television in the case of the six State capital cities): for periods from March quarter 1960 to December quarter 1963);
1961–62: for periods from December quarter 1963.

The sets of weights used for the successive periods covered by the index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the Population Censuses, the Censuses of Retail Establishments and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

In the main, the weights for items are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. The principal exceptions are:

(*a*) The proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses, and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, are as estimated for wage and salary-earner households (in the individual cities).

(*b*) The weights for private motoring, tobacco and cigarettes, beer and some services have been adapted to accord with notional estimates of expenditure by wage-earner households.

(*c*) Local weights for the individual cities are used for some items.

A common pattern of consumption for all cities is used as the basis of weighting in most fields of the index. But there are some important exceptions. Local weights for individual cities are used for the following:

(*a*) *Housing*. As described above.

(*b*) *Fuel and Light, and Fares*. The weight for each item included is as estimated from particulars of consumption, revenue, etc., in the individual cities. For each item the several price series used, and their combining weights, are representative of local usage.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPARISON OF THE FIVE LINKED SERIES

For interpretation of this table *see* paragraph 4 (ii) on page 9

Group, etc.	Percentage contribution to Total Index (Weighted Average of Six State Capital Cities)								
	First linked series		Second linked series		Third linked series		Fourth linked series		Fifth linked series
	June quarter 1949(*a*)	June quarter 1952	June quarter 1952	June quarter 1956	June quarter 1956	March quarter 1960	March quarter 1960	December quarter 1963	December quarter 1963
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Food Group	31.3	35.7	33.6	34.3	33.7	33.0	32.1	31.6	32.1
Clothing and Drapery Group	22.8	23.0	21.6	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.0	18.8	16.9
Housing Group—									
Home Ownership	5.4	5.1	6.5	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	9.0
Rent of Privately Owned Houses	5.7 } 11.4	3.9 } 9.2	2.2 } 9.4	2.5 } 10.5	1.8 } 10.5	2.0 } 11.0	2.0 } 10.7	2.7 } 12.0	2.8 } 12.6
Rent of Government Owned Houses	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Household Supplies and Equipment Group—									
Fuel and Light	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6
Household Appliances	4.2 } 13.1	3.6 } 12.2	3.3 } 11.7	2.8 } 10.9	2.7 } 11.6	2.5 } 11.5	4.5 } 13.2	4.0 } 12.6	3.6 } 14.5
Other Household Articles	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	6.3 (*c*)
Miscellaneous Group—									
Transport—Fares (train, tram and bus)	6.3	6.1	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	3.1
Private Motoring	(*b*)	(*b*)	6.1	5.8	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	7.4
Tobacco and Cigarettes	5.6	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9
Beer	4.6 } 21.4	4.2 } 19.9	4.0 } 23.7	4.5 } 24.3	4.4 } 24.5	4.2 } 25.0	4.1 } 25.0	4.1 } 25.0	3.8 } 23.9
Services, Cinema, Radio and Television Licences, and Newspapers, etc.	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(*a*) Originally compiled as start of first linked series. This series subsequently taken back (on this basis) to September quarter 1948. (*b*) Not included. (*c*) Furniture included as from December quarter 1963, with percentage contribution to total index of 1.7 per cent.

(*c*) *Meat.* In Brisbane and Hobart (only) the sub-sections beef, mutton, lamb and pork are combined in local proportions.

(*d*) *Private Motoring.* In Canberra, the weight for the motoring section is higher than the common weight used in the State capital cities, in accordance with the higher level of consumption estimated for Canberra.

(*e*) For some minor items in one or more cities.

Basic data for many of the item weights were obtained initially from particulars of quantities consumed. Refinements were made where necessary so that item weights would reflect the approximate relative importance of the items (sometimes including similar items not directly priced) in terms of expenditure. Group and section weights were checked as far as possible against independent estimates of expenditure. Nevertheless, the index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings and not a dissection of total household expenditure into its component parts. The weights should not be regarded as direct estimates of the pattern of household expenditure. They differ from estimates of that kind because:

(*a*) Some items carry the weight of others not directly priced.

(*b*) Group and section weights do not necessarily include expenditure on all items that could be classified under the headings used. For example, the Fares sub-section covers only suburban travel by rail, tram and bus. It does not include travel to other cities or towns. The Food Group does not include fresh fruit or fresh vegetables other than potatoes and onions. In the Housing Group the expenditure weight for rent of privately owned houses adopts the level of rents of four, five and six roomed houses let unfurnished and it does not take account of different levels of rents for smaller or larger houses, for furnished houses, or for furnished or unfurnished flats. Home Ownership is represented only by house price, rates etc., and repairs and maintenance. Costs of land and interest charges on instalment purchase transactions are not included.

(*c*) Some fields of expenditure are not represented at all, e.g. hire-purchase charges and medical, dental, and hospital fees.

Tables showing the item and group weights of the index are provided herein to assist prospective users in an understanding of the index. The weights are designed as suitable for measuring changes in retail prices within the definition of the index, and do not purport to be valid estimates for any other purpose.

5. Prices and standards

(i) *General.* The manner in which the main body of prices used in the index are ascertained and methods used to ensure accuracy and the comparability of prices from period to period, are briefly described on pages 1 and 2 of this chapter. The following paragraphs describe in more detail certain of these aspects. Special features of particular components of the index are also dealt with in para. 6 and para. 7 on pages 13 to 18.

(ii) *Bargain and sale prices, etc.* Prices used in the index are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. 'Bargain' or 'sale' prices of imperfect goods or discontinued lines are not used.

Prices of some goods are at times, or generally, subject to special discounts, nominal trade-ins, etc. Unless the proportion of such discounts increases or decreases cumulatively the precision of the price index as a measure of ratio of price change is not materially effected. If the proportion changes significantly, its effect on transaction prices is reflected in the index.

Methods of selling are kept under review. Significant changes such as the widespread growth of self-service sales of groceries are taken into account in the index (*see* '(ii) *Groceries*' on page 13).

(iii) *Specification of standards.* To maintain comparability, prices must obviously be collected for specified standards of the commodities and services listed. In general, the standards selected are those which command a considerable volume of sales and which appear likely to remain representative.

Specifications for an item define, where applicable, the unit of quantity to be priced, the grade, quality, size, style, etc., and in some cases the brand and the particular line or model of that brand. For items (e.g. some of the staple foods) where significant variations in quality do not normally occur the specifications are fairly simple and define only the quantity and grade to be priced. For some items a number of brands, etc., are specified as acceptable equivalents. In some cases the officers engaged in collecting prices are equipped with a sample article of the specified standard to ensure uniform treatments at all times.

In the case of many manufactured goods there is a variety of brands and lines spread over a wide range of qualities and prices. For some of these no single standard is sold in sufficient quantity to be representative of the whole field. Some lines have a relatively short life before they are replaced in production by other lines. Where these circumstances exist separate specifications are prepared, and prices are collected separately, for a number of selected lines of various brands. This ensures that information on price changes is available to construct series of price relatives for use in the index.

(iv) *Continuity of standards.* As long as the articles and standards originally specified remain available and representative, there is no difficulty in compiling continuous price series. In practice, however, it often becomes necessary to alter specifications, particularly for those manufactured goods that are subject to fashion changes, technological developments, or frequent changes of model.

When a change in specifications is superficial only, or where an article can be replaced in the index by another of equivalent quality, the prices of the new article are treated as being directly comparable with the former series. That is, the new article is directly substituted for the old because no change in standard is involved.

When a change in standard occurs, the common practice is to neutralise it by the simple device of 'splicing' the price series for the new article to the prices series for the old. The level of the price series is not affected at the point of splicing. A continuous price series is built up using the old article for measuring price changes up to the time of the splice and the new article thereafter.

In some cases, simple splicing of the prices of the new article to the existing price series is not a satisfactory way of neutralising changes in standard. This situation occurs, e.g. when the price of a new model of an article reflects not only the extent of modifications but also a degree of price change, upwards or downwards, for reasons quite distinct from these modifications. In these circumstances a simple splicing of the old and new prices would eliminate the elements of pure price changes as well as the elements of change in standard. It is necessary in such cases to assess the degree of pure price change involved and reflect this in the price series before splicing.

Maintenance of continuity in prices and standards is based on assessment of relevant facts gathered by the Supervising Field Officers and specialist investigators. Manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers co-operate in this work.

Problems in this field are intensified by the growing complexity of consumer goods and by the wider coverage of the list of items of the Consumer Price Index. However, it is believed that the procedures outlined keep margins of error within relatively small limits, with no cumulative tendency in either direction. These problems continue to receive close attention.

6. Notes on some index components

(i) *General.* The procedures already described apply generally throughout the index. The following paragraphs outline certain special features of particular index sections. A comprehensive account of the Housing Group is given in para. 7 on pages 14 to 18.

(ii) *Groceries.* Prices used for groceries are obtained from both service and self-service stores. In each city the numbers of stores chosen from each type are in approximate proportion to their relative importance in retail grocery sales in that city. Regular checks are made and the proportions are varied when necessary. By these means due influence is given to each type of store in the averaging of prices.

(iii) *Seasonal Clothing Items.* Normally, summer seasonal and winter seasonal items are priced, in accordance with long standing practice, only in one relevant seasonal quarter. Price changes since the corresponding quarter of the previous year are then taken into the index. Price changes for winter and summer seasonal clothing affect the index in the June and December quarters respectively.

(iv) *Fuel and Light.* Significant changes in the weights for this section, and in the proportionate weightings of its subsections, were effected as at the links of June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, and December quarter 1963. Individual city weights are used. Present weightings are as estimated for 1961–62 by analysis of consumption statistics and by special inquiries and surveys. For the pricing of electricity and gas, particulars of rates charged under various domestic tariffs are ascertained each quarter from major distributors in each capital city. These rates are combined according to their estimated relative importance in 1961–62 in accounts of domestic consumers. Prices used are those applying to accounts issued on the 15th of the middle month of the quarter. Where discounts for prompt payment are allowed, prices net of discount are used.

(v) *Household Appliances.* Prices are ascertained for representative models of various brands. The average percentage change in prices of these models is used to vary a basic expenditure weight for each item. Generally, minor modifications in the models are regarded as not significantly affecting standards. Where distinctive and important features are added or removed, the procedures described in '(iv) Continuity of Standards' on page 13 are applied. Prices used in the index are cash prices for new articles. (*See also* '(ii) Bargain and sale prices, etc.' on page 12.) Hire purchase charges are not taken into account.

(vi) *Fares.* The item 'fares' in the index relates to train, tram and bus fares in the city and suburban areas. It does not include travel beyond the metropolitan area. Separate price indexes are compiled for train fares and for tram and bus fares. These are applied to basic expenditure weights determined for each city individually. Significant changes in weighting were effected at the links of June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956 and December quarter 1963. The present weighting is as estimated for 1961–62 in each city. For each fares index, changes in fares are ascertained for about 40 selected representative journeys. The list of journeys is revised from time to time to meet changing conditions but corresponding journeys are always used for price comparisons between successive quarters. The journeys are specified as between defined points, usually one in the city and the other in the suburbs. For tram and bus fares, points are selected at representative picking-up and setting-down points whether or not they are section stops. Journeys are chosen to give due representation to the various routes and to both short and long trips. In post-war years, buses have replaced trams on many routes, and government bus services have replaced privately-owned services. These have usually been regarded as cases of replacement by equivalent services and the specified point-to-point journeys have been 'priced' in the usual manner. For the index of train fares, prices are obtained for single and return tickets and the various periodical tickets. These are combined in fixed proportions using weights derived from ticket sales.

(vii) *Private Motoring.* New motor cars are priced in the same way as household appliances and the same procedures are followed in collection and compilation. For the remainder of the sub-section, a basic expenditure weight is distributed over the items represented in accordance with their estimated relative importance.

7. The Housing Group

Parts (i) to (vii) of this paragraph contain a detailed description of the Housing Group of the Consumer Price Index for the six State capital cities. The same principles are followed in the construction of the Housing Group of the Consumer Price Index for Canberra, but see part (viii) of this paragraph concerning special aspects of the Canberra Housing Group.

(i) *General.* The Housing Group of the index is constructed as a combination of three sectors comprising three principal modes of occupancy of unfurnished houses. Flats are

not represented in the index, but the position is being kept under review. Shares of houses and furnished dwellings are not taken into account because they have not hitherto been relatively numerous in respect of wage-earner households. The three sectors of households directly represented are:

(*a*) those renting a house from a private owner;

(*b*) those occupying a house let by a State housing authority under a government rental-housing scheme; and

(*c*) those that own or are purchasing the house which they occupy.

These are combined in appropriate proportions in each city. The combining weights used are in proportion to the numbers of wage and salary earner households in the respective sectors in each city. At times of linking, the weights have been changed. For periods up to June quarter 1952 proportions as at 1947 Census were adopted. For periods from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956 proportions as at 1954 Census were used. For periods from June quarter 1956 to December quarter 1963 the proportions as estimated for the year 1956–57 were used. For periods from December quarter 1963 the proportions are as at 1961 Census. These proportions will be reviewed periodically.

At the time of first compilation of the Consumer Price Index extensive investigations had indicated that no single housing component such as rent or house price was likely to prove adequate as a measure of price changes affecting the housing expenditure of wage-earner households in the period 1950–1960. Not only were housing price changes highly diverse but modes of house occupancy changed radically. Over a period of about seven to ten years private house renting diminished from a major to a minor mode of house occupancy. It also became evident that private house renting was unlikely to revive quickly. This made it essential to undertake the task of devising relevant measures of price changes as affecting owner-occupied houses. The method adopted was the practical one of using in the housing component those prices or charges that could be periodically ascertained for goods and services which have an important influence on housing expenditure of wage-earner households. Cost of land is not considered to be relevant to the retail price index defined herein, and is excluded. Interest charges present special difficulties of concept and measurement for which no generally acceptable solution has been found. They are not included in the index. It is considered that the resultant items included form a sufficiently broad and representative housing component for a retail price index over the period covered. The elements of the situation may change and will be kept under review.

(ii) *Rent of Privately Owned Houses.* Returns of weekly rents for unfurnished houses of four, five and six rooms are obtained at the middle of each quarter from house agents in each city. These returns cover an extensive sample of houses (currently numbering about 3,000 for all cities) selected by the field officers as being of reasonable standard and suitable for inclusion. Information thus obtained is used to compile measures of percentage price change for rents. The sample is reviewed from time to time. Corresponding groups of houses are used to compare rental charges from quarter to quarter. Separate measures are calculated for categories covering four, five and six roomed houses with external walls of brick and of wood. Average percentage changes shown by these measures are applied to basic average rentals. Four and five-roomed houses only were used in index calculations up to December quarter 1963. Since then (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series) six-roomed houses have been included in index calculations. Both the basic rentals and the proportionate weights for combining the categories are derived from Census particulars of wage and salary-earner households in each city individually. The Census of 1947 provided the basis of weighting used up to the link of June quarter 1952; the Census of 1954 provided the basis from June quarter 1952 to December quarter 1963; and the Census of 1961 provides the basis for periods from December quarter 1963. Periodically since the Census of 1954, variations in house rents, so ascertained, have been checked by field surveys covering samples of privately rented houses. These samples have been derived from 1954 and 1961 Census records.

(iii) *Rent of Government Owned Houses.* In most cases, tenancy of a government owned house includes an option to purchase. When the option is taken up, the tenant becomes a purchaser by instalments and is usually regarded as having made some payment of principal

on the house by virtue of the weekly payments previously made as 'rentals'. The index measure here used for government 'rents' relates to weekly payments for houses where the option to purchase has not been taken up.

Information on changes of rents for metropolitan houses is obtained each quarter from State Housing authorities. Normally they are the rents actually paid, but no account is taken of rebates granted to certain tenants with small incomes. The measure relates only to those houses let for general housing purposes. Government owned houses used for employee housing by certain government departments are not taken into account.

In the main, 'rents' of tenanted government houses are not varied except at the time of infrequent general reviews (in some cities) or upon review after tenancy changes. However, over the period covered by the index, there have been relatively large increases in numbers of government-owned rented houses, and 'rents' for newly completed houses have generally been substantially higher than those for the older houses because of rises in building costs. In these circumstances it is difficult to devise any overall measure of average 'price' change in the rents of government houses. The method adopted has been to average all rents paid in each of a number of appropriate categories of houses (classified by size and type) and to combine the percentage changes so derived in constant proportions. Within categories the newly built houses are currently of much the same standard as the old. This measure of change in 'rents' of government owned houses relates to the average of a changing stock of houses. Thus it may not be strictly a measure of price changes only and it may need reconsideration as circumstances alter. New combining proportions were calculated at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, and December quarter 1963. Dwellings of inferior standard, e.g. 'temporary' and 'emergency' dwellings, have been excluded throughout.

(iv) *Home Ownership, general.* This section covers three important elements in the cost of home ownership, namely, house price; municipal, water and sewerage rates; and repairs. The impact of price changes on the costs that are represented is measured by applying to a basic expenditure weight for each item the percentage movement shown by an index of price change for that item. The three components of the Home Ownership section are described in the following paragraphs.

(v) *House price.* Few home-owner households are affected in a material sense at any particular time by the current prices of houses, but all are affected at some time or another and in any particular period there are some households that enter into new transactions at current prices. Accordingly the total, and therefore the average, expenditure of home-owner households is directly influenced by changes in prices of houses. Because home ownership has become a predominant mode of house-occupancy for wage and salary earners, the impact of house price changes, appropriately weighted, is represented in the index. Although obscured by the longevity of houses, the principle followed is closely akin to that employed for other items, and changes in current prices of houses are reflected in the index. The weight of the item is a compound of a normal rate of purchase and a basic average price. The normal rate of purchase is regarded as being the rate of acquisition of new houses by the community as a whole (in the capital cities) over the period covered by the index. The average annual percentage rate of acquisition of new houses from year to year was calculated by expressing numbers of new houses each year as a percentage of the existing stock of houses at the beginning of the year. This crude rate was refined to give the acquisition rate for a constant population. In the main, the estimates were based on the inter-censal period 1947 to 1954 and 1954 to 1961 and were derived from census data and statistics of new building. The acquisition rate was multiplied by a basic average price to obtain the basic average expenditure weight for the item. The basic average price was derived from details of costs of houses built during appropriate periods. The expenditure weight is common for all State capital cities.

Prices and other particulars are ascertained each quarter from private and governmental bodies engaged in constructing, or financing the purchase of, houses for home ownership. The prices collected are contract prices, sale prices (adjusted to exclude land), or, in some cases, estimated building costs per square (i.e. per 100 square feet). These are obtained for houses in selected representative categories classified by size, type of construction and material

of walls. Houses within each category are believed to be comparable over relatively short periods. But the problem of measuring long-term changes in the price of houses in terms of constant quality is intractable, and it may prove to be impossible to assess the net significance of the many interacting trends (e.g. in style, finish, fixtures and amenities, height of ceiling, quantity and grade of materials used, etc.) that may affect house 'quality'. Prices used in the index are therefore approximate. To smooth out random fluctuations in price data for short periods, twelve-month (or four-quarter) moving averages are computed.

(vi) *Rates.* This item covers rates and charges levied on home owners by local government authorities (including water and sewerage authorities) in each metropolitan area to meet the costs of the various services provided (e.g. water supply, sewerage, garbage disposal, street and footpath maintenance, drainage, street lighting, and health services) as well as amenities (such as parks, gardens, swimming pools and bathing facilities, libraries, etc.) and the costs of administration.

Rates and charges for each year are ascertained from the local authorities for an extensive sample of metropolitan house properties (currently numbering about 4,500 for all cities) selected from census records of houses of four to six rooms, occupied by wage and salary-earner households and owned or being purchased on instalments by the occupier. The sample used until 1962–63 was selected from the Census of 1954 while the sample used since then was selected from the Census of 1961. The sample excludes properties in predominantly rural areas and in newly developing areas where changes in the valuations on which rates are assessed are largely associated with provision of additional services and facilities.

Indexes of price change for rates are calculated from the amounts of rates payable on the sample properties, using identical properties with unchanged services for the comparison between successive periods. These indexes are used to vary basic average amounts of rates payable in an appropriate base year for each Local Government Area, and a weighted average is derived therefrom. The basic average amounts used for the period from December quarter 1963 are based on the average amounts of annual rates paid by the 1961 sample house properties in the year ending December quarter 1963.

Different practices exist between cities, and between authorities in the same city, as to fiscal or rating years (e.g. some commence in January and some in June), the times of issue of rates notices, and the dates on which rates fall due for payment. Broadly, changes in rates are reflected in the Consumer Price Index in the quarters during which the majority of accounts are paid.

(vii) *Repairs and maintenance.* For the weighting of this sub-section estimates of average expenditure by home owners on house repairs and maintenance, and of the relative importance of various items, were obtained by a sample survey in the capital cities during 1956–57. The estimates of expenditure cover only actual payments and do not impute a value to the home-owner's labour. Expenditure on alterations and additions is excluded from the index.

Prices used are the retail prices of paints, paint brushes, and certain other materials used for repairs and maintenance. Price series for these are combined in proportion to their relative importance as indicated by the survey. The resultant average percentage price change is applied to the basic expenditure weight for the sub-section as a whole.

(viii) *Special aspects of Canberra Housing Group.* The Canberra Housing Group is constructed as a combination of two sectors comprising the two principal modes of occupancy. The two sectors of households directly represented are:

(*a*) those renting a house from the Commonwealth Government;

(*b*) those that own or are purchasing the house which they occupy.

Houses rented from private owners are not included because they are a relatively unimportant mode of occupancy and because of the difficulty of measuring price change to a constant standard for this item in local conditions.

At points of linking, the weights used to combine the two sectors represented have been changed in the same way as for the State capital cities. From the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. from December quarter 1963) the proportions used in Canberra relate to occupancy at 30 June 1963.

The following items in the Canberra Housing Group require special mention.

(*a*) *House price*. The common basic average expenditure weight used in the State capital cities is a compound of a normal rate of purchase and a basic average price. In Canberra, a higher basic average price is used and the compounded weight for house price (before application of occupancy proportions) is therefore higher.

(*b*) *Rates*. Prior to 1967, in Canberra's circumstances of infrequent revaluations of properties for rating purposes, and of higher valuations generally applying to the significant number of new properties, the method adopted to measure average price change for general rates was to average the amounts of general rates paid by the stock of private home owners in each successive period. During 1967, the practice widely followed elsewhere in Australia of revaluing all rateable land as at a common date, to bring all values into a uniform relationship was adopted in the Australian Capital Territory. Therefore the method of measuring price change for rates and charges in the six State capital cities (see '(vi) *Rates*' on page 17) was adopted to measure price change in rates and charges in Canberra. The sample of house properties used was selected from the Census of 1966.

(*c*) *Land rent*. This is an additional item which is relevant to the Canberra Housing Group only. It covers land rent paid to the Commonwealth Government by home owners in Canberra for the lease of their home sites. Change in this item is calculated from average amount of land rent paid by the stock of private home owners in each successive period.

As explained above, the measures used for general rates and land rent relate to averages of changing stocks. These may not be strictly measures of price change only and may need reconsideration as circumstances alter.

8. Publication of Consumer Price Index numbers

(i) *General*. Index numbers for each quarter are first issued in mimeographed statistical bulletins available from the Commonwealth Statistician about three weeks after the end of the quarter. These bulletins contain comment on the index and on significant price movements that have occurred in the quarter under review. Tabular statements of index numbers show current figures together with a summary of index numbers for previous quarters and years.

Tables of Consumer Price Index numbers appear regularly in the *Labour Report* and also in the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics* (monthly), *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and *Official Year Book*.

(ii) *Tabular statements of index numbers*. The tables on pages 19 to 27 show 'Group' and 'All Groups' Index Numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, and for Canberra, for each quarter from September quarter 1961 and each year from 1948–49.

9. List of items and weights

The table on pages 28 to 34 sets out the List of Items of the Consumer Price Index as from December quarter 1963. Although the items are enumerated therein in considerable detail, the total number of items listed falls appreciably short of the total number of grades, types, brands, models, etc., for which prices are obtained.

The table also sets out the weights of the groups, sections and items as comprised in the Consumer Price Index for the six State capital cities combined. The weights shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from December quarter 1963 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*) (*b*)

NOTE: The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period	State Capital Cities—separately and combined							Canberra
	Six State Capital Cities(*c*)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
Year—								
1948–49	60.9	60.5	61.0	62.1	61.6	60.6	60.7	60.4
1949–50	66.0	65.6	66.2	67.1	66.2	66.2	64.7	65.1
1950–51	74.6	74.5	74.6	75.1	74.7	74.4	73.3	74.0
1951–52	91.4	91.9	91.0	91.8	91.4	90.4	90.4	91.1
1952–53	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	102.0	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.3	103.0	105.0	102.9
1954–55	102.6	102.3	102.0	102.9	103.5	105.2	104.9	104.2
1955–56	106.9	105.7	108.1	106.3	106.9	107.9	110.2	107.8
1956–57	113.1	112.9	114.0	112.0	111.1	112.9	116.9	113.3
1957–58	114.2	114.5	114.4	114.4	111.9	113.6	117.0	114.0
1958–59	116.0	115.3	116.6	118.2	114.5	114.7	118.7	115.4
1959–60	118.9	117.8	120.0	121.2	118.0	116.9	120.8	117.8
1960–61	123.8	122.1	125.9	125.4	122.9	121.2	127.5	121.4
1961–62	124.3	122.6	126.3	127.3	122.5	121.6	128.1	123.1
1962–63	124.5	123.2	126.2	127.7	122.1	122.2	128.0	123.4
1963–64	125.7	124.5	127.1	129.0	123.5	123.8	129.4	124.3
1964–65	130.4	128.8	132.2	133.9	128.6	127.6	133.6	128.1
1965–66	135.2	133.1	137.1	140.4	132.7	132.5	138.3	131.9
1966–67	138.8	136.3	140.7	144.0	136.9	137.9	141.2	134.5
Quarter—								
1961–62—								
September	124.8	123.1	126.8	127.0	123.5	121.7	129.1	122.1
December	124.3	122.5	126.5	127.1	122.5	121.3	128.3	124.0
March	124.1	122.4	125.9	127.7	122.1	121.5	127.5	123.3
June	124.0	122.3	125.9	127.3	121.9	121.8	127.5	123.1
1962–63—								
September	124.3	122.7	126.2	127.5	121.9	122.1	127.6	123.4
December	124.4	123.2	126.2	127.6	121.9	121.7	128.2	123.7
March	124.5	123.3	126.0	127.8	121.9	122.3	128.0	123.2
June	124.9	123.7	126.4	127.9	122.5	122.8	128.2	123.4
1963–64—								
September	125.1	123.7	126.7	128.4	122.8	122.7	128.8	124.1
December	125.0	123.9	126.4	128.2	122.7	123.1	129.0	123.8
March	125.8	124.6	127.1	129.2	123.5	124.2	129.8	124.2
June	127.0	125.8	128.3	130.2	125.1	125.3	130.1	125.1
1964–65—								
September	128.5	127.3	129.6	131.9	126.9	126.6	131.7	126.6
December	130.0	128.4	131.8	133.4	128.6	126.6	133.4	128.0
March	130.9	129.1	132.9	134.6	128.9	128.0	134.0	128.4
June	132.1	130.3	134.4	135.7	129.9	129.3	135.2	129.5
1965–66—								
September	133.5	131.8	135.6	138.3	130.7	130.0	137.0	130.8
December	135.2	133.3	137.2	140.0	132.7	131.7	138.8	132.3
March	135.4	133.3	137.2	141.4	133.1	132.8	138.1	132.0
June	136.5	134.0	138.5	141.7	134.4	135.3	139.3	132.4
1966–67—								
September	137.1	134.7	139.1	142.5	135.0	136.3	139.2	133.0
December	138.4	136.2	140.1	143.6	136.5	136.9	140.1	134.0
March	138.9	136.4	140.7	144.4	137.2	138.3	142.0	134.6
June	140.6	137.8	142.9	145.5	138.9	140.1	143.3	136.2
1967–68								
September	142.5	139.7	144.8	148.0	140.5	140.7	147.2	137.4
December	142.9	140.3	145.3	148.3	139.7	141.3	148.2	137.7

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Special Note. The reference base year has now been changed to 1966–67 = 100.0. For details *see* Sections XVI and XVII of the Appendix. (*c*) Weighted average.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*) (*b*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	54.1	58.4	72.5	67.0	66.6	60.9
1949–50	58.6	67.4	76.1	71.1	69.6	66.0
1950–51	68.6	77.8	81.0	78.1	76.3	74.6
1951–52	89.9	93.5	89.1	92.9	92.3	91.4
1952–53	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	103.5	100.7	104.8	101.6	99.9	102.0
1954–55	104.3	101.0	108.4	101.4	99.9	102.6
1955–56	110.2	102.0	115.1	101.6	105.9	106.9
1956–57	115.3	103.9	122.1	105.8	118.0	113.1
1957–58	113.3	107.0	127.3	107.5	119.7	114.2
1958–59	115.4	108.2	130.6	108.7	121.2	116.0
1959–60	119.8	109.4	135.2	109.8	123.9	118.9
1960–61	127.7	111.6	144.8	111.2	127.3	123.8
1961–62	125.5	112.8	150.7	112.7	128.1	124.3
1962–63	124.3	113.2	155.0	112.4	128.8	124.5
1963–64	126.0	114.0	159.6	111.0	129.9	125.7
1964–65	133.0	115.6	165.0	111.9	136.1	130.4
1965–66	139.3	117.0	171.9	113.8	142.5	135.2
1966–67	141.6	119.5	179.3	115.1	148.9	138.8
Quarter—						
1961–62—September	128.1	112.4	148.5	112.6	127.9	124.8
December	125.3	112.9	150.5	112.7	128.3	124.3
March	124.7	112.9	151.0	112.7	128.0	124.1
June	123.7	112.9	152.6	112.8	128.2	124.0
1962–63—September	124.2	113.0	153.3	112.8	128.4	124.3
December	124.3	113.2	154.7	112.4	128.7	124.4
March	124.1	113.2	155.3	112.1	129.0	124.5
June	124.5	113.4	156.8	112.4	129.2	124.9
1963–64—September	125.0	113.7	157.9	110.6	129.7	125.1
December	124.5	113.7	159.0	110.8	129.5	125.0
March	126.0	113.8	159.9	111.1	130.1	125.8
June	128.5	114.6	161.7	111.4	130.3	127.0
1964–65—September	130.7	115.0	163.0	110.7	133.1	128.5
December	132.1	115.4	164.4	111.3	136.5	130.0
March	133.1	115.8	165.3	112.5	137.3	130.9
June	135.9	116.3	167.2	112.9	137.3	132.1
1965–66—September	139.3	116.3	168.6	113.4	137.8	133.5
December	139.5	116.6	171.4	113.7	142.7	135.2
March	138.4	116.9	172.4	113.7	144.7	135.4
June	139.8	118.0	175.3	114.5	144.8	136.5
1966–67—September	139.7	118.2	176.6	114.7	146.9	137.1
December	140.7	119.3	178.4	115.1	148.9	138.4
March	141.6	119.7	179.5	115.0	149.3	138.9
June	144.2	120.8	182.5	115.6	150.4	140.6
1967–68—September	148.3	121.2	184.4	115.8	151.5	142.5
December	147.0	122.0	186.7	116.3	153.1	142.9

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Special Note. The reference base year has now been changed to 1966–67 = 100.0. For details *see* Sections XVI and XVII of the Appendix.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

SYDNEY

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*) (*b*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	52.2	58.0	74.2	67.0	67.7	60.5
1949–50	56.5	67.2	77.1	71.5	70.8	65.6
1950–51	67.2	78.1	81.2	78.6	77.7	74.5
1951–52	90.5	93.4	88.2	93.8	93.5	91.9
1952–53	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	102.2	100.6	105.4	102.2	99.7	101.6
1954–55	103.2	100.9	108.8	101.8	99.7	102.3
1955–56	108.7	101.4	114.2	101.3	104.0	105.7
1956–57	114.2	103.5	120.0	106.5	119.7	112.9
1957–58	112.8	106.4	126.3	109.3	121.8	114.5
1958–59	113.4	107.5	130.2	109.1	121.9	115.3
1959–60	117.5	108.5	133.8	109.6	124.0	117.8
1960–61	124.4	110.3	140.7	111.5	127.1	122.1
1961–62	121.9	111.4	147.5	113.2	127.9	122.6
1962–63	121.1	111.8	153.4	112.8	129.3	123.2
1963–64	122.6	112.5	160.1	111.3	130.0	124.5
1964–65	129.6	114.2	166.6	110.7	135.1	128.8
1965–66	136.2	115.6	172.3	111.4	140.4	133.1
1966–67	137.8	118.2	180.9	112.2	145.6	136.3
Quarter—						
1961–62—September	124.6	111.1	145.0	113.2	127.8	123.1
December	121.9	111.5	147.1	113.2	127.9	122.5
March	121.2	111.5	147.6	113.1	128.0	122.4
June	120.0	111.5	150.2	113.3	128.0	122.3
1962–63—September	120.7	111.6	151.1	113.3	128.4	122.7
December	121.4	111.8	152.8	112.6	129.1	123.2
March	121.1	111.8	153.8	112.4	129.8	123.3
June	121.3	112.0	155.9	112.7	129.8	123.7
1963–64—September	121.2	112.3	157.4	111.0	130.0	123.7
December	121.4	112.3	159.3	111.2	129.6	123.9
March	122.7	112.4	160.4	111.6	130.1	124.6
June	125.0	113.1	163.3	111.5	130.4	125.8
1964–65—September	127.5	113.6	165.0	110.3	133.1	127.3
December	128.5	113.9	166.2	110.8	135.5	128.4
March	129.8	114.4	166.8	110.7	135.9	129.1
June	132.7	114.9	168.3	110.8	135.8	130.3
1965–66—September	136.7	114.9	168.7	111.2	136.3	131.8
December	137.0	115.2	171.1	111.6	140.9	133.3
March	135.6	115.5	172.6	111.1	142.1	133.3
June	135.5	116.6	176.7	111.8	142.3	134.0
1966–67—September	136.4	116.9	178.0	111.8	143.2	134.7
December	137.6	118.0	179.6	112.0	146.2	136.2
March	137.8	118.4	180.8	112.1	146.2	136.4
June	139.4	119.5	185.0	112.8	146.7	137.8
1967–68—September	143.3	119.9	186.8	113.1	148.0	139.7
December	142.6	120.7	188.9	113.2	150.1	140.3

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Special Note. The reference base year has now been changed to 1966–67 = 100.0. For details *see* Sections XVI and XVII of the Appendix.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS MELBOURNE

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*) (*b*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	54.9	58.6	76.0	66.1	64.4	61.0
1949–50	59.2	67.5	79.9	69.9	68.3	66.2
1950–51	69.8	77.3	84.5	76.8	74.4	74.6
1951–52	89.4	93.0	92.0	92.0	90.8	91.0
1952–53	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	104.4	100.6	102.9	101.2	99.9	102.0
1954–55	103.9	101.2	105.4	100.6	99.7	102.0
1955–56	112.2	102.8	113.8	101.6	108.3	108.1
1956–57	117.8	104.9	122.8	105.2	117.8	114.0
1957–58	114.3	108.4	127.3	106.2	118.8	114.4
1958–59	116.1	109.6	129.4	109.2	122.2	116.6
1959–60	120.8	110.7	135.8	110.9	125.5	120.0
1960–61	130.2	112.8	151.2	112.5	129.2	125.9
1961–62	127.8	114.0	157.5	114.1	129.3	126.3
1962–63	126.0	114.4	161.1	114.0	129.7	126.2
1963–64	127.2	115.2	164.5	112.6	130.8	127.1
1964–65	133.9	116.8	169.2	115.2	138.3	132.2
1965–66	139.5	118.1	177.2	118.7	145.2	137.1
1966–67	140.9	120.5	184.0	120.3	152.7	140.7
Quarter—						
1961–62—September	130.9	113.6	155.0	113.6	129.3	126.8
December	128.1	114.1	157.7	114.3	129.5	126.5
March	126.6	114.2	158.1	114.2	129.0	125.9
June	125.6	114.2	159.2	114.4	129.5	125.9
1962–63—September	126.5	114.3	159.5	114.2	129.5	126.2
December	126.1	114.4	160.8	114.1	129.5	126.2
March	125.5	114.4	161.3	113.8	129.6	126.0
June	125.8	114.6	162.7	114.0	130.1	126.4
1963–64—September	126.7	114.9	163.7	112.1	130.7	126.7
December	125.7	114.9	163.8	112.4	130.3	126.4
March	127.0	115.0	164.6	112.7	131.0	127.1
June	129.5	115.8	166.0	113.2	131.2	128.3
1964–65—September	131.6	116.3	166.9	112.6	133.5	129.6
December	133.5	116.6	167.9	113.5	139.4	131.8
March	133.8	116.9	169.4	117.0	140.1	132.9
June	136.7	117.5	172.4	117.7	140.1	134.4
1965–66—September	139.9	117.5	173.3	118.2	140.5	135.6
December	140.0	117.7	177.1	118.4	145.1	137.2
March	138.0	118.1	177.6	118.7	147.4	137.2
June	139.9	119.1	180.8	119.4	147.6	138.5
1966–67—September	138.5	119.2	181.7	120.0	151.3	139.1
December	139.6	120.4	182.9	120.6	152.2	140.1
March	140.9	120.7	184.0	120.0	152.5	140.7
June	144.4	121.8	187.3	120.6	154.7	142.9
1967–68—September	149.5	122.1	187.9	120.9	155.2	144.8
December	148.4	123.0	190.8	122.0	156.1	145.3

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Special Note. The reference base year has now been changed to 1966–67 = 100.0. For details *see* Sections XVI and XVII of the Appendix.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
BRISBANE

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*) (*b*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	56.4	59.2	67.1	68.6	69.2	62.1
1949–50	60.9	67.9	73.4	72.6	70.3	67.1
1950–51	68.6	78.3	80.0	80.1	77.5	75.1
1951–52	90.1	94.0	88.6	93.1	93.4	91.8
1952–53	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953–54	103.4	100.9	101.6	101.7	101.7	102.0
1954–55	104.1	101.3	104.7	102.5	102.0	102.9
1955–56	107.7	102.2	110.5	102.6	108.0	106.3
1956–57	111.5	104.7	118.4	106.5	118.9	112.0
1957–58	113.0	107.8	123.9	108.3	120.5	114.4
1958–59	119.8	109.4	128.4	109.0	123.6	118.2
1959–60	124.2	111.9	132.6	110.6	125.6	121.2
1960–61	130.4	115.1	137.6	111.3	129.5	125.4
1961–62	130.8	116.7	140.5	113.0	133.3	127.3
1962–63	129.8	117.0	144.0	112.8	134.4	127.7
1963–64	133.1	117.8	145.2	111.7	135.2	129.0
1964–65	141.5	119.5	149.0	112.7	140.9	133.9
1965–66	150.9	121.0	158.3	115.0	148.7	140.4
1966–67	153.5	123.7	162.8	116.5	155.8	144.0
Quarter—						
1961–62—September	132.5	116.3	139.7	113.0	130.7	127.0
December	129.7	116.7	140.2	112.9	134.0	127.1
March	131.4	116.8	140.3	113.2	134.3	127.7
June	129.4	116.8	141.9	113.0	134.3	127.3
1962–63—September	129.3	116.9	143.2	113.1	134.3	127.5
December	129.5	117.0	144.1	112.8	134.4	127.6
March	130.3	117.0	144.2	112.5	134.3	127.8
June	130.2	117.0	144.5	112.9	134.4	127.9
1963–64—September	131.5	117.4	145.1	111.2	135.2	128.4
December	131.0	117.6	145.0	111.5	135.0	128.2
March	133.6	117.7	145.2	111.7	135.4	129.2
June	136.1	118.4	145.4	112.3	135.3	130.2
1964–65—September	138.0	118.8	147.2	112.3	138.6	131.9
December	140.3	119.2	148.7	112.8	140.7	133.4
March	142.7	119.7	149.5	112.7	141.7	134.6
June	145.0	120.1	150.4	113.1	142.4	135.7
1965–66—September	149.7	120.2	157.1	114.2	143.1	138.3
December	151.0	120.6	157.7	114.7	147.8	140.0
March	151.7	120.9	158.8	115.1	152.0	141.4
June	151.1	122.2	159.7	116.1	152.0	141.7
1966–67—September	151.0	122.4	161.1	116.0	154.7	142.5
December	152.8	123.4	162.5	116.2	155.5	143.6
March	154.3	123.8	163.2	116.5	156.0	144.4
June	155.7	125.1	164.2	117.2	156.9	145.5
1967–68—September	159.0	125.6	171.0	117.6	159.4	148.0
December	157.6	126.6	171.8	117.7	161.0	148.3

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Special Note. The reference base year has now been changed to 1966–67 = 100.0. For details *see* Sections XVI and XVII of the Appendix.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
ADELAIDE

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*) (*b*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	56.1	58.3	68.7	69.5	67.2	61.6
1949–50	60.7	66.8	71.6	72.0	69.5	66.2
1950–51	70.1	76.6	75.9	79.2	77.6	74.7
1951–52	90.9	93.6	85.0	92.8	92.0	91.4
1952–53	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	103.5	101.4	109.9	100.6	99.1	102.3
1954–55	106.1	101.7	113.0	100.4	99.1	103.5
1955–56	110.9	101.6	120.8	100.1	104.1	106.9
1956–57	114.7	101.7	129.2	103.2	111.6	111.1
1957–58	111.8	104.4	133.9	104.0	114.2	111.9
1958–59	117.5	105.4	137.1	105.0	114.6	114.5
1959–60	123.1	106.8	140.0	106.0	118.8	118.0
1960–61	132.2	109.5	148.7	106.1	121.4	122.9
1961–62	127.6	111.2	153.5	106.7	121.9	122.5
1962–63	126.0	111.7	154.9	106.2	121.6	122.1
1963–64	129.1	112.8	158.5	104.4	122.3	123.5
1964–65	136.6	114.4	164.6	104.9	129.6	128.6
1965–66	141.2	115.5	171.1	106.2	136.4	132.7
1966–67	145.5	118.1	178.8	107.1	142.6	136.9
Quarter—						
1961–62—September	131.3	110.6	152.0	107.1	122.3	123.5
December	127.2	111.2	153.7	106.5	122.2	122.5
March	126.3	111.4	154.2	106.5	121.5	122.1
June	125.7	111.5	153.9	106.7	121.6	121.9
1962–63—September	125.6	111.5	154.3	106.8	121.5	121.9
December	125.7	111.5	154.7	106.0	121.5	121.9
March	125.7	111.6	154.7	105.9	121.6	121.9
June	126.8	112.1	156.0	106.0	121.7	122.5
1963–64—September	128.0	112.4	156.5	104.0	122.2	122.8
December	127.0	112.5	158.2	104.3	121.8	122.7
March	129.1	112.6	158.9	104.5	122.4	123.5
June	132.4	113.6	160.3	104.8	122.9	125.1
1964–65—September	133.6	113.8	161.9	104.7	128.0	126.9
December	136.6	114.2	164.5	104.6	130.0	128.6
March	136.8	114.6	165.4	104.9	130.2	128.9
June	139.4	115.0	166.5	105.2	130.2	129.9
1965–66—September	141.0	115.0	167.2	105.6	130.7	130.7
December	140.6	115.3	171.5	106.1	137.3	132.7
March	140.0	115.6	172.6	106.2	138.9	133.1
June	143.3	116.2	173.2	107.0	138.8	134.4
1966–67—September	143.4	116.8	175.5	106.7	139.8	135.0
December	144.3	118.0	179.1	107.1	142.3	136.5
March	145.2	118.3	180.0	107.1	143.6	137.2
June	149.0	119.4	180.5	107.3	144.7	138.9
1967–68—September	152.8	119.7	181.5	107.5	145.3	140.5
December	148.8	120.6	182.4	107.3	146.2	139.7

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Special Note. The reference base year has now been changed to 1966–67 = 100.0. For details *see* Sections XVI and XVII of the Appendix.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
PERTH

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*) (*b*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	55.0	59.6	62.7	66.5	67.7	60.6
1949–50	61.0	68.8	66.4	71.1	69.5	66.2
1950–51	70.0	78.6	74.5	78.1	75.1	74.4
1951–52	87.2	95.3	87.2	92.7	90.7	90.4
1952–53	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	106.2	100.0	107.8	102.0	99.5	103.0
1954–55	109.3	100.1	119.2	102.0	99.5	105.2
1955–56	111.1	101.4	123.8	102.0	105.5	107.9
1956–57	116.0	103.1	123.6	104.5	117.0	112.9
1957–58	114.4	105.7	126.0	105.7	118.3	113.6
1958–59	115.2	107.2	130.3	105.9	118.7	114.7
1959–60	118.4	108.2	133.5	107.1	120.9	116.9
1960–61	124.4	110.8	141.7	107.3	125.2	121.2
1961–62	123.5	111.7	146.4	107.3	125.3	121.6
1962–63	123.9	112.0	150.9	107.0	125.5	122.2
1963–64	125.4	112.8	155.9	105.2	128.5	123.8
1964–65	130.5	114.1	160.0	106.4	134.2	127.6
1965–66	136.6	115.4	165.6	108.1	142.1	132.5
1966–67	143.5	117.9	173.7	110.0	149.1	137.9
Quarter—						
1961–62—September	123.8	111.6	145.1	107.5	125.7	121.7
December	122.5	111.9	145.5	107.4	125.5	121.3
March	123.4	111.8	147.1	107.1	124.9	121.5
June	124.2	111.5	147.8	107.2	124.9	121.8
1962–63—September	124.7	111.7	148.8	107.2	124.8	122.1
December	122.8	111.8	150.9	106.9	124.9	121.7
March	123.7	112.0	151.2	106.9	126.0	122.3
June	124.4	112.4	152.6	107.0	126.1	122.8
1963–64—September	124.6	112.6	153.3	105.0	126.2	122.7
December	123.7	112.6	155.7	104.9	128.2	123.1
March	125.0	112.8	156.8	105.2	130.3	124.2
June	128.3	113.2	157.8	105.7	129.3	125.3
1964–65—September	130.3	113.6	158.1	105.8	131.5	126.6
December	128.4	113.9	159.9	106.2	133.2	126.6
March	130.1	114.3	160.4	106.6	136.0	128.0
June	133.3	114.7	161.5	106.9	136.2	129.3
1965–66—September	134.4	114.7	162.9	107.9	136.4	130.0
December	133.9	115.0	165.5	108.0	142.8	131.7
March	135.8	115.4	166.5	107.9	144.6	132.8
June	142.1	116.5	167.6	108.5	144.6	135.3
1966–67—September	143.1	116.6	170.2	108.9	146.1	136.3
December	140.9	117.8	172.6	110.1	149.1	136.9
March	143.3	118.1	174.5	110.3	150.2	138.3
June	146.7	119.2	177.5	110.7	151.0	140.1
1967–68—September	147.5	119.6	179.6	110.4	151.4	140.7
December	145.8	120.3	183.3	110.4	154.4	141.3

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Special Note. The reference base year has now been changed to 1966–67 = 100.0. For details *see* Sections XVI and XVII of the Appendix.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
HOBART

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*) (*b*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	56.0	58.0	70.3	68.1	63.1	60.7
1949–50	59.0	67.8	73.0	70.0	63.5	64.7
1950–51	67.3	78.4	79.8	77.2	72.6	73.3
1951–52	87.1	94.3	88.3	92.3	91.7	90.4
1952–53	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	107.9	101.8	107.1	103.0	103.9	105.0
1954–55	107.1	102.0	110.7	103.7	102.0	104.9
1955–56	113.7	103.3	121.9	108.6	106.8	110.2
1956–57	118.6	106.1	133.3	115.2	118.5	116.9
1957–58	115.1	108.7	137.3	116.0	119.5	117.0
1958–59	116.8	109.8	141.3	116.8	121.2	118.7
1959–60	118.5	110.7	148.5	118.5	123.3	120.8
1960–61	132.1	112.4	156.6	121.1	126.2	127.5
1961–62	129.0	114.0	163.8	124.3	127.0	128.1
1962–63	127.2	114.5	168.7	123.8	127.0	128.0
1963–64	128.8	115.1	174.0	123.8	128.2	129.4
1964–65	134.5	116.7	180.8	124.5	133.5	133.6
1965–66	141.4	117.9	185.9	125.7	140.3	138.3
1966–67	143.1	120.3	191.4	127.5	145.1	141.2
Quarter—						
1961–62—September	132.9	113.4	160.8	124.9	127.1	129.1
December	129.5	114.0	163.7	124.1	127.0	128.3
March	127.2	114.2	164.6	123.9	126.8	127.5
June	126.5	114.2	166.1	124.2	126.9	127.5
1962–63—September	126.6	114.4	166.3	124.2	126.9	127.6
December	128.0	114.4	168.7	123.7	126.9	128.2
March	127.2	114.4	169.4	123.6	127.1	128.0
June	127.0	114.8	170.3	123.8	127.2	128.2
1963–64—September	128.7	115.0	170.7	123.4	127.3	128.8
December	127.9	114.9	173.6	123.7	127.9	129.0
March	129.1	114.9	175.7	123.8	128.7	129.8
June	129.5	115.7	175.9	124.1	128.8	130.1
1964–65—September	131.6	116.1	176.4	124.4	131.8	131.7
December	134.2	116.4	180.9	124.3	133.5	133.4
March	135.0	116.9	182.4	124.3	133.9	134.0
June	137.2	117.3	183.5	124.9	134.7	135.2
1965–66—September	140.9	117.2	184.5	125.6	136.2	137.0
December	142.6	117.5	185.9	125.2	141.6	138.8
March	140.0	117.9	186.0	125.4	141.5	138.1
June	142.2	118.9	187.0	126.7	141.7	139.3
1966–67—September	140.9	118.9	187.8	127.0	142.6	139.2
December	141.3	120.1	191.0	127.1	143.6	140.1
March	144.0	120.4	192.4	127.4	146.9	142.0
June	146.0	121.7	194.2	128.5	147.3	143.3
1967–68—September	155.3	122.1	194.6	129.0	149.7	147.2
December	153.8	123.0	198.5	131.9	151.9	148.2

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Special Note. The reference base year has now been changed to 1966–67 = 100.0. For details *see* Sections XVI and XVII of the Appendix.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
CANBERRA

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*) (*b*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	51.9	57.8	70.9	69.8	69.7	60.4
1949–50	55.9	67.2	74.1	72.3	72.3	65.1
1950–51	66.1	78.6	80.7	80.6	76.9	74.0
1951–52	89.5	93.7	89.4	93.8	91.0	91.1
1952–53	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	103.1	101.0	106.8	106.5	100.5	102.9
1954–55	105.6	101.1	109.8	107.4	100.1	104.2
1955–56	111.8	101.3	114.6	108.1	103.8	107.8
1956–57	118.2	103.2	118.4	111.0	113.9	113.3
1957–58	115.6	105.8	120.9	112.6	116.2	114.0
1958–59	117.8	106.9	123.7	113.0	116.4	115.4
1959–60	121.6	107.6	125.7	115.4	118.6	117.8
1960–61	128.5	109.4	127.6	116.6	121.0	121.4
1961–62	124.6	110.5	153.7	114.0	121.6	123.1
1962–63	122.3	111.0	162.2	113.2	121.7	123.4
1963–64	123.2	111.5	162.6	112.8	124.1	124.3
1964–65	129.4	113.1	164.4	113.2	129.3	128.1
1965–66	135.4	114.4	166.9	113.4	134.8	131.9
1966–67	138.1	116.9	169.4	113.7	138.9	134.5
Quarter—						
1961–62—September	128.3	110.2	130.2	117.0	122.2	122.1
December	124.8	110.4	161.1	112.9	122.1	124.0
March	123.1	110.5	161.4	112.9	121.0	123.3
June	122.0	110.7	162.2	113.3	121.0	123.1
1962–63—September	122.6	110.8	162.1	113.4	121.1	123.4
December	123.1	111.0	162.3	112.9	121.7	123.7
March	121.6	111.0	162.1	112.9	122.0	123.2
June	121.7	111.1	162.2	113.6	122.0	123.4
1963–64—September	122.6	111.3	162.2	113.1	124.4	124.1
December	122.1	111.3	162.4	112.7	123.7	123.8
March	123.2	111.4	162.7	112.3	124.0	124.2
June	124.8	112.1	162.9	113.1	124.1	125.1
1964–65—September	127.2	112.5	163.3	113.0	126.8	126.6
December	128.7	112.9	164.4	113.5	129.6	128.0
March	129.4	113.3	164.7	113.2	130.4	128.4
June	132.4	113.8	165.0	113.0	130.5	129.5
1965–66—September	135.9	113.8	165.4	113.3	130.4	130.8
December	136.2	114.0	166.6	113.4	135.9	132.3
March	134.7	114.5	167.4	113.1	136.3	132.0
June	134.8	115.4	168.3	113.6	136.4	132.4
1966–67—September	135.5	115.7	169.2	113.5	137.3	133.0
December	137.6	116.6	169.6	113.6	137.8	134.0
March	138.4	117.0	169.3	113.7	139.3	134.6
June	141.0	118.3	169.3	114.0	141.0	136.2
1967–68—September	144.6	118.6	168.2	114.1	141.2	137.4
December	143.2	119.6	170.2	114.0	143.2	137.7

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Special Note. The reference base year has now been changed to 1966–67 = 100.0. For details *see* Sections XVI and XVII of the Appendix.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

NOTE. The weights should not be regarded as dissecting total household expenditure into its component parts (*see* page 12)

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
FOOD—	..	..	32.146
Cereal Products—	..	4.058	..
Bread	2.301	..	..
Flour—			
Plain	0.345	..	..
Self-raising	0.172	..	..
Biscuits	0.774	..	..
Oats, flaked	0.104	..	..
Rice	0.084	..	..
Prepared breakfast foods	0.278	..	..
Dairy Produce—	..	7.089	..
Milk—			
Fresh	2.909	..	..
Powdered	0.416	..	..
Condensed and evaporated	0.198	..	..
Cheese	0.556	..	..
Butter	1.955	..	..
Eggs	1.055	..	..
Potatoes, Onions, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—	..	1.868	..
Canned fruit	0.368	..	..
Dried fruit	0.308	..	..
Vegetables—canned	0.220	..	..
frozen	0.219	..	..
Potatoes	0.618	..	..
Onions	0.135	..	..
Soft Drink, Ice Cream and Confectionery—	..	3.986	..
Soft drink	1.191	..	..
Ice cream	0.958	..	..
Chocolate confectionery	1.054	..	..
Sugar confectionery	0.783	..	..
Food—Other (except Meat)—	..	4.095	..
Sugar	0.944	..	..
Jams	0.251	..	..
Honey	0.095	..	..
Sandwich spreads	0.149	..	..
Baked beans, canned	0.075	..	..
Spaghetti, canned	0.060	..	..
Margarine	0.449	..	..
Sauces	0.195	..	..
Pickles	0.073	..	..
Sardines	0.052	..	..
Herrings, canned	0.049	..	..
Salmon, canned	0.188	..	..
Soup, canned and packet	0.236	..	..
Baby foods	0.229	..	..
Tea	0.614	..	..
Coffee	0.340	..	..
Cocoa	0.096	..	..
Meat—	..	11.050	..
Beef—			
Sirloin roast	0.740	..	..
Rib roast	0.798	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
Food—*continued*			
Meat—*continued*			
Beef—*continued*			
Steak—			
Rump	0.683	..	..
Blade	0.799	..	..
Chuck	0.568	..	..
Sausages	0.250	..	..
Corned silverside	0.574	..	..
Corned brisket	0.419	..	..
Mutton—			
Leg	0.641	..	..
Forequarter	0.348	..	..
Chops—			
Loin	0.527	..	..
Leg	0.194	..	..
Lamb—			
Leg	0.617	..	..
Forequarter	0.325	..	..
Chops—			
Loin	0.574	..	..
Leg	0.193	..	..
Pork—			
Leg	0.350	..	..
Loin	0.264	..	..
Chops	0.263	..	..
Processed Meat—			
Bacon	0.877	..	..
Cooked corned beef	0.409	..	..
Frankfurts	0.063	..	..
Canned meat	0.220	..	..
Other	0.354	..	..
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—	..	..	16.882
Men's Clothing—	..	4.127	..
Suit	0.579	..	..
Sports coat	0.275	..	..
Sports trousers	0.629	..	..
Pullover and cardigan	0.336	..	..
Work trousers	0.229	..	..
Shorts	0.068	..	..
Overalls	0.174	..	..
Shirt, ordinary wear	0.263	..	..
Shirt, work	0.068	..	..
Shirt, sports	0.463	..	..
Singlet	0.158	..	..
Underpants	0.165	..	..
Pyjamas	0.199	..	..
Socks	0.336	..	..
Hat	0.067	..	..
Handerchief	0.118	..	..
Women's Clothing—	..	6.469	..
Costume	0.201	..	..
Skirt	1.054	..	..
Overcoat	0.862	..	..
Raincoat	0.057	..	..
Hats	0.215	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—*continued*			
Women's Clothing—*continued*			
Frocks	0.886	..	..
Pullover, cardigan, etc.	0.814	..	..
Slip	0.287	..	..
Undervests	0.115	..	..
Pantettes, etc.	0.309	..	..
Brassiere	0.370	..	..
Girdle	0.233	..	..
Stockings	0.541	..	..
Gloves	0.103	..	..
Nightdress	0.131	..	..
Pyjamas	0.139	..	..
Umbrella	0.049	..	..
Handkerchief	0.103	..	..
Boys' Clothing—	..	0.607	..
Knickers	0.087	..	..
Jeans	0.065	..	..
Shorts	0.044	..	..
Raincoat	0.015	..	..
Pullover and cardigan	0.080	..	..
Shirt	0.152	..	..
Singlets	0.025	..	..
Underpants	0.029	..	..
Socks	0.062	..	..
Pyjamas	0.032	..	..
Swim trunks	0.016	..	..
Girls' Clothing—	..	0.950	..
Tunic	0.195	..	..
Overcoat	0.097	..	..
Blazer	0.046	..	..
Pullover, cardigan, etc.	0.137	..	..
Frock	0.156	..	..
Slip	0.024	..	..
Undervests	0.034	..	..
Pantettes, etc.	0.044	..	..
Pyjamas	0.046	..	..
Socks	0.070	..	..
Stockings	0.024	..	..
Hats	0.077	..	..
Piecegoods, etc.—	..	1.011	..
Rayon	0.101	..	..
Cotton	0.129	..	..
Woollen	0.420	..	..
Nursery squares	0.038	..	..
Knitting wool	0.323	..	..
Footwear—	..	2.747	..
Men's—			
Shoes	0.768	..	..
Slippers	0.057	..	..
Working boots	0.120	..	..
Women's—			
Shoes	1.221	..	..
Slippers	0.179	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—*continued*			
Footwear—*continued*			
Children's—			
Boys'	0.161	..	..
Girls'	0.130	..	..
Sandshoes, etc.	0.111	..	..
Household Drapery—	..	0.971	..
Blankets—			
Double bed	0.151	..	..
Single bed	0.112	..	..
Bedspread	0.098	..	..
Sheets—			
Double bed	0.091	..	..
Single bed	0.054	..	..
Pillow slip	0.070	..	..
Towel	0.206	..	..
Table cloth	0.041	..	..
Tea towel	0.085	..	..
Plastic sheeting	0.063	..	..
HOUSING—	..	..	12.646
Rent—	..	3.561	..
Private houses	2.778	..	..
Government houses	0.783	..	..
Home Ownership—	..	9.085	..
House price	5.220	..	..
Rates	2.645	..	..
Repairs and maintenance	1.220	..	..
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—	..	..	14.454
Fuel and Light—	..	4.588	..
Electricity	2.418	..	..
Gas	1.315	..	..
Firewood	0.746	..	..
Kerosene	0.109	..	..
Household Appliances—	..	3.622	..
Globe, electric	0.037	..	..
Iron, electric	0.089	..	..
Toaster, electric	0.046	..	..
Jug, electric	0.024	..	..
Refrigerator	0.676	..	..
Washing machine	0.387	..	..
Vacuum cleaner	0.141	..	..
Stoves	0.368	..	..
Radio set	0.326	..	..
Television set	1.528	..	..
Other Household Articles—	..	6.244	..
Furniture—			
Kitchen table and chairs	0.245	..	..
Cupboard unit	0.147	..	..
Mattress	0.326	..	..
Bed base	0.082	..	..
Lounge suite	0.656	..	..
Lounge chair	0.245	..	..
Floor coverings—			
Carpet	0.334	..	..
Linoleum	0.132	..	..
Felt	0.065	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—*continued*			
Other Household Articles—*continued*			
Kitchen utensils—			
Cup and saucer	0.091	..	..
Dinner plate	0.064	..	..
Jug	0.026	..	..
Tumbler	0.015	..	..
Pie dish	0.007	..	..
Mixing bowl	0.024	..	..
Casserole	0.014	..	..
Cutlery—			
Knife	0.023	..	..
Teaspoon	0.011	..	..
Dessert spoon	0.017	..	..
Fork	0.028	..	..
Teapot	0.020	..	..
Kettle	0.019	..	..
Saucepans	0.093	..	..
Cake tin	0.005	..	..
Frying pan	0.007	..	..
Other utensils—			
Brooms	0.060	..	..
Scrubbing brush	0.013	..	..
Polishing mop	0.021	..	..
Gardening and small tools—			
Axe	0.011	..	..
Hammer	0.014	..	..
Spade	0.011	..	..
Fork	0.007	..	..
Rake	0.005	..	..
Hoe	0.003	..	..
Lawnmower, power	0.220	..	..
Hose	0.027	..	..
Household sundries—			
Soap, household	0.199	..	..
Soap powder	0.179	..	..
Detergent	0.267	..	..
Cleanser powder	0.037	..	..
Starch	0.017	..	..
Steel wool	0.012	..	..
Matches	0.124	..	..
Shoe polish	0.035	..	..
Toilet paper	0.099	..	..
Personal requisites—			
Toilet soap	0.268	..	..
Toothpaste	0.139	..	..
Shaving cream, Razor blades, Hair creams, etc., Face powder	0.210	..	..
Face cream, etc., Lipstick, Talcum powder	0.230	..	..
Deodorant, Antiseptic, Sanitary napkins	0.224	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—*continued*			
Other Household Articles—*continued*			
Proprietary medicines—			
Adhesive bandage	0.087	..	..
Cough mixtures	0.321	..	..
Fruit salts	0.163	..	..
Aspirin, etc.	0.171	..	..
Ointments	0.057	..	..
Indigestion powder	0.082	..	..
Pills	0.125	..	..
School requisites—			
Lead pencil	0.018	..	..
Pens	0.037	..	..
Exercise books	0.055	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS—	..	..	23.872
Transport—	..	10.492	..
Fares—			
Train	1.208	..	..
Tram and bus	1.915	..	..
Private motoring—			
Motor car	3.003	..	..
Petrol	1.588	..	..
Oil	0.153	..	..
Lubrication service	0.143	..	..
Tyres	0.248	..	..
Tubes	0.023	..	..
Tyre retreading	0.179	..	..
Battery	0.161	..	..
Repairs	1.040	..	..
Registration	0.329	..	..
Third party insurance	0.409	..	..
Driver's licence	0.093	..	..
Tobacco and Cigarettes—	..	3.873	..
Cigarettes	3.096	..	..
Tobacco—			
Cigarette	0.636	..	..
Pipe	0.095	..	..
Cigarette papers	0.046	..	..
Beer—	..	3.825	..
Draught	2.509	..	..
Bottled	1.316	..	..
Services—	..	2.465	..
Hairdressing—			
Men's haircut	0.281	..	..
Boy's haircut	0.055	..	..
Womans—			
Trim	0.176	..	..
Set, Shampoo, etc.	0.083	..	..
Permanent wave	0.067	..	..
Drycleaning—			
Suit	0.064	..	..
Sports trousers	0.095	..	..
Sports coat	0.068	..	..
Frock	0.165	..	..
Skirt	0.028	..	..
Overcoat	0.107	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
MISCELLANEOUS—*continued*			
Services—*continued*			
Shoe repairs—			
Men's	0.132	..	..
Women's	0.127	..	..
Children's	0.068	..	..
Postal and Telephone Services—			
Postage	0.212	..	..
Telegram	0.043	..	..
Telephone calls	0.306	..	..
Telephone rental	0.388	..	..
Other—	..	3.217	..
Radio and television operation—			
Radio and television licence	0.530	..	..
Television maintenance	0.734	..	..
Cinema admission—			
Adults	0.627	..	..
Children	0.045	..	..
Newspapers—			
Morning	0.494	..	..
Evening	0.453	..	..
Sunday	0.079	..	..
Magazines	0.255	..	..
Total	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

Retail price index numbers, 1901 to 1967

The index numbers shown below are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: From 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946–47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946–47 to 1948–49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948–49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

(*Base: Year* 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1918 (*a*)	150	1935	138	1952	367
1902	93	1919 (*a*)	170	1936	141	1953	383
1903	91	1920 (*a*)	193	1937	145	1954	386
1904	86	1921 (*a*)	168	1938	149	1955	394
1905	90	1922 (*a*)	162	1939	153	1956	419
1906	90	1923	166	1940	159	1957	429
1907	90	1924	164	1941	167	1958	435
1908	95	1925	165	1942	181	1959	443
1909	95	1926	168	1943	188	1960	459
1910	97	1927	166	1944	187	1961	471
1911	**100**	1928	167	1945	187	1962	469
1912	110	1929	171	1946	190	1963	472
1913	110	1930	162	1947	198	1964	483
1914 (*a*)	114	1931	145	1948	218	1965	502
1915 (*a*)	130	1932	138	1949	240	1966	517
1916 (*a*)	132	1933	133	1950	262	1967	534
1917 (*a*)	141	1934	136	1951	313		

(*a*) November.

International comparisons: retail price index numbers

The following tables show index numbers of consumer (retail) prices for various countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices for the year 1963 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations)

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1963 = 100)

ALL GROUPS INDEXES

Period	Argentina (Buenos Aires)	Australia(a)	Belgium(b)	Brazil (Sao Paulo)	Canada	France	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	India	Indonesia (Djakarta)	Ireland	Italy
1963 . . .	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1964 . . .	122	102	104	187	102	103	102	113	205	107	106
1965 . . .	157	106	108	303	104	106	106	124	830	112	111
1966 . . .	207	110	–113–	444	108	109	110	137	9,502	115	–113–
1967 . . .	268	113	116	576	112	112	111	156	25,612	119	118
1967—											
March Qtr .	241	111	115	526	110	111	111	148	20,719	117	116
June ,, .	255	113	116	566	111	111	111	154	22,789	119	117
Sept. ,, .	277	114	117	592	113	112	111	159	25,440	119	118
Dec. ,, .	298	114	118	620	114	113	111	161	33,501	120	118

Period	Japan	Netherlands(c)	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan(d) (Karachi)	Philippines (Manila)	Sweden	Switzerland(f)	South Africa(e)	United Kingdom	United States of America
1963 . . .	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1964 . . .	104	–106–	104	106	104	108	103	103	103	103	–101–
1965 . . .	111	110	–107–	110	110	111	109	107	106	108	103
1966 . . .	116	116	110	114	118	118	116	–112–	110	113	106
1967 . . .	121	120	117	119	126	125	121	116	114	115	109
1967—											
March Qtr . .	117	118	114	116	125	124	119	114	113	114	108
June ,, . .	120	123	117	118	127	119	120	116	114	115	108
Sept. ,, . .	120	122	118	120	127	125	121	117	115	115	110
Dec. ,, . .	124	122	118	120	125	131	121	118	114	116	110

(*a*) Consumer Price Index as converted to base 1963 = 100 by Commonwealth Statistician. (*b*) Rent is not included.
(*c*) Excluding compulsory social insurance and wage tax. (*d*) Industrial workers. (*e*) White population.
(*f*) Prior to 1964, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE. Symbol – on each side of an index number (e.g –95–) indicates that two series have been linked at (or during) that period. Symbol ——— between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even though they are shown on the same base period.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued*

(Base of each Index: Year 1963 = 100)

FOOD GROUP INDEXES

Period	ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires)	AUSTRALIA(a)	BELGIUM	BRAZIL (Sao Paulo)	CANADA	FRANCE	GERMANY(b) (Fed. Rep.)	INDIA	INDONESIA (Djakarta)	IRELAND	ITALY(b)
1963	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1964	127	104	105	196	102	104	102	115	218	–106–	105
1965	162	110	110	295	104	106	106	127	883	113	111
1966	203	112	–115–	437	111	109	109	141	9,374	113	–113–
1967	262	117	118	539	112	111	109	164	26,294	116	115
1967—											
March Qtr	231	114	117	508	111	110	109	154	20,211	113	114
June ,,	243	116	118	528	111	111	110	162	22,321	116	114
Sept. ,,	273	119	118	547	115	110	109	170	25,913	117	116
Dec. ,,	302	118	119	572	114	111	108	172	36,731	116	115

Period	JAPAN	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	PAKISTAN(c) (Karachi)	PHILIPPINES (Manila)	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND(d)	SOUTH AFRICA(e)	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA(f)
1963	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1964	104	–106–	106	109	107	113	104	102	105	103	–101–
1965	113	112	–109–	112	115	115	111	104	111	107	104
1966	117	117	111	115	123	126	118	109	115	110	109
1967	123	119	119	120	132	136	122	100	119	113	110
1967—											
March Qtr	123	117	117	116	131	134	121	99	117	112	109
June ,,	121	125	119	118	133	126	122	100	119	115	109
Sept. ,,	121	121	120	122	135	136	122	101	121	112	111
Dec. ,,	128	120	119	122	131	146	122	100	119	113	110

(*a*) Consumer Price Index (Food Group) as converted to base 1963 = 100 by Commonwealth Statistician. (*b*) Including Tobacco. (*c*) Industrial workers. (*d*) Beginning 1967, new index: base: 1967 = 100. (*e*) White population. (*f*) Prior to 1964, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE. Symbol – on each side of an index number (e.g. –95–) indicates that two series have been linked at (or during) that period. Symbol ——— between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even though they are shown on the same base period.

CHAPTER 2. WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

General

Two indexes of wholesale prices of basic materials have been compiled by the Bureau. These are: (i) The Melbourne Wholesale Price Index (now obsolete, *see* page 43), and (ii) The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

Work is proceeding on the preparation of new series of wholesale price index numbers relating to materials used and articles produced by sectors of industry. The first of these new series will relate to materials used in the building industry and in manufacturing industry. (For details of new indexes published during 1969, *see* Section XVIII of the Appendix to this volume). To a considerable extent, these first series will constitute a currently representative replacement for the present Basic Materials and Foodstuffs Wholesale Price Index. In the interim, the existing index will continue to be compiled and published mainly to meet the needs of those who require it for special purposes. The groups of the existing index relate primarily to a commodity type classification and have never purported to represent the materials used or articles produced by defined sectors of industry.

A special purpose index 'Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials' is also published by the Bureau (*see* page 41).

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

1. General

The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index extends back to the year 1928 and is compiled monthly.

2. Price quotations

The prices used in the index have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of the selected items in most Australian markets.

Commodities in the index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and in respect of imported materials as nearly as may be at the point where they first make effective impact on the local price structure. Thus the price of imported goods is not taken at the time of import, but rather on an ex-bond (or into factory) basis.

Broadly, where home-consumption prices exist for local products, they have been used in this index. During the year 1950–51 wool for local manufacture was subsidised and the home-consumption price for wool was used to calculate the index numbers shown in the table on pages 40–1.

3. Commodities and grouping

For purposes of this index basic materials (as opposed to certain of the foodstuffs) are commodities in the primary or basic forms in which they first enter into productive processes carried out in Australia. The list of items is divided into seven main groups, each of which is sub-divided into goods which are mainly imported and goods which are mainly home-produced. A full list of these commodities is set out below, showing the quantity-multipliers (weights) for each commodity. The percentage of the total aggregate value in 1960 contributed by each item and group is also shown.

4. Method of construction

The index is constructed on the simple aggregative fixed-weights formula. The weights (quantity-multipliers) are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928–29 to 1934–35 inclusive. The validity of the weighting and the representativeness of the index have become increasingly affected by changes in usage and in industrial structure.

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX

LIST OF COMMODITIES, UNITS OF MEASUREMENT, QUANTITY-MULTIPLIERS AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AGGREGATE IN 1960

Commodity	Unit	Quantity-multiplier (weight)	Percentage of total aggregate 1960
Metals and Coal—			
Principally Imported—			
Aluminium	ton	985	0.04
Principally Home-produced—			
Iron and steel	ton	637,000	4.82
Briquettes	ton	243,000	0.21
Copper, wire bars	ton	7,000	0.40
Coal	ton	9,300,000	10.90
Lead, soft pig	ton	10,400	0.19
Tin, ingots	ton	1,250	0.23
Zinc, ingots	ton	14,800	0.31
Total	..	..	17.10
Oils, Fats and Waxes—			
Principally Imported—			
Coconut oil	ton	6,500	0.26
Fuel oil	ton	170,000	0.66
Linseed oil	gal	2,250,000	0.45
Lubricating oil	gal	3,960,000	0.26
Kerosene, power	gal	21,000,000	0.41
Petrol	gal	218,000,000	5.79
Principally Home-produced—			
Beeswax	lb	169,112	0.01
Tallow	ton	26,000	0.32
Total	..	..	8.16
Textiles—			
Principally Imported—			
Hemp	ton	5,575	0.16
Kapok	lb	6,160,000	0.14
Jute fibre	ton	874	0.02
Phormium tenax	ton	2,275	0.04
Silk, raw	lb	455,900	0.15
Principally Home-produced—			
Cotton, raw	lb	15,900,000	0.40
Wool, greasy	lb	50,200,000	1.90
Total	..	..	2.81
Chemicals—			
Principally Imported—			
Ammonium sulphate	ton	23,830	0.12
Potash, muriate	ton	4,055	0.02
Potash, sulphate	ton	2,025	0.01
Soda ash	ton	21,400	0.13
Soda, nitrate	ton	1,100	0.01
Soda, nitrate—Chilean	ton	3,600	0.02
Sulphur	ton	95,500	0.62
Principally Home-produced—			
Arsenic	ton	1,531	0.02
Blood and bone	ton	34,431	0.18
Methylated spirits	gal	2,374,000	0.09
Soda crystals	ton	4,986	0.03
Superphosphate	ton	704,144	1.44
Sulphuric acid	ton	226,450	1.05
Total	..	..	3.74

Commodity	Unit	Quantity-multiplier (weight)	Percentage of total aggregate 1960
Rubber and Hides—			
Principally Imported—			
Rubber, crude	lb	24,214,400	0.76
Principally Home-produced—			
Calf skins	lb	4,455,000	0.12
Cattle hides	lb	57,246,000	1.09
Tanning bark	ton	23,000	0.09
Total	..	..	2.06
Building Materials—			
Principally Imported—			
Timber, softwoods	1,000 sup ft	346,500	4.19
Turpentine	gal	458,000	0.06
Principally Home-produced—			
Bricks	1,000	372,000	1.21
Cement	ton	479,000	0.87
Drain-pipes	ft	7,270,000	0.31
Glass, window	100 sq ft	82,370	0.07
Lime	ton	51,144	0.08
Plaster	ton	53,000	0.21
Timber, hardwoods	100 sup ft	2,575,000	3.20
White lead	cwt	60,000	0.12
Whiting	cwt	274,000	0.07
Total	..	..	10.39
Foodstuffs and Tobacco—			
Principally Imported—			
Tapioca	cwt	754,860	0.54
Cocoa, raw	cwt	104,460	0.26
Coffee	lb	3,642,000	0.25
Tea	lb	48,954,520	2.15
Mustard	doz lb	49,340	0.02
Herrings	doz lb	289,760	0.08
Sild	doz 4-oz tins	847,560	0.13
Tobacco, leaf	lb	18,321,340	5.36
Principally Home-produced—			
Barley	bus	5,185,260	0.67
Maize	bus	330,640	0.05
Oats	bus	15,713,240	1.04
Rice	cwt	339,246	0.26
Wheat	bus	41,880,980	5.44
Peas	bus	675,980	0.16
Sugar	ton	352,682	5.29
Beef	100 lb	7,352,520	14.63
Lamb	lb	87,245,740	1.48
Mutton	lb	458,081,320	3.78
Pork	lb	49,923,380	1.38
Butterfat	lb	204,156,640	6.57
Lard	lb	1,497,840	0.03
Milk	gal	167,838,800	5.22
Currants	lb	10,391,520	0.17
Sultanas	lb	18,893,700	0.33
Grapes	ton	98,668	0.45
Total	..	..	55.74
All Groups—			
Principally Imported	..	..	23.11
Principally Home-produced	..	..	76.89
Total	..	..	**100.00**

5. Index numbers

Index numbers for each group of commodities and for all groups combined for the index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs are given in the following table. Current index numbers, on the base: Average of three years ended June 1939 = 100, are published monthly in the mimeographed statistical bulletin *Wholesale Price* (*Basic Materials and Foodstuffs*) *Index* and in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics.*

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX NUMBERS

(*Base of each Group: Year* 1928 = 100)

Period	Basic Materials								Basic Materials and Foodstuffs		
	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Total	Foodstuffs and Tobacco	Goods principally Imported (*a*)	Goods principally Home-produced	All Groups
1928	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1941	88	134	82	106	98	137	112	105	156	91	107
1942	97	151	93	116	104	154	125	116	180	99	119
1943	103	160	110	118	106	181	135	121	199	102	126
1944	103	160	108	118	106	183	135	123	200	104	127
1945	103	153	108	117	106	184	133	127	198	106	129
1946	102	142	119	116	104	187	131	129	194	108	129
1947	107	142	165	116	94	194	137	137	202	114	136
1948	129	159	234	127	100	204	157	156	217	135	155
1949	160	166	254	138	96	213	175	172	225	154	172
1950	179	179	382	179	155	258	208	200	263	182	202
1951	235	196	475	229	248	327	261	242	299	232	248
1952	299	216	408	277	193	432	304	272	325	272	285
1953	307	217	467	279	154	394	301	286	307	285	291
1954	305	204	387	260	154	380	290	293	296	286	288
1955	314	203	341	259	228	411	298	304	312	294	298
1956	322	219	346	272	240	466	316	309	332	302	309
1957	317	227	363	286	221	486	322	308	339	302	311
1958	311	220	272	278	197	457	304	311	318	300	304
1959	306	216	279	271	273	445	303	319	308	308	308
1960	316	211	278	272	278	459	308	349	308	332	327
1961	310	204	286	274	238	460	303	331	301	319	314
1962	306	198	290	268	216	460	298	318	296	309	306
1963	303	196	338	249	176	473	298	329	300	316	312
1964	302	195	337	234	175	516	303	339	303	324	319
1965	310	199	296	245	198	531	308	355	304	338	330
1966	309	207	313	298	236	533	319	372	309	355	344
1967	312	209	286	321	185	536	318	386	313	363	350
1966—											
January	306	208	313	269	235	530	314	351	308	338	331
February	308	208	314	278	246	531	317	357	309	343	335
March	308	208	318	287	269	531	319	376	309	357	346
April	307	207	322	287	266	531	319	372	310	354	344
May	305	207	322	287	255	532	317	369	309	351	341
June	306	207	322	287	230	532	317	367	308	350	340
July	306	207	322	304	229	532	318	374	309	356	344
August	311	208	318	317	234	532	322	382	310	363	350
September	312	208	309	315	223	536	321	381	309	363	349
October	311	208	299	315	207	538	320	379	310	360	348
November	312	207	299	315	212	538	320	379	310	360	348
December	313	206	298	315	223	538	320	378	311	360	348

(*a*) Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

Period	Basic Materials							Foodstuffs and Tobacco	Basic Materials and Foodstuffs		
	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Total		Goods principally Imported (*a*)	Goods principally Home-produced	All Groups
1967—											
January	315	206	294	315	212	538	320	377	310	359	347
February	315	207	298	315	203	537	320	376	312	357	346
March	313	206	293	315	210	537	319	381	312	360	348
April	312	206	293	315	210	537	319	379	311	359	347
May	311	208	297	315	202	537	319	381	312	360	348
June	311	207	292	315	182	532	317	396	311	370	355
July	310	207	287	320	172	534	316	404	311	375	359
August	310	208	274	328	167	535	316	409	311	378	361
September	310	214	273	328	168	535	318	400	315	371	357
October	310	213	273	328	176	536	318	377	314	356	345
November	311	212	278	328	169	536	318	375	316	354	345
December	313	212	281	328	154	536	318	376	315	355	345

(*a*) Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials

1. General

This special purpose index was introduced in 1964 and index numbers, from August 1959 onwards, have been published at quarterly intervals*. In addition to its use in connection with the Bureau's constant price estimates in the national accounting field, the index has a direct value as a measure of changes in the aggregate cost of materials used in an important part of the building industry (other than house-building).

2. Commodities and grouping

The items in this index have been selected as representative of materials used in electrical installation in structures such as hospitals, schools, factories and multi-storeyed commercial buildings and flats. These items are divided into three main groups for which separate indexes in addition to the 'All Groups' index are compiled. The combination of materials selected is fixed as to quantity and quality. A list of the components of the index is set out below with the percentage contribution of each to the All Groups index in the reference base year 1959–60.

3. Price quotations

The items are priced as at the middle of the month for which index numbers are published. The basis of pricing is the price to electrical contractors, delivered on site or into store, metropolitan area Sydney and Melbourne. The price series used relate to specific standards for each item and in some cases are combinations of prices for different makes, types, etc.

The units of quantity specified as the basis for collecting prices are representative lots normally purchased by electrical contractors, inclusive of quantity discounts and packing and quantity extras, etc.

4. Method of construction

The index is a fixed-weights index with the reference base: Year 1959–60 = 100. In general, the weights were derived from information relating to the values of materials used in selected

* Since February 1969 published monthly.

representative projects in Sydney and Melbourne during the three years 1960–61 to 1962–63. The projects selected for this purpose had a minimum electrical materials and labour content of $10,000. Selected representative items carry the weights of similar items not directly priced.

The index is compiled by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'. Each quarter*, base period percentage value weights are applied to indexes of price movement relative to 1959–60.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS

COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR: 1959–60

Components	Percentage contribution to All Groups index		
1. CONDUCTORS GROUP			40.00
Mains—			
Insulated cables	14.79		
Glands	0.70		
Bare copper strand	0.50		
Copper bus-bar	3.50		
		19.49	
Circuits—			
Insulated cables and wire	19.08		
Bare copper strand	1.43		
		20.51	
2. CONDUIT AND ACCESSORIES GROUP			25.00
Conduit and Ducting—			
Metal conduit	10.79		
Metal and plastic ducting	9.46		
		20.25	
Accessories—			
Metal and plastic junction boxes	2.59		
Metal and plastic accessories—Other	2.16		
		4.75	
3. SWITCH-BOARD AND SWITCH-GEAR MATERIAL GROUP			35.00
Bakelite Accessories—			
Mounting blocks	0.65		
Switches	1.40		
Terminal boxes	0.10		
		2.15	
Fluorescent Components and Lamps—			
Fluorescent tubes and starters	1.37		
Incandescent lamps	0.58		
		1.95	
Iron Clad Accessories—			
Switch plug	1.67		
Plug top	0.64		
Other accessories	1.30		
		3.61	
Switch-board Accessories' Components—			
Mild steel	3.07		
Aluminium bar	0.86		
Contactors	4.90		
Circuit breakers	11.00		
Other accessories	7.46		
		27.29	
TOTAL			100.00

5. Index numbers

Index numbers for each group of items and for all groups combined for the index of wholesale prices of electrical installation materials are given in the following table. Current index numbers are published quarterly* in the mimeographed statistical bulletin *Wholesale Price Indexes—Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials.*

*Monthly since February 1969.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS

GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS—INDEX NUMBERS

(*Base of each Index:* Year 1959–60 = 100.0 (*a*))

Period	Conductors	Conduit and Accessories	Switch-board and Switch-gear Material	All Groups
Year—				
1959–60	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1960–61	99.5	102.3	100.9	100.7
1961–62	98.7	102.8	99.8	100.1
1962–63	96.8	103.6	100.5	99.8
1963–64	93.2	103.7	100.8	98.5
1964–65	110.6	104.6	105.2	107.2
1965–66	105.8	104.2	106.6	105.7
1966–67	120.2	105.8	109.2	112.8
1962–63—November	97.9	103.6	100.6	100.3
February	97.9	103.6	100.6	100.3
May	93.4	103.6	100.7	98.5
1963–64—August	93.3	103.4	100.8	98.5
November	93.3	103.8	100.8	98.6
February	93.5	103.8	100.8	98.7
May	92.6	103.8	100.9	98.3
1964–65—August	96.4	104.4	103.8	101.0
November	103.3	104.4	104.7	104.0
February	121.3	104.4	106.0	111.7
May	121.3	105.1	106.3	112.0
1965–66—August	104.2	105.3	106.3	105.2
November	104.3	104.1	106.3	105.0
February	108.3	103.7	106.9	106.6
May	106.5	103.8	106.9	106.0
1966–67—August	124.1	104.5	106.9	113.2
November	122.6	106.2	109.8	114.0
February	122.6	106.3	110.1	114.2
May	111.3	106.3	110.0	109.6
1967–68—August	111.5	106.3	110.3	109.8
November	123.1	105.3	112.4	114.9

(*a*) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

An index of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912. It related chiefly to basic materials and foods weighted in accordance with consumption in the years immediately preceding that date. Neither the list of items nor the weighting was varied except for some changes in the building materials group in 1949. The series has some historical significance as a measure of changes in the prices, since the year 1861, of its component items combined in the proportions in which they were in common use about the year 1910. A description of the index and a list of commodities included in it were published in Labour Report No. 38, 1949, pages 43–5. Index numbers up to the year 1961, the last period for which the index was compiled, are shown in Labour Report No. 49, page 42.

International comparisons: Wholesale price index numbers

The following table gives index numbers of wholesale prices during the period 1963 to December 1967, for Australia and other countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices in each country for the year 1963 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations)

(*Base:* 1963 = 100)

Period	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	India	Ireland(*a*)
1963	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1964	102	105	192	100	103	102	101	112	106
1965	106	106	290	102	106	103	104	122	111
1966	110	108	396	106	109	105	105	133	113
1967	112	107	497	108	110	105	104	160	116
1966—									
Dec. Qtr	112	108	434	107	109	106	105	144	112
1967—									
March Qtr	111	108	465	107	109	106	105	152	115
June	112	108	483	108	110	104	104	158	116
Sept.	115	106	508	108	110	103	104	166	115
Dec.	111	106	531	109	112	105	104	163	117

Period	Italy	Japan (Tokyo)	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Philippines (Manila)	South Africa(*c*)	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States of America
1963	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1964	103	100	106	105	105	105	102	104	104	100
1965	105	–101–	110	106	108	107	106	109	104	102
1966	–107–	103	115	107	110	112	110	112	108	106
1967	106	105	115	107	112	117	112	112	107	106
1966—										
Dec. Qtr	106	104	115	106	111	113	112	112	107	106
1967—										
March Qtr	106	105	115	106	111	114	111	115	107	106
June	106	105	117	108	110	115	112	112	105	106
Sept.	106	105	115	106	113	117	113	112	105	106
Dec.	107	106	115	108	113	121	113	113	110	106

(*a*) Home-produced goods only.

NOTE. The symbol – on each side of an index number (e.g. –95–) indicates that two series have been linked at that period.

CHAPTER 3. WAGES AND HOURS

Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and associated legislation

1. General

Particulars regarding the operation of Commonwealth and State Acts for the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of work were first compiled for the year 1913 and particulars for later years have appeared in subsequent issues of the Labour Report.

2. Laws regulating industrial matters

The principal Acts in force regulating rates of wage, hours of labour and working conditions generally in both Commonwealth and State jurisdictions at the end of 1967 are listed below:

COMMONWEALTH

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1967
Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1966
Coal Industry Act 1946–1966
Stevedoring Industry Act 1956–1966
Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act 1949–1966
Navigation Act 1912–1967

STATES

New South Wales	Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940–1967 Coal Industry Act, 1946–1965
Victoria	*Labour and Industry Act* 1958 as amended to 1967
Queensland	'*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts*, 1961 to 1964'
South Australia	Industrial Code, 1967 Public Service Arbitration Act, 1961–1965
Western Australia	*Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912–1966* *Mining Act, 1904–1965* *Public Service Arbitration Act, 1966*
Tasmania	*Wages Boards Act* 1920 as amended to 1967 *Public Service Tribunal Act* 1958 as amended to 1967

3. Methods of administration

(i) *Commonwealth*

(*a*) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Under placitum (xxxv) of section 51 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. The Parliament has made such a law, namely, the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

This Act defines 'an industrial dispute' as '(*a*) a dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (*b*) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends; and includes (*c*) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State; (*d*) a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (*e*) a claim which an organisation is entitled to submit to the Commission

under section eleven A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1966 (*see* page 48) or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State'.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act was extensively amended by Act No. 44 of 1956. This amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters under the Act, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. In recent years a number of other amendments have been made to the Act, the latest amending Act being No. 101 of 1967. A summary of the provisions of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1966 is given in the following paragraphs.

(*b*) *The Commonwealth Industrial Court.* The Commonwealth Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and five other Judges and the Act provides that the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Industrial Court shall be exercised by not less than two Judges except in the following circumstances. A single Judge may exercise the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to a dismissal or injury of an employee on account of industrial action, interpretation of awards, questions concerning eligibility for membership of an organisation, disputes between an organisation and its members and a prescribed matter of practice or procedure. A single Judge may refer a question of law for the opinion of the Court constituted by not less than two Judges. The Court is a Superior Court of Record with the same power to punish contempts of its power and authority as is possessed by the High Court. In general, decisions of the Industrial Court are final; however, an appeal lies to the High Court, but only when the latter grants leave to appeal. Provision is made for the registration of employer and employee associations. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations, and if necessary order a new election. The Act also provides for the Commission to exercise the powers of the Court with regard to an application for cancellation of registration of an organisation. Any such change of jurisdiction must be notified by proclamation. This provision could be used if the powers of the Court in this regard were declared, in whole or in part, to be invalid.

Special provision is made concerning the right of audience before the Commonwealth Industrial Court. Briefly, except in proceedings which, in general, involve questions of law or offences against the Act, parties are able to elect whether to appear personally or to be represented by lawyers or officials. Even in proceedings involving questions of law, except appeals from decisions by other Courts to the Industrial Court on matters arising under this Act or the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1966, the parties may, if they wish and the Court grants leave, be represented by officials.

(*c*) *The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.* The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission at the end of 1967 was composed of a President, five Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, ten Commissioners and three Conciliators. The presidential members of the Commission must have been solicitors or barristers of the High Court or of the Supreme Court of a State of not less than five years standing or Judges of the previously existing Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration, and to make suggestions and to do such things as appear right and proper for (*a*) effecting a reconciliation between the parties to industrial disputes; (*b*) preventing and settling industrial disputes by amicable agreement; and (*c*) preventing and settling, by conciliation or arbitration, industrial disputes not prevented or settled by amicable agreement. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party.

The President may assign a Commissioner to deal with industrial disputes relating to particular industries, or members of the Commission to deal with a particular industrial dispute. However, subject to the approval of the President, it is the duty of the Senior Commissioner to organise and allocate the work of the Commissioners and Conciliators.

When an industrial dispute occurs or is likely to occur, the Act provides that a Commissioner shall take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of that dispute by conciliation, or, if in his opinion conciliation is unlikely to succeed or has failed, by arbitration. A Commissioner may arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a Conciliator to assist the parties to reach an amicable agreement and shall do so if the parties so request. If an agreement is reached, a memorandum of its terms shall be made in writing, and may be certified by the Commission. A certified memorandum shall have the same effect as an award.

Only the Commission in Presidential Session, that is, the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President, has the power to make awards, or to certify agreements concerning standard hours, basic wages and long service leave.

An industrial dispute being heard by a Commissioner may be referred to the Commission on the ground of public interest. If a party to a dispute makes an application for such a reference, the Commissioner shall consult with the President, who may direct that the Commission constituted by three members, one of whom is a presidential member and one is, where practicable, the Commissioner concerned, shall hear and determine the dispute, or that part referred to it. In this hearing the Commission may have regard to evidence given and arguments adduced previously before the Commissioner, and it may refer a part of the dispute back to the Commissioner for determination. The President may, before the Commission has been constituted for the referred dispute, authorise a presidential member of the Commission or a Commissioner to take evidence on the Commission's behalf.

An appeal against the decision of a Commissioner shall be heard by not less than three members nominated by the President, of whom at least two shall be presidential members of the Commission. However, an appeal will not be heard unless the Commission considers it is necessary as a matter of public interest. The President, after taking account of the views of the parties to a dispute, may appoint a member of the Commission to take evidence on behalf of a presidential bench of the Commission, so that it can have this evidence before it when it commences its hearing.

When matters relating to appeals or references to the Commission under both or either of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and the Public Service Arbitration Act are being heard, and the Commission is not constituted by the same persons for these matters, the President may, if he is of the opinion that they involve a question in common, direct that the Commission in joint session (i.e. comprised of those persons who constituted the Commission in the separate matters) may take evidence and hear argument on that question.

Provision is also made in the Act for a presidential member of the Commission to handle industrial matters in connection with the maritime industries, the Snowy Mountains area and the stevedoring industry, except in those matters for which the Act requires that the Commission shall be constituted by more than one member.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission also deals with disputes and industrial matters, interstate or intra-State, associated with undertakings or projects of the Commonwealth Government which have been declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for the purposes of this Act. In effect, this places employees of Commonwealth projects, so declared, under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission may also make an award in relation to an industrial dispute involving such employees. The Minister has the power to exempt certain persons or classes of persons working on these projects from the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Commission may make an award in relation to an industrial dispute when the Public Service Arbitrator refrains from dealing with claims made by a Public Service employee organisation, or consents to the claims being presented to the Commission, though such an award may be inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth relating to salaries, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service of employees in the Public Service as defined by section three of the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1966, not being the *Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act* 1930–1967, the *Commonwealth Employees' Furlough Act* 1943–1967, the *Superannuation Act* 1922–1967 or any other prescribed Act.

The Act provides that where a State law, or an order, award, decision or determination of a State industrial authority is inconsistent with or deals with a matter dealt with in an

award of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the latter shall prevail, and the former, to the extent of the inconsistency or in relation to the matter dealt with, shall be invalid.

(*d*) *Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal.* An amendment of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act operative from November 1967 provided for the appointment of a person to be the Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal which is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes involving flights crew officers (i.e. pilots, navigators, and flight engineers of aircraft). Provision is made for the appointment by the tribunal of a conciliation committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and flight crew officers with the person appointed to be the tribunal as chairman. Further information concerning the tribunal will be found on page 50.

(*e*) *Coal Industry Tribunal.* The Coal Industry Tribunal was established under the Commonwealth *Coal Industry Act* 1946 and the New South Wales Coal Industry Act, 1946 to consider and determine interstate disputes and, in respect of New South Wales only, intra-State disputes between the Australian Coal and Shale Employees' Federation and employers in the coal-mining industry.

Special war-time bodies were created to deal with specific aspects of the coal industry, reference to which was made in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 40, page 53). Under amending legislation passed jointly by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments in 1951, the Tribunal was vested with authority to deal with all interstate industrial disputes in the coal-mining industry, irrespective of the trade union involved, and, in the case of New South Wales, intra-State disputes also. The Tribunal consists of one person, who may appoint two assessors nominated by the parties to advise him in matters relating to any dispute. Subsidiary authorities are the Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees, who may be appointed to assist in the prevention and settlement of certain disputes. An amendment to the Commonwealth Coal Industry Act, passed in 1952, makes it obligatory for the Tribunal to use conciliation and arbitration to settle industrial disputes.

(*f*) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.* Wages, hours of work and working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, under powers conferred by the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1966. The system of arbitration commenced to operate in 1912, cases being heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration as part of the ordinary work of that Court. In 1920, however, the control was transferred to the Arbitrator, who is appointed by the government for a term of seven years, and who need not have legal qualifications.

Provision is now made for an organisation of employees in the Public Service to submit a claim to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with the consent of the Public Service Arbitrator or where the Arbitrator has, other than on the ground of triviality, refrained from hearing or determining the claim.

Appeals from decisions of the Arbitrator may be made to the Commission.

(*g*) *Australian Capital Territory.* Since May 1949 industrial matters in the Australian Capital Territory have been dealt with by authorities established by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Matters outside the jurisdiction of a Commissioner, assigned to the Australian Capital Territory, are dealt with by the Commonwealth Industrial Court and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

From 1922 to 1949 industrial matters in the territory were regulated by a local Industrial Board. Details of the provisions relating to the Board during its period of jurisdiction may be found in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 36, p. 51).

(ii) *States*

(*a*) *New South Wales.* The controlling authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which, at the end of 1967, consisted of a President and seven other Judges. Subsidiary tribunals are the Conciliation Commissioners, the Apprenticeship Commissioner, Conciliation Committees, and Apprenticeship Councils constituted for particular industries. Each Conciliation Committee consists of a Conciliation Commissioner as Chairman and

equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees. The Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for an industry constitute the Apprenticeship Council for the industry. These subsidiary tribunals may make awards binding on industries, but an appeal to the Industrial Commission may be made against any award. Special Commissioners with conciliatory powers and limited arbitration powers may be appointed. Compulsory control commenced in 1901, after the earlier Acts of 1892 and 1899 providing for voluntary submission of matters in dispute had proved abortive.

(*b*) *Victoria.* The authorities are separate Wages Boards for the occupations and industries covered, each consisting of a chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, and a Court of Industrial Appeals, the latter presided over by a Judge of the County Court. The system was instituted in the State in 1896, and represented the first example in Australia of legal regulation of wage rates.

(*c*) *Queensland.* Legal control was first instituted in 1907 with the passing of the Wages Board Act. '*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of* 1961' established the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and preserved and continued in existence the Industrial Court. The Industrial Court is constituted by the President (a judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland) sitting alone, and the Full Industrial Court by the President and two Commissioners. The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is constituted by a Commissioner sitting alone and the Full Bench of the Commission by at least three Commissioners. Not more than five Commissioners shall be appointed. A Commissioner shall not be capable of being a member of the Executive Council or of the Legislative Assembly, and shall not take part in the management of any business. For further details of the provisions of '*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of* 1961' *see* Labour Report No. 49, pages 52–54.

(*d*) *South Australia.* In South Australia, from July 1966, the system of control consists of an Industrial Commission, an Industrial Court, and Conciliation Committees. The Industrial Commission is composed of a President and two Commissioners, and has power to make awards. The President of the Commission is also Judge of the Industrial Court which deals with legal matters. The two Commissioners are chairmen of each of the Conciliation Committees consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. These committees issue awards. Where complete agreement cannot be reached in these Committees the Chairman sits as a Commissioner to determine the unresolved matters. Provision is made for references and appeals to the full Commission.

(*e*) *Western Australia.* Legal control dates back to 1900. The present system of control comprises the Western Australian Industrial Commission consisting of four Commissioners, and the Western Australian Industrial Appeal Court consisting of three Supreme Court Judges who are nominated by the Chief Justice of Western Australia. A Commissioner may, in relation to any dispute or other matter, refer such matters to the Commission in Court Session. Similarly, appeals from decisions of a single Commissioner are heard by the other three Commissioners acting as the Commission in Court Session, but such hearings are restricted to the evidence and matters raised in the proceedings before the single Commissioner. Appeals from the Commission to the Industrial Appeal Court are limited to matters which are erroneous in law or in excess of jurisdiction. The Court has power to impose penalties for disobedience of orders made by the Commission.

The Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal has power to determine any industrial matter in the coal-mining industry. It consists of a chairman and four other members (two representatives each of employers and employees). Boards of Reference may be appointed by the Tribunal and from 1 February 1964 decisions of the Tribunal may be reviewed by the Industrial Commission in Court Session.

(*f*) *Tasmania.* The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a chairman (who is common to all Wages Boards), appointed by the Governor, and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, appointed by the Minister administering the Act. The system was instituted in 1910.

4. New legislation and special reports

Information concerning the main provisions of various industrial Acts in force throughout Australia was given in earlier Labour Reports, and brief reviews are furnished, in each issue, of the more important aspects of new industrial legislation having special application to the terms of awards or determinations. The year 1967 is covered in this issue. The principal changes in workers' compensation legislation are incorporated in the section under that heading in this Labour Report.

(i) *Commonwealth*

(*a*) *The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1967. The 1967 amendment to the Act, operative from November 1967, provided for the appointment of a person to be the Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal. The Tribunal is empowered to prevent or settle by conciliation or arbitration inter-State industrial disputes involving flight crew officers, i.e., pilots, navigators or flight engineers of aircraft; to consider and determine industrial questions insofar as the industrial matters concerned relate to employment of flight crew officers by the Australian National Airlines Commission (Trans-Australia Airlines) or by Qantas Airways Limited, or relate to trade and commerce with other countries or among the States or between a State and Territory or in a Territory of the Commonwealth; and to encourage and assist prevention or settlement of industrial questions by amicable agreement. This power may be exercised by the tribunal of its own motion; on the application of a party to, or concerned in, an industrial question, or on the application of the Minister.

Provision is made for the appointment by the tribunal of a conciliation committee if requested by a party to the industrial question and the tribunal is satisfied that such action is reasonably likely to lead to a settlement of the question. The conciliation committees are to be constituted by the person appointed to be the tribunal as chairman, representatives of employers concerned and an equal number of representatives of flight crew officers concerned.

Professor J. E. Isaac, Professor of Economics at Monash University, was appointed Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal for a period of three years commencing in February 1968.

(*b*) *The National Stevedoring Industry Conference*. A National Stevedoring Industry Conference was set up, with Mr Woodward as Chairman, to undertake an inquiry into the stevedoring industry. It had its first full meeting in November 1965. The general report of the Conference was released in April 1967. (For a full text of the report *see* Industrial Information Bulletin Vol. 22, No. 4, April 1967 published by the Department of Labour and National Service.) Some of the main points in the report are set out below.

The Conference in its report recognised that many of the past troubles in the industry had arisen from the casual nature of waterfront employment and examined a number of proposals for permanent employment. The permanency scheme agreed upon by the Conference involves weekly hire for all regular waterside workers in major ports and in as many other ports as possible, with the expectation that approximately ninety per cent of all man-hours worked by registered waterside workers in Australia will come under the scheme. Employment would be by weekly hire either with a firm of operational stevedores or with a employer-operated holding company.

Safeguards to ensure, over a reasonable period of time, general comparability of earnings of permanent employees of the holding company on the one hand, and of operating stevedores on the other, are to be made. All workers under the scheme of permanent employment are to receive the same basic weekly rate of pay, namely $49.50 at the inauguration of the scheme (but subject to decisions in National Wages Cases or award variations in the stevedoring industry itself).

Permanent employment, which may not be practicable in all ports, may be instituted for a group of ports by the establishment of a composite labour force to serve all ports in the group.

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority will continue to be responsible for registration and recruitment and will retain substantial responsibilities in casual employment

ports. Responsibility for investigation into operating methods, safety and equipment will rest with the Authority, which will also retain its general regulatory powers under the Stevedoring Industry Act.

A contributory pension scheme was proposed for regular waterside workers designed to pay on retirement $240 for each year of membership in the scheme. A supplementary non-contributory scheme was suggested to give a benefit of $50 for each year of service between 1942 and the commencement of the contributory pension scheme.

Retirement age is to be reduced immediately from 70 to 69 years, further reduced to 67 years a year later, and finally reduced to 65 years at the end of a further year. In certain circumstances a worker may be permitted to continue beyond retirement age but such employment would be terminable by a week's notice in a redundancy situation.

The question of redundancy was also considered in the report of the Conference. Men declared redundant would be given notice related to their length of service in the industry. The Conference believed that much of the problem of redundancy would be met by natural wastage and the lowering of the retirement age.

The *Stevedoring Industry* (*Temporary Provisions*) *Act* 1967, operative from 14 November 1967, empowers the Minister for Labour and National Service to declare a port to be a permanent employment port and provides for regulations to be made under the Act for the purpose of permanent employment.

The first port to become a permanent employment port was Sydney in November 1967. It was anticipated that Melbourne, Adelaide, Fremantle, Port Kembla, Brisbane, Geelong, Newcastle and Hobart would also become permanent employment ports.

(ii) *New South Wales*

(*a*) Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1967. Details of this act will be found on page 119.

(*b*) Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act, 1967. Provisions of this act have been incorporated in the section dealing with long service leave (*see* page 129).

(iii) *Victoria*

(*a*) *Labour and Industry* (*Annual Holidays*) *Order* 1967. This Order, which operated from 1 April 1967, applies only to workers in respect of whom no provision for the giving of annual holidays is made by any enactment other than Division 3 of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 (under authority of which this Order was made) or by any determination of a Wages Board or of the Industrial Appeals Court.

Employees within the ambit of the Order become entitled at the end of each year of employment to an annual holiday of three weeks on ordinary pay. With the making of this Order the provisions of the Act for two weeks annual holiday were automatically repealed.

(iv) *Queensland*

No important industrial legislation was passed in Queensland during 1967.

(v) *South Australia*

(*a*) The Long Service Act, 1967 is summarised on page 131.

(*b*) The Industrial Code 1967, received Royal Assent 23 November 1967. Parts I to XI (inclusive) and XIII became operative from 1 March 1968. Part XII of the Act which contains many new provisions relating to the safety, health and welfare of employees in industry, and Part XIV became operative from 1 November 1968.

The new Act, which repeals the Industrial Code 1920–1966, extends from one year to three years the period within which application may be made for an order to recover amounts due under the terms of an award or industrial agreement.

The absolute prohibition of strikes and lockouts has been amended so that a strike (other than of Public Service or other specified employees) of which fourteen days prior notice has been given, or a lock-out of employees illegally on strike, is not now an offence.

It is further provided that the full Commission shall, on appropriate application, insert in an award or industrial agreement provision for equal rates of wages for males and females performing work of the same or like nature and of equal value. The wages for females

affected by this provision are to be increased progressively over a five year period so as to be 100 percent of the appropriate male rate from 1 January 1972.

The new Act does not, as previously, exempt agriculture from its definitions of industry or industrial matters.

The Act provides for the registration of employer associations as well as for employee associations.

(vi) *Western Australia.*

No important industrial legislation was passed in Western Australia during 1967.

(vii) *Tasmania.*

The *Wage Boards Act* 1967 came into effect from 1 September 1967. The powers of wage boards were extended so that they may determine: (*a*) that paid leave of absence not exceeding three days in any one year shall be granted to an employee on the death of a near-relative; (*b*) that personal protective clothing or equipment shall be supplied without cost to employees with provision for repair and replacement; (*c*) that where an employer requires an employee to wear outer clothing of a distinctive colour or style such clothing shall be supplied by the employer with provision for repair and replacement; and (*d*) that retrospectivity of effect may be given to a determination to the date on which application was made for the meeting of the board at which the determination was made. (Previously wage boards could only make determinations retrospective for fourteen days prior to the meeting.) The act also gave union officials power to inspect wages records kept by employers.

(viii) *Territories.* No industrial legislation affecting only the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory was passed in 1967.

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations and agreements

1. General

In May 1963 a survey was conducted to ascertain the approximate proportions of employees affected by awards, determinations, and registered industrial agreements under the jurisdiction of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so affected by awards, etc. (including those affected by unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained. A similar survey was conducted in May 1968, the results of which will appear in the next issue of the Labour Report.

The survey related to the last pay-period in May 1963, and covered employees in the six Australian States but excluded those in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Because of coverage difficulties employees in rural industry and in private domestic service were excluded altogether from the survey.

Returns were collected from: (*a*) a stratified random sample of those private employees and local government authorities subject to pay-roll tax (i.e. those paying wages or salaries of more than $400 a week); and (*b*) practically all Commonwealth and State government and semi-government authorities, and public hospitals.

The survey was representative of 2,044,000 male and 759,000 female employees constituting about 87 per cent of all males and 82 per cent of all females employed as wage or salary earners in the industries specified in the six States.

The term 'awards, etc.' as used in the following tables denotes awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, Commonwealth or State industrial authorities. Employees whose rates of pay and working conditions were not affected by awards, determinations or registered agreements and employees covered by formal, though unregistered, industrial agreements between employee organisations and employers are shown as 'not affected by awards, etc.'.

2. Incidence of Commonwealth and State awards, etc.

The following table shows, for Australia, the proportions of all employees represented in the survey who were affected by awards, etc. of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities and those not so affected.

PROPORTIONS OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY COMMONWEALTH AND STATE AWARDS, ETC.: AUSTRALIA(*a*), MAY 1963

Commonwealth and State awards, etc.(*b*)	Percentage of males affected	Percentage of females affected
	per cent	per cent
Commonwealth awards, etc.	42.3	31.0
New South Wales State awards, etc.	18.3	26.0
Victorian State awards, etc.	8.0	15.1
Queensland State awards, etc.	9.0	7.8
South Australian State awards, etc.	2.8	5.3
Western Australian State awards, etc.	5.1	4.1
Tasmanian State awards, etc.	1.2	1.4
Total affected by awards, etc.	86.7	90.7
Not affected by awards, etc.	13.3	9.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

(*a*) Excludes Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) For definition of the term 'awards, etc.' *see* text on previous page.

3. Incidence of awards, etc.

(i) *Main industry groups.* The table below shows, for Australia, the incidence of awards, determinations and agreements of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities, etc. in the main industry groups.

INCIDENCE OF AWARDS, ETC. BY MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA(*a*), MAY 1963

Industry group	Employees represented in estimates	Percentage affected by Commonwealth awards, etc. (*b*)	Percentage affected by State awards, etc. (*b*)	Percentage not affected by awards, etc.(*b*)	Total
	MALES				
	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Founding, metals, vehicles, etc.	381	64.4	24.6	11.0	100.0
Other manufacturing	468	38.5	46.9	14.6	100.0
All manufacturing groups	*849*	*50.1*	*36.9*	*13.0*	100.0
Mining and quarrying	42	40.5	35.4	24.1	100.0
Building and construction	188	23.6	65.1	11.3	100.0
Transport and communication	293	69.3	24.9	5.8	100.0
Finance and property	85	30.8	33.1	36.1	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade	260	20.3	59.5	20.2	100.0
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	266	27.1	64.5	8.4	100.0
All other	61	38.9	47.0	14.1	100.0
All industry groups	**2,044**	**42.3**	**44.4**	**13.3**	**100.0**
	FEMALES				
	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Founding, metals, vehicles, etc.	60	51.2	42.7	6.1	100.0
Other manufacturing	192	54.8	36.4	8.8	100.0
All manufacturing groups	*252*	*53.9*	*37.9*	*8.2*	100.0
Transport and communication	37	63.1	26.7	10.2	100.0
Finance and property	60	34.7	48.9	16.4	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade	155	7.4	85.4	7.2	100.0
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	195	10.4	79.8	9.8	100.0
All other	60	39.5	50.7	9.8	100.0
All industry groups	**759**	**31.0**	**59.7**	**9.3**	**100.0**

(*a*) Excludes Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) For definition of the term 'awards, etc.' *see* text on previous page.

(ii) *States.* The incidence of awards, determinations and agreements of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities, etc. in each of the six States and Australia is shown in the following table.

INCIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL AWARDS, ETC., STATES, MAY 1963

State	Employees represented in estimates	Percentage affected by Commonwealth awards, etc. (*b*)	Percentage affected by State awards, etc. (*b*)	Percentage not affected by awards, etc.(*b*)	Total
	MALES				
	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
New South Wales	807	40.4	46.3	13.3	100.0
Victoria	588	57.3	27.9	14.8	100.0
Queensland	254	17.8	72.4	9.8	100.0
South Australia	194	55.7	29.0	15.3	100.0
Western Australia	136	13.3	76.5	10.2	100.0
Tasmania	65	47.4	37.5	15.1	100.0
Total(*a*)	**2,044**	**42.3**	**44.4**	**13.3**	**100.0**
	FEMALES				
	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
New South Wales	310	27.2	63.9	8.9	100.0
Victoria	244	44.3	47.0	8.7	100.0
Queensland	80	18.8	74.0	7.2	100.0
South Australia	64	23.7	62.3	14.0	100.0
Western Australia	42	14.8	74.4	10.8	100.0
Tasmania	19	35.4	53.1	11.5	100.0
Total(*a*)	**759**	**31.0**	**59.7**	**9.3**	**100.0**

(*a*) Excludes Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) For definition of the term 'awards, etc' *see* text on page 52.

Rates of wage and hours of work

1. General

The collection of data for minimum rates of wage in the various occupations in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in 1913. Particulars were ascertained primarily from awards, determinations and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In those cases where no award, determination or registered agreement was in force the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. This applied mainly in the earlier years; in recent years nearly all occupations included have been covered by awards, etc. In a few cases occupations covered by unregistered agreements have been included where such agreements are dominant in the industries to which they refer. From the particulars so

obtained, indexes of 'nominal' (i.e. minimum) weekly wage rates were calculated for a number of industry groups until the end of 1959. The index for each industry group was the unweighted average of wage rates for selected occupations within the group. These industry indexes were combined into an aggregate index by using industry weights as current in or about 1911.

Results were first published for 1913 in Labour Report No. 2, pages 28–43. Within a few years the scope of these indexes was considerably extended (*see* Labour Report No. 5, pages 44–50). On the basis then adopted, weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and hours of work were published quarterly from September 1917 to June 1959 in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and these were summarised annually in the Labour Report. Less detailed particulars of wage rates were also ascertained for each year back to 1891, and these were published in earlier issues of the Labour Report.

Early in 1960 these indexes were replaced by a new series constructed on the basis of data obtained from investigations which were commenced in 1954, as described in the following paragraphs.

2. Indexes of minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and standard hours of work

This section contains indexes (with base: year 1954 = 100) of minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage and standard hours of work for adult males and adult females for Australia and each State. In the indexes there are 15 industry groups for adult males and 8 industry groups for adult females. For relevant periods these indexes replace cognate indexes (base: year 1911 = 1,000 for males and April 1914 = 1,000 for females) published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 47, 1959.

The wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates prescribed for particular occupations, and for some occupations include general loadings of various kinds. Loadings, etc., that are not applicable to all workers in a specified award occupation (for example, those payable because of length of service; working in wet, dirty or confined places; excess fares incurred due to location of building site) are not included in the wage rates indexes. In the majority of cases the rates used in the indexes are prescribed in awards or determinations of Commonwealth or State industrial authorities or in agreements registered with them. Some rates are prescribed in unregistered agreements between employers and employees.

The indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and agreements. This provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc. in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The industry classification used in the current indexes, shown in the table on page 59, does not differ basically from the previous classification, the alterations being largely in the arrangement of groups. A comparison was given in Labour Report No. 47, page 23. The former Pastoral, agricultural, etc. group is not included in the current indexes and the domestic part of the group 'Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.' is excluded because of coverage difficulties.

The minimum wage rates and standard hours of work used in the new indexes are for representative occupations within each industry and have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations and agreements. Wage rates and index numbers for adult males are available at the end of each quarter for the period March 1939 to December 1956, and at the end of each month from January 1957. Particulars for adult females have been compiled quarterly from March 1951 to June 1967 and monthly from July 1967. The index for adult males includes rates for 3,415 award designations. However, as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or in more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313. For adult females the corresponding

numbers are 1,100 and 515. By use of the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, these rates and hours were combined to give weighted averages for industry group for each State and Australia.

Because the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of 'wages' as distinct from 'salaries', those awards, etc. which relate solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

In ascertaining from awards, etc., the wage rate for representative occupations, it was found in some cases that an occupation selected as representative in the base year (1954) did not exist in earlier years. In such cases another occupation with the same marginal rate of wage was chosen from the same award and variations in the wage rates for this occupation were taken to be representative for the earlier period.

Since 1954 the industrial structure in Australia, and particularly in some States, has been undergoing a degree of change which over a period is likely to have some effects on the indexes. Generally the effect of new or expanding industries on the indexes is not significant, because occupations in such industries can usually be covered by existing awards, and the wage rates for the new occupations conform very closely to those for existing occupations. Occasionally, however, an entirely new award is made to cover a new industry, and in such cases occupations from the new award are introduced into the indexes whenever such action is warranted by the number of employees in the industry. By these means it has been possible for the occupations in the indexes to be kept, as nearly as may be, continuously representative and for a high degree of comparability to be preserved over a long period.

The particulars given in this chapter show variations in minimum weekly and hourly rates of wages and standard hours of work from year to year in each State and in various industry groups. The amounts should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in money and hour terms, indicative of trends. Neither the amounts nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative level of wage rates or hours as between States. The proportion of employees covered by Commonwealth and State awards, etc. varies considerably between States. In addition, the proportions of employees engaged in the respective industries and occupations differ from State to State. As a result there may be relatively wide differences between the weighted average wage rates in the several States.

Weekly wage rates for adult males should not be compared with average weekly earnings per employed male unit shown on page 78, because the latter include the actual earnings of all wage earners and salaried employees (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) in all industries. The figures of earnings are quarterly or annual averages and include, in addition to wages and salaries at award, etc. rates, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, and payments made in advance or retrospectively during the periods specified.

Tables showing particulars of wage rate and index numbers from 1939 (for adult males), and 1951 (for adult females) to December 1967 will be found in sections IV and V of the Appendix. Further particulars of wage rates and index numbers will be found in the statistical bulletin, *Minimum Wage Rates, March* 1939 *to June* 1965. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*.

In sections VII and VIII of the Appendix, particulars of award wage rates and hours of work are given for a large number of the more important occupations in each industry group in Australia.

3. Weekly wage rates, adult males

(i) *Industry Groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage, for a full week's work, payable to adult male workers, at 31 December 1967, together with corresponding index numbers in each of the principal industry groups.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS 31 DECEMBER 1967(*a*)(*p*)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(*b*) ($)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	54.49	44.23	56.28	43.12	47.12	46.42	52.26
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	43.48	43.48	45.10	43.08	45.60	45.89	43.71
Textiles, clothing and footwear	42.66	42.27	43.09	41.28	42.82	41.43	42.40
Food, drink and tobacco	44.06	45.27	44.61	41.99	44.31	43.48	44.39
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.11	42.22	43.53	42.70	43.79	42.72	43.35
Paper, printing, etc.	47.24	47.86	50.52	47.85	51.25	45.00	47.83
Other manufacturing	44.51	43.46	43.68	43.34	43.09	43.76	43.89
All manufacturing groups	43.95	43.74	44.78	43.12	44.74	44.36	43.94
Building and construction	45.78	47.94	44.54	45.59	46.38	46.17	46.16
Railway services	44.14	41.10	45.36	42.49	42.52	45.18	43.50
Road and air transport	46.59	44.72	42.68	43.19	45.61	45.37	45.16
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	43.89	44.05	43.76	43.85	44.00	43.28	43.87
Communication	52.89	52.68	52.27	52.77	52.56	52.35	52.69
Wholesale and retail trade	44.66	44.94	45.50	43.67	44.39	45.71	44.78
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	46.46	44.89	46.09	43.10	43.82	48.34	45.49
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	43.39	41.56	42.04	40.81	41.61	42.59	42.32
All industry groups(*a*)	45.22	44.59	45.55	43.78	45.08	45.31	44.95
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	193.0	156.6	199.3	152.7	166.8	164.4	185.0
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	154.0	154.0	159.7	152.5	161.5	162.5	154.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	151.1	149.7	152.6	146.2	151.6	146.7	150.1
Food, drink and tobacco	156.0	160.3	157.9	148.7	156.9	154.0	157.2
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	156.2	149.5	154.1	151.2	155.0	151.3	153.5
Paper, printing, etc.	167.3	169.5	178.9	169.4	181.5	159.3	169.4
Other manufacturing	157.6	153.9	154.7	153.5	152.6	154.9	155.4
All manufacturing groups	155.6	154.9	158.6	152.7	158.4	157.1	155.6
Building and construction	162.1	169.8	157.7	161.4	164.2	163.5	163.4
Railway services	156.3	145.5	160.6	150.5	150.6	160.0	154.0
Road and air transport	165.0	158.3	151.1	152.9	161.5	160.7	159.9
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	155.4	156.0	155.0	155.3	155.8	153.2	155.3
Communication	187.3	186.5	185.1	186.9	186.1	185.4	186.6
Wholesale and retail trade	158.1	159.1	161.1	154.6	157.2	161.9	158.5
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	164.5	158.9	163.2	152.6	155.2	171.2	161.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	153.7	147.2	148.8	144.5	147.3	150.8	149.8
All industry groups(*a*)	160.1	157.9	161.3	155.0	159.6	160.4	159.2

(*a*) Excludes rural industry. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (*c*) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (*d*) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following tables show, for each State and Australia, the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work at the date specified. Index numbers with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*)(*p*)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
			RATES OF WAGE(*b*) ($)				
December 1939	10.01	9.71	9.94	9.41	10.05	9.22	9.83
,, 1945	12.25	12.11	11.81	11.60	12.03	11.56	12.06
,, 1950	20.62	20.18	19.52	19.79	20.06	19.80	20.20
,, 1955	30.52	29.56	28.35	28.50	30.01	29.36	29.70
,, 1957	32.45	31.60	30.43	30.69	32.16	31.85	31.74
,, 1958	32.92	31.97	31.78	31.24	32.40	32.36	32.29
,, 1959	35.02	34.42	33.43	33.99	34.08	34.71	34.47
,, 1960	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
,, 1961	37.34	36.22	35.98	35.46	36.38	36.27	36.58
,, 1962	37.37	36.37	35.97	35.65	36.57	36.48	36.66
,, 1963	38.28	37.20	37.00	36.40	37.50	37.29	37.55
,, 1964	40.27	39.47	39.22	38.69	38.82	39.69	39.65
,, 1965	41.08	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.73	40.76
,, 1966	43.27	42.78	43.56	41.75	43.38	43.27	43.05
March 1966	41.14	40.38	41.67	39.56	41.02	40.90	40.84
June 1966	41.14	40.50	42.84	39.59	42.06	41.10	41.11
September 1966	43.20	42.70	43.50	41.74	43.11	43.24	42.96
December 1966	43.27	42.78	43.56	41.75	43.38	43.27	43.05
March 1967	44.08	43.55	43.75	42.55	43.83	43.95	43.73
June 1967	44.14	43.58	44.38	42.60	44.03	44.12	43.87
September 1967	45.19	44.56	45.54	43.76	44.97	45.24	44.92
December 1967	45.22	44.59	45.55	43.78	45.08	45.31	44.95
			INDEX NUMBERS				
			(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia,* 1954 = 100)				
December 1939	35.4	34.4	35.2	33.3	35.6	32.6	34.8
,, 1945	43.4	42.9	41.8	41.1	42.6	40.9	42.7
,, 1950	73.0	71.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	70.1	71.5
,, 1955	108.1	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.3	104.0	105.2
,, 1957	114.9	111.9	107.8	108.7	113.9	112.8	112.4
,, 1958	116.6	113.2	112.5	110.6	114.7	114.6	114.3
,, 1959	124.0	121.9	118.4	120.4	120.7	122.9	122.0
,, 1960	128.5	123.9	124.2	121.2	126.8	124.5	125.7
,, 1961	132.2	128.2	127.4	125.6	128.8	128.4	129.5
,, 1962	132.3	128.8	127.4	126.2	129.5	129.2	129.8
,, 1963	135.5	131.7	131.0	128.9	132.8	132.0	133.0
,, 1964	142.6	139.8	138.9	137.0	137.5	140.5	140.4
,, 1965	145.5	142.8	147.5	139.8	143.4	144.2	144.3
,, 1966	153.2	151.5	154.2	147.8	153.6	153.2	152.4
March 1966	145.7	143.0	147.5	140.1	145.2	144.8	144.6
June 1966	145.7	143.4	151.7	140.2	148.9	145.5	145.6
September 1966	153.0	151.2	154.0	147.8	152.6	153.1	152.1
December 1966	153.2	151.5	154.2	147.8	153.6	153.2	152.4
March 1967	156.1	154.2	154.9	150.6	155.2	155.6	154.8
June 1967	156.3	154.3	157.2	150.8	155.9	156.2	155.3
September 1967	160.0	157.8	161.3	155.0	159.2	160.2	159.1
December 1967	160.1	157.9	161.3	155.0	159.6	160.4	159.2

(*a*) Excludes rural industry. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(iii) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each industry group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*)(*p*) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	End of December—						
	1939	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967
RATES OF WAGE(*b*) ($)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	10.99	25.96	36.68	41.47	48.54	50.34	52.26
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	9.98	20.17	29.48	35.02	39.71	41.89	43.71
Textiles, clothing and footwear	9.31	19.74	28.50	34.04	38.62	40.66	42.40
Food, drink and tobacco	9.91	20.14	29.58	35.22	40.53	42.56	44.39
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	9.75	19.60	28.88	34.62	39.55	41.64	43.35
Paper, printing, etc.	10.46	21.42	31.25	37.92	43.09	45.76	47.83
Other manufacturing	9.64	19.76	29.13	34.72	39.71	41.98	43.89
All manufacturing groups	9.87	20.08	29.41	35.05	39.92	42.11	43.94
Building and construction	9.92	19.86	29.55	35.75	41.42	44.44	46.16
Railway services	9.45	19.58	29.09	34.65	39.91	41.84	43.50
Road and air transport	9.91	19.79	29.42	35.25	40.69	42.97	45.16
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	9.10	19.66	27.69	34.46	39.79	41.90	43.87
Communication	9.78	21.33	31.65	38.49	47.45	49.69	52.69
Wholesale and retail trade	9.85	20.08	29.78	35.71	40.54	42.86	44.78
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	9.19	19.21	28.98	34.81	40.27	42.68	45.49
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	9.41	19.23	28.36	33.73	38.55	40.54	42.32
All industry groups(*a*)	9.83	20.20	29.70	35.50	40.76	43.05	44.95
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	38.9	91.9	129.9	146.8	171.9	178.2	185.0
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	35.3	71.4	104.4	124.0	140.6	148.3	154.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	33.0	69.9	100.9	120.5	136.7	144.0	150.1
Food, drink and tobacco	35.1	71.3	104.7	124.7	143.5	150.7	157.2
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	34.5	69.4	102.3	122.6	140.0	147.4	153.5
Paper, printing, etc.	37.0	75.9	110.7	134.3	152.6	162.0	169.4
Other manufacturing	34.1	70.0	103.2	122.9	140.6	148.6	155.4
All manufacturing groups	34.9	71.1	104.1	124.1	141.4	149.1	155.6
Building and construction	35.1	70.3	104.6	126.6	146.6	157.3	163.4
Railway services	33.5	69.3	103.0	122.7	141.3	148.2	154.0
Road and air transport	35.1	70.1	104.2	124.8	144.1	152.2	159.9
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	32.2	69.6	98.1	122.0	140.9	148.4	155.3
Communication	34.6	75.5	112.1	136.3	168.0	176.0	186.6
Wholesale and retail trade	34.9	71.1	105.4	126.4	143.5	151.8	158.5
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	32.5	68.0	102.6	123.2	142.6	151.1	161.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	33.3	68.1	100.4	119.4	136.5	143.5	149.8
All industry groups(*a*)	34.8	71.5	105.2	125.7	144.3	152.4	159.2

(*a*) Excludes rural industry. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to previous table. (*c*) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (*d*) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include the value of keep, where supplied.

(iv) *Components of wage rate.* A dissection of weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males into the three components of the minimum wage, i.e. basic wage, margin and loading, was compiled for months to June 1967. Compilation of averages of components for months subsequent to June 1967 was not possible because of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards (*see* page 118).

In the following tables, separate particulars are shown for employees in the main industry groups, and for employees covered by awards, etc. within Commonwealth and State jurisdictions. For the purposes of the index the Commonweatlh jurisdiction embraces awards of, or agreements registered with, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator. State jurisdictions embrace awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals, together with certain unregistered agreements, where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The basic wage rates shown in this section were weighted averages of the rates prescribed in awards, etc. for the occupations included in the index for each State. For industries other than mining, metropolitan basic wage rates were generally used. However, there were a number of occupations for which basic wage rates other than the metropolitan rate were prescribed. Also, in some States at various times, State Government employees under Commonwealth awards were paid State basic wage rates, and the basic wage rates of some employees were subject to automatic quarterly adjustments while those of other employees within the same jurisdiction have remained unchanged. In all such cases the basic wage rate actually paid is used in tables below. For these and other reasons, the weighted average basic wage rates differ, in the majority of cases, from metropolitan basic wage rates.

Margins are minimum amounts, in addition to the basic wage, awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work, such as skill, experience, arduousness and other like factors.

Loadings are minimum amounts in addition to the basic wage and margin (if any), awarded for various kinds of disabilities associated with the performance of work, or to meet particular circumstances. They include payments such as industry loadings and other general loadings prescribed in awards, etc. for the occupations included in the index. Loadings, etc. that are not applicable to all workers in a specified award occupation (for example, those payable because of length of service, working in wet, dirty or confined places, excess fares incurred due to location of building site) are not included in the wage rates indexes.

For a more detailed description of this dissection into components of weekly wage rates and for tables for each State and Australia, according to jurisdiction, extending back to 1939, *see* the statistical bulletin, *Minimum Wage Rates, March* 1939 *to June* 1965. Subsequent figures to June 1967 were published in the June 1967 and June 1968 issues of the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*.

(*a*) *Industry groups, Australia.* The tables following show the components of the total minimum weekly wage rate for the principal industry groups as at the end of March and June 1967. A table showing components of the wage rate in industry groups for Australia at the end of December each year, 1945 to 1966, was included in section IV of the Appendix in the previous issue of the Labour Report.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATE,(a) INDUSTRY GROUPS,(b) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements

($)

Industry group	31 March 1967				30 June 1967			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
Mining and quarrying(c)	33.34	10.58	7.00	50.92	33.39	10.62	7.08	51.09
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	33.01	9.31	0.28	42.60	33.03	9.32	0.28	42.64
Textiles, clothing and footwear	32.90	8.36	0.11	41.37	32.91	8.38	0.11	41.39
Food, drink and tobacco	33.02	9.84	0.34	43.21	33.10	9.90	0.34	43.34
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	33.07	9.01	0.07	42.15	33.17	9.09	0.07	42.33
Paper, printing, etc.	33.02	13.59	0.11	46.71	33.06	13.62	0.11	46.79
Other manufacturing	33.06	9.02	0.49	42.57	33.09	9.10	0.49	42.68
All manufacturing groups	33.02	9.48	0.29	42.78	33.06	9.51	0.29	42.86
Building and construction	33.05	9.61	2.38	45.04	33.13	9.68	2.39	45.20
Railway services	32.99	8.91	0.41	42.31	33.12	9.00	0.42	42.54
Road and air transport	33.03	10.87	0.02	43.92	33.10	10.93	0.02	44.04
Shipping and stevedoring(d)	32.84	9.82	0.07	42.73	32.86	9.83	0.08	42.77
Communication	32.80	17.44	0.67	50.90	32.80	18.17	0.68	51.65
Wholesale and retail trade	33.04	10.04	0.46	43.53	33.10	10.10	0.47	43.67
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	33.01	9.98	0.45	43.43	33.08	10.24	0.45	43.76
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	32.98	8.09	0.05	41.13	33.02	8.11	0.05	41.18
All industry groups(b)	33.02	9.89	0.81	43.73	33.07	9.97	0.82	43.87

(a) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. For definitions of basic wage, margin and loading *see* text. (b) Excludes rural industry. (c) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (d) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include the value of keep, where supplied.

(*b*) *States.* The following tables show the components of the total minimum weekly wage rate according to jurisdiction for each State and Australia as at 30 June 1967.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATE(*a*)

Weighted averages of minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements

30 JUNE 1967

($)

Jurisdiction and components of wage rate(*b*)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
Commonwealth awards, etc.—							
Basic wage	33.36	32.74	31.95	32.35	32.83	33.24	32.92
Margin	10.10	9.63	11.52	10.23	13.48	9.25	10.04
Loading	0.60	0.76	0.63	0.41	0.38	1.00	0.65
Total	*44.07*	*43.13*	*44.11*	*42.99*	*46.69*	*43.48*	*43.61*
State awards etc.—							
Basic wage	33.50	32.70	33.29	32.31	33.50	33.39	33.24
Margin	9.72	10.79	10.27	7.89	9.42	9.96	9.90
Loading	1.00	1.08	0.89	1.49	0.75	1.76	1.00
Total	*44.22*	*44.57*	*44.45*	*41.69*	*43.68*	*45.11*	*44.15*
All awards, etc.—							
Basic wage	33.43	32.73	33.02	32.34	33.42	33.30	33.07
Margin	9.92	9.99	10.53	9.52	9.89	9.53	9.97
Loading	0.79	0.86	0.83	0.74	0.71	1.30	0.82
Total	*44.14*	*43.58*	*44.38*	*42.60*	*44.03*	*44.12*	*43.87*

(*a*) Excludes rural industry. The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (*b*) For definitions of basic wage, margin and loading, *see* page 60.

(c) *Australia, 1939 to 1966.* The components of the minimum weekly wage rate for Australia, according to jurisdiction, for the years 1939 to 1966, are shown in the following table.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATE,(a) AUSTRALIA

Weighted averages of minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements

($)

Jurisdiction and components of wage rate(b)	End of December—					
	1939	1950	1960	1964	1965	1966
Commonwealth Awards, etc.—						
Basic Wage	7.94	16.22	27.82	30.92	30.92	32.92
Margin	1.72	3.57	7.01	8.09	8.97	9.20
Loading	0.04	0.39	0.31	0.53	0.55	0.65
Total	*9.70*	*20.18*	*35.14*	*39.54*	*40.44*	*42.77*
State Awards, etc.—						
Basic Wage	8.19	16.17	28.52	31.07	31.34	33.13
Margin	1.73	3.52	6.84	7.81	8.86	9.22
Loading	0.06	0.54	0.52	0.88	0.91	1.00
Total	*9.98*	*20.23*	*35.88*	*39.76*	*41.10*	*43.35*
All Awards, etc.—						
Basic Wage	8.07	16.19	28.16	30.99	31.12	33.02
Margin	1.72	3.55	6.92	7.96	8.92	9.21
Loading	0.04	0.46	0.42	0.70	0.72	0.81
Total	*9.83*	*20.20*	*35.50*	*39.65*	*40.76*	43.05

For footnotes *see* table on previous page.

(v) *Commonwealth awards, etc. and State awards, etc.* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males covered by Commonwealth awards, etc. and for those covered by State awards, etc. (as defined below) are shown separately for Australia in the following table. Figures for each State are shown in section iv of the appendix (pages 238 and 239). For the purpose of this dissection *Commonwealth awards, etc.* include awards of, or agreements registered with, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator; and *State awards, etc.* include awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals together with certain unregistered agreements where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA(*a*)(*p*)
COMMONWEALTH AND STATE AWARDS, ETC.(*b*)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements

($)

End of—	Commonwealth Awards, etc.(*b*)	State Awards, etc.(*b*)	All Awards, etc.	End of—	Commonwealth Awards, etc.(*b*)	State Awards, etc.(*d*)	All Awards, etc.
December—				1966—			
1939	9.70	9.98	9.83	August	42.65	43.18	42.90
1945	12.07	12.05	12.06	September	42.69	43.26	42.96
1955	29.40	30.02	29.70	October	42.70	43.32	43.00
1960	35.14	35.88	35.50	November	42.70	43.35	43.02
				December	42.77	43.35	43.05
1963	37.33	37.77	37.55				
1964	39.54	39.76	39.65	1967—			
1965	40.44	41.10	40.76	January	43.53	43.62	43.58
1966	42.77	43.35	43.05	February	43.55	43.70	43.62
1967	44.69	45.23	44.95	March	43.56	43.91	43.73
				April	43.56	44.05	43.80
1966—				May	43.56	44.11	43.82
January	40.44	41.17	40.79	June	43.61	44.15	43.87
February	40.47	41.20	40.82	July	44.66	45.13	44.88
March	40.48	41.23	40.84	August	44.66	45.17	44.91
April	40.53	41.26	40.88	September	44.66	45.20	44.92
May	40.53	41.61	41.05	October	44.68	45.21	44.93
June	40.55	41.72	41.11	November	44.69	45.23	44.95
July	42.65	43.08	42.86	December	44.69	45.23	44.95

(*a*) Excludes rural industry. The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (*b*) For definitions *see* text above.

4. Weekly wage rates, adult females

(i) *Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, for a full week's work, at 31 December 1967 in each of the principal industry groups.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*)(*p*)
31 DECEMBER 1967

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	RATES OF WAGE(*b*) ($)						
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	32.40	31.59	31.61	30.22	31.32	31.19	31.82
Textiles, clothing and footwear	30.87	30.33	31.04	30.72	30.88	29.34	30.60
Food, drink and tobacco	32.53	31.08	31.51	30.17	30.16	29.66	31.47
Other manufacturing	32.02	31.18	32.70	30.58	30.96	30.63	31.64
All manufacturing groups	31.66	30.75	31.57	30.43	30.78	29.80	31.16
Transport and communication	35.75	34.74	35.47	34.73	35.30	35.18	35.29
Wholesale and retail trade	34.94	34.47	33.71	32.22	32.28	32.77	34.13
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	36.35	34.08	33.22	32.24	31.67	36.17	34.64
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	31.93	30.74	30.85	29.01	32.42	30.48	31.30
All industry groups(*a*)	33.20	32.04	32.71	31.30	32.01	31.62	32.53

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*)
31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
			INDEX NUMBERS				
			(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)				
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc..	162.7	158.7	158.8	151.8	157.3	156.7	159.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear .	155.1	152.3	155.9	154.3	155.1	147.4	153.7
Food, drink and tobacco . .	163.4	156.1	158.3	151.6	151.5	149.0	158.1
Other manufacturing . . .	160.8	156.6	164.3	153.6	155.5	153.9	159.0
All manufacturing groups . .	159.0	154.5	158.6	152.9	154.6	149.7	156.5
Transport and communication .	179.6	174.5	178.2	174.4	177.3	176.7	177.3
Wholesale and retail trade . .	175.5	173.1	169.3	161.8	162.1	164.6	171.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services .	182.6	171.2	166.9	162.0	159.1	181.7	174.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	160.4	154.4	155.0	145.7	162.8	153.1	157.2
All industry groups(*a*) . . .	166.8	160.9	164.3	157.2	160.8	158.8	163.4

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown. This series has not been compiled for the years prior to 1951.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*)(*p*)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
			RATES OF WAGE(*b*)				
			($)				
December 1951	17.23	17.22	16.12	17.02	16.25	16.56	17.03
,, 1955	20.97	21.04	19.42	20.18	19.78	20.00	20.69
,, 1960	26.12	24.66	23.93	24.29	25.12	23.88	25.17
,, 1962	26.91	25.67	25.58	25.23	26.22	24.83	26.15
,, 1963	27.61	26.08	26.17	25.52	26.65	25.21	26.69
,, 1964	29.24	27.67	28.15	27.29	27.70	27.04	28.34
,, 1965	29.93	28.46	29.17	27.75	28.70	27.94	29.10
,, 1966	31.52	30.06	30.53	29.42	30.72	29.80	30.70
March 1966	29.94	28.47	29.17	27.75	29.24	27.94	29.13
June 1966	29.95	28.48	29.93	27.77	29.45	27.97	29.23
September 1966	31.47	30.04	30.44	29.41	30.51	29.51	30.65
December 1966	31.52	30.06	30.53	29.42	30.72	29.80	30.70
March 1967	32.01	30.51	30.69	29.82	31.13	30.01	31.13
June 1967	32.13	30.93	31.40	29.95	31.20	30.37	31.41
September 1967	33.20	32.03	32.71	31.29	31.99	31.62	32.53
December 1967	33.20	32.04	32.71	31.30	32.01	31.62	32.53
			INDEX NUMBERS				
			(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)				
December 1951	86.6	86.5	81.0	85.5	81.6	83.2	85.6
,, 1955	105.3	105.7	97.6	101.3	99.3	100.5	103.9
,, 1960	131.2	123.9	120.2	122.0	126.2	120.0	126.4
,, 1962	135.2	128.9	128.5	126.7	131.7	124.7	131.4
,, 1963	138.7	131.0	131.4	128.2	133.9	126.6	134.1
,, 1964	146.9	139.0	141.4	137.1	139.1	135.8	142.3
,, 1965	150.4	143.0	146.5	139.4	144.1	140.4	146.2
,, 1966	158.3	151.0	153.4	147.8	154.3	149.7	154.2
March 1966	150.4	143.0	146.5	139.4	146.9	140.4	146.3
June 1966	150.4	143.1	150.3	139.5	147.9	140.5	146.8
September 1966	158.1	150.9	152.9	147.7	153.2	148.2	153.9
December 1966	158.3	151.0	153.4	147.8	154.3	149.7	154.2
March 1967	160.8	153.3	154.1	149.8	156.3	150.8	156.3
June 1967	161.4	155.4	157.7	150.4	156.7	152.5	157.8
September 1967	166.8	160.9	164.3	157.2	160.7	158.8	163.4
December 1967	166.8	160.9	164.3	157.2	160.8	158.8	163.4

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms indicative of trends.

(iii) *Industry Groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each of the industry groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*)(*b*) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	End of December—					
	1951	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967
	RATES OF WAGE(*b*) ($)					
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	17.09	20.65	24.98	28.56	30.09	31.82
Textiles, clothing and footwear	17.12	20.09	24.07	27.25	28.75	30.60
Food, drink and tobacco	16.58	20.68	24.63	28.29	29.87	31.47
Other manufacturing	16.88	20.36	24.80	28.44	30.03	31.64
All manufacturing groups	16.99	20.33	24.46	27.88	29.41	31.16
Transport and communication	17.75	21.38	26.02	31.43	33.07	35.29
Wholesale and retail trade	17.11	21.30	26.36	30.59	32.26	34.13
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	17.01	20.97	25.78	30.64	32.40	34.64
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	16.68	20.17	24.50	28.23	29.74	31.30
All industry groups(*a*)	17.03	20.69	25.17	29.10	30.70	32.53
	INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)					
Manufacturing—						
Enigneering, metals, vehicles, etc.	85.9	103.7	125.5	143.5	151.2	159.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	86.0	100.9	120.9	136.9	144.4	153.7
Food, drink and tobacco	83.3	103.9	123.7	142.1	150.0	158.1
Other manufacturing	84.8	102.3	124.6	142.9	150.9	159.0
All manufacturing groups	85.4	102.1	122.9	140.0	147.7	156.5
Transport and communication	89.2	107.4	130.7	157.9	166.1	177.3
Wholesale and retail trade	85.9	107.0	132.4	153.6	162.1	171.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	85.4	105.3	129.5	153.9	162.8	174.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	83.8	101.3	123.1	141.8	149.4	157.2
All industry groups(*a*)	85.6	103.9	126.4	146.2	154.2	163.4

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

5. Hourly wage rates

(i) *Adult males.* (*a*) *Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers at 31 December 1967.

HOURLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS 31 DECEMBER 1967(a)(p)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b)							
(cents)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	138.25	110.58	140.70	107.80	121.52	116.05	132.25
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	108.70	108.71	112.76	107.71	114.01	114.71	109.27
Textiles, clothing and footwear	106.65	105.67	107.73	103.19	107.05	103.57	105.99
Food, drink and tobacco	110.31	113.18	111.52	104.96	110.78	108.70	111.02
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	110.28	105.54	108.82	106.75	109.46	106.79	108.38
Paper, printing, etc.	118.09	119.82	126.29	119.62	130.72	112.50	119.73
Other manufacturing	111.28	108.74	109.20	108.60	107.48	109.48	109.78
All manufacturing groups	109.89	109.39	111.95	107.84	111.89	110.92	109.89
Building and construction	114.44	119.85	111.34	113.98	115.96	115.43	115.40
Railway services	110.35	102.85	113.39	106.23	106.31	112.96	108.78
Road and air transport	116.48	111.79	106.70	107.98	114.03	113.43	112.90
Communication	132.23	131.69	130.66	133.28	131.40	132.21	131.88
Wholesale and retail trade	111.65	112 36	113.76	109.19	110.99	114.28	111.94
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	118.42	115.30	116.62	109.85	110.72	122.72	115.90
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	108.48	103.91	105.09	102.02	104.03	106.48	105.79
All industry groups(a)	113.27	111.58	114.08	109.56	113.10	113.65	112.57
INDEX NUMBERS							
(*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	195.4	156.3	198.9	152.4	171.8	164.0	186 9
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	153.6	153.6	159.4	152.2	161.1	162.1	154.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	150.7	149.4	152.3	145.9	151.3	146.4	149.8
Food, drink and tobacco	155.9	160.0	157.6	148.4	156.6	153.6	156.9
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	155.9	149.2	153.8	150.9	154.7	150.9	153.2
Paper, printing, etc.	166.9	169.4	178.5	169.1	184.8	159.0	169.2
Other manufacturing	157.3	153.7	154.4	153.5	151.9	154.7	155 2
All manufacturing groups	155.3	154.6	158.2	152.4	158.1	156.8	155 3
Building and construction	161.8	169.4	157.4	161.1	163.9	163.2	163 1
Railway services	156.0	145.4	160.3	150.1	150.3	159.7	153 8
Road and air transport	164.6	158.0	150.8	152.6	161.2	160.3	159 6
Communication	186.9	186.1	184.7	188.4	185.7	186.9	186.4
Wholesale and retail trade	157.8	158.8	160.8	154.3	156.9	161.5	158 2
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	167.4	163.0	164.8	155.3	156.5	173.5	163.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	153.3	146.9	148.5	144.2	147.0	150.5	149 5
All industry groups(a)	160.1	157.7	161.2	154.9	159.9	160.6	159.1

(a) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes espressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc.

(*b*) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult males in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*)(*p*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
			RATES OF WAGE(*b*)				
			(cents)				
1939 . .	22.90	22.03	22.91	21.21	22.62	20.95	22.42
1945 . .	28.03	27.54	27.19	26.43	27.36	26.42	27.54
1950 . .	51.63	50.48	48.83	49.53	50.29	49.52	50.58
1955 . .	76.57	74.06	71.02	71.40	75.42	73.71	74.47
1960 . .	90.91	87.57	87.79	85.61	89.89	88.08	88.92
1965 . .	102.91	100.95	104.35	98.78	101.56	102.11	102.07
1966 . .	108.40	107.08	109.09	104.47	108.84	108.53	107.81
1967 . .	113.27	111.58	114.08	109.56	113.10	113.65	112.57
			INDEX NUMBERS				
			(*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)				
1939 . .	32.4	31.1	32.4	30.0	32.0	29.6	31.7
1945 . .	39.6	38.9	38.4	37.4	38.7	37.3	38.9
1950 . .	73.0	71.4	69.0	70.0	71.1	70.0	71.5
1955 . .	108.2	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.6	104.2	105.3
1960 . .	128.5	123.8	124.1	121.0	127.1	124.5	125.7
1965 . .	145.5	142.7	147.5	139.6	143.5	144.3	144.3
1966 . .	153.2	151.3	154.2	147.7	153.8	153.4	152.4
1967 . .	160.1	157.7	161.2	154.9	159.9	160.6	159.1

(*a*) All industry groups except rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definition particulars of the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on previous page.

(*c*) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage for each industry group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*a*)(*p*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	End of December—						
	1939	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967
RATES OF WAGE(*b*) (cents)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	26.54	65.58	92.84	104.92	122.84	127.39	132.25
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	22.70	50.42	73.69	87.54	99.28	104.71	109.27
Textiles, clothing and footwear	21.14	49.35	71.25	85.11	96.55	101.64	105.99
Food, drink and tobacco	22.55	50.33	73.97	88.11	101.38	106.46	111.02
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	22.16	49.00	72.21	86.54	98.87	104.10	108.38
Paper, printing, etc.	23.87	53.63	78.22	94.92	107.88	114.56	119.73
Other manufacturing	21.92	49.41	72.87	86.83	99.32	104.99	109.78
All manufacturing groups	22.44	50.21	73.54	87.65	99.83	105.29	109.89
Building and construction	22.56	49.64	73.87	89.37	103.54	111.09	115.40
Railway services	21.48	48.97	72.75	86.65	99.80	104.63	108.78
Road and air transport	22.42	49.48	73.57	88.12	101.72	107.43	112.90
Communication	22.27	53.37	79.18	96.35	118.77	124.38	131.88
Wholesale and retail trade	22.12	50.21	74.44	89.27	101.34	107.16	111.94
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	21.57	48.93	73.84	88.68	102.59	108.73	115.90
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	21.05	47.92	70.89	84.33	96.38	101.35	105.79
All industry groups(*a*)	22.42	50.58	74.47	88.92	102.07	107.81	112.57
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	37.5	92.7	131.2	148.3	173.6	180.1	186.9
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	32.1	71.3	104.2	123.7	140.3	148.0	154.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	29.9	69.8	100.7	120.3	136.5	143.7	149.8
Food, drink and tobacco	31.9	71.1	104.6	124.5	143.3	150 5	156.9
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	31.3	69.3	102.1	122.3	139.7	147.1	153.2
Paper, printing, etc.	33.7	75.8	110.6	134.2	152.5	161.9	169.2
Other manufacturing	31.0	69.8	103.0	122.7	140.4	148 4	155.2
All manufacturing groups	31.7	71.0	103.9	123.9	141.1	148 8	155.3
Building and construction	31.9	70.2	104.4	126.3	146.3	157.0	163.1
Railway services	30.4	69.2	102.8	122.5	141.1	147.9	153.8
Road and air transport	31.7	69.9	104.0	124.6	143.8	151.8	159.6
Communication	31.5	75.4	111.9	136.2	167.9	175 8	186.4
Wholesale and retail trade	31.3	71.0	105.2	126.2	143.2	151.5	158.2
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	30.5	69.2	104.4	125.3	145.0	153.7	163.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	29.8	67.7	100.2	119.2	136.2	143.2	149.5
All industry groups(*a*)	31.7	71.5	105.3	125.7	144.3	152.4	159.1

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly rates of wage are not available. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 68. (*c*) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc.

(ii) *Adult Females.* (*a*) *Industry groups, States.* The following tables show the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers at 31 December 1967, in the principal industry groups, and corresponding index numbers.

HOURLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS
31 DECEMBER 1967(*a*)(*p*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
			RATES OF WAGE(*b*) (cents)				
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	81.06	79.24	79.03	75.56	78.31	77.97	79.67
Textiles, clothing and footwear	77.26	75.82	77.59	76.81	77.19	73.35	76.53
Food, drink and tobacco	81.33	77.69	78.77	75.43	75.40	74.15	78.68
Other manufacturing	80.46	78.06	81.75	76.72	77.39	76.58	79.36
All manufacturing groups	79.30	76.94	78.92	76.14	76.96	74.51	77.98
Transport and communication	93.99	91.57	93.82	91.79	93.21	96.96	93.09
Wholesale and retail trade	88.34	86.17	84.26	80.54	80.69	81.92	85.70
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	94.44	86.84	84.66	82.28	80.30	96.00	88.99
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	81.02	76.97	77.32	72.80	81.21	76.44	78.87
All industry groups(*a*)	84.01	80.48	82.40	78.71	80.46	79.79	82.00
			INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)				
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	161.6	157.9	157.5	150.6	156.1	155.4	158.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	154.0	151.1	154.7	153.1	153.9	146.2	152.5
Food, drink and tobacco	162.1	154.9	157.0	150.3	150.3	147.8	156.8
Other manufacturing	160.4	155.6	162.9	152.9	154.3	152.6	158.2
All manufacturing groups	158.1	153.4	157.3	151.8	153.4	148.5	155.4
Transport and communication	187.3	182.5	187.0	183.0	185.8	193.3	185.5
Wholesale and retail trade	176.1	171.8	168.0	160.5	160.8	163.3	170.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	188.2	173.1	168.8	164.0	160.1	191.4	177.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	161.5	153.4	154.1	145.1	161.9	152.4	157.2
All industry groups(*a*)	167.4	160.4	164.3	156.9	160.4	159.0	163.4

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 68.

(*b*) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
			RATES OF WAGE(*b*) (cents)				
1951	43.58	43.25	40.60	42.81	40.85	41.86	42.92
1955	53.04	52.86	48.93	50.73	49.71	50.56	52.16
1960	66.09	61.94	60.28	61.08	63.14	60.37	63.44
1961	68.09	64.45	64.36	63.37	64.50	62.75	65.83
1965	75.74	71.50	73.48	69.77	72.13	70.52	73.36
1966	79.74	75.50	76.91	73.98	77.21	75.20	77.39
1967	84.01	80.48	82.40	78.71	80.46	79.79	82.00
			INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Rate, Australia,* 1954=100)				
1951	86.9	86.2	80.9	85.3	81.4	83.4	85.6
1955	105.7	105.3	97.5	101.1	99.1	100.8	104.0
1960	131.7	123.5	120.1	121.7	125.8	120.3	126.4
1961	135.7	128.5	128.3	126.3	128.5	125.1	131.2
1965	151.0	142.5	146.5	139.1	143.8	140.6	146.2
1966	158.9	150.5	153.3	147.5	153.9	149.9	154.2
1967	167.4	160.4	164.3	156.9	160.4	159.0	163.4

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 68.

(*c*) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage for each of the industry groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*a*)(*p*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	End of December—					
	1951	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967
			RATES OF WAGE(*b*) (cents)			
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	42.79	51.70	62.53	71.51	75.34	79.67
Textiles, clothing and footwear	42.82	50.26	60.20	68.17	71.91	76.53
Food drink, and tobacco	41.44	51.71	61.58	70.73	74.67	78.68
Other manufacturing	42.32	51.06	62.20	71.34	75.32	79.36
All manufacturing groups	42.53	50.90	61.22	69.78	73.62	77.98
Transport and communication	46.82	56.41	68.62	82.90	87.22	93.09
Wholesale and retail trade	42.97	53.49	66.19	76.81	81.02	85.70
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	43.69	53.86	66.21	78.71	83.24	88.99
Amusement, hotels, personal service etc.	42.04	50.85	61.77	71.14	74.96	78.87
All industry groups(*a*)	42.92	52.16	63.44	73.36	77.39	82.00

For footnotes *see* next page.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Industry group	End of December—					
	1951	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967
	INDEX NUMBERS					
	(*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia,* 1954=100)					
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	85.3	103.0	124.6	142.5	150.2	158.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	85.3	100.2	120.0	135.9	143.3	152.5
Food, drink and tobacco	82.6	103.1	122.7	141.0	148.8	156.8
Other manufacturing	84.4	101.8	124.0	142.2	150.1	158.2
All manufacturing groups	84.8	101.4	122.0	139.1	146.7	155.4
Transport and communication	93.3	112.4	136.8	165.2	173.9	185.5
Wholesale and retail trade	85.6	106.6	131.9	153.1	161.5	170.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	87.1	107.3	132.0	156.9	165.9	177.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	83.8	101.3	123.1	141.8	149.4	157.2
All industry groups(*a*)	85.6	104.0	126.4	146.2	154.2	163.4

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 68.

6. Standard hours of work

(i) *General.* In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. The hours of work so prescribed form the basis of the compilation of the weighted averages and index numbers on pages 75 to 78.

The main features of the reduction of hours to 44 and later to 40 per week are summarised below. In considering such changes it must be remembered that even within individual States the authority to alter conditions of work is divided between Commonwealth and State industrial tribunals and the various legislatures, and that the State legislation usually does not apply to employees covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. However, it may do so in respect of matters not treated in Commonwealth awards.

(ii) *The 44-Hour Week.* No permanent reduction to a 44-hour week was effected until 1925, although temporary reductions had been achieved earlier. In 1920 the New South Wales legislature granted a 44-hour week to most industries, but in the following year this provision was withdrawn. Also in 1920 the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (Higgins *J.*), after inquiry, granted a 44-hour week to the Timber Workers' Union, and in the following year extended the same privilege to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. In 1921, however, a reconstituted Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration unanimously rejected applications by five trade unions for the shorter standard week and re-introduced the 48-hour week in the case of the above-mentioned two unions then working 44 hours. During 1924 the Queensland Parliament passed legislation to operate from 1 July 1925, granting the 44-hour week standard to employees whose conditions of work were regulated by awards and agreements of the Queensland State industrial authority. Similar legislative action in New South Wales led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week in that State as from 4 January 1926.

In 1927, after an exhaustive inquiry, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. Applications for the shorter hours by other unions were, however, treated individually, the nature of the industry, the problem of production, the financial status and the amount of foreign competition being fully investigated. The economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until the subsequent improvement in economic conditions made possible its general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

In States other than New South Wales and Queensland no legislation was passed to reduce the standard hours of work so that, for employees not covered by Commonwealth awards, the change had to be effected by decisions of the appropriate industrial tribunals. In these cases the date on which the reduction to 44 hours was implemented depended on the decision of the tribunals in particular industries, employees in some industries receiving the benefit of the reduced hours years ahead of those in others. In these States the change to the shorter week extended over the years from 1926 to 1941.

(iii) *The* 40-*hour Week*. (*a*) *Standard Hours Inquiry*, 1947. Soon after the end of the 1939–45 War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week, and the hearing by the Court commenced in October 1945. Before the Court gave its decision the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation granting a 40-hour week, operative from 1 July 1947, to industries and trades regulated by State awards and agreements, and in Queensland similar legislation was introduced in Parliament providing for the 40-hour week to operate from 1 January 1948.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in its judgment on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to the 40-hour week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in January 1948. The Queensland Act was passed, and was proclaimed on 10 October 1947. On 27 October 1947, the South Australian Industrial Court, after hearing applications by unions, approved the incorporation of the 40-hour standard week in awards of that State. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia on 6 November 1947, approved that, on application, provision for a 40-hour week could be incorporated in awards of the Court, commencing from 1 January 1948.

In Victoria and Tasmania the Wages Boards met and also incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations, so that from the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of work were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

(*b*) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry*, 1952–53. In the 1952–53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week, claiming that one of the chief causes of the high costs and inflation had been the loss of production due to the introduction of the 40-hour week. This claim was rejected by the Court as it considered that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

(*c*) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry*, 1961. In this Inquiry the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was asked by the employers to increase the number of ordinary working hours per week from 40 to 42, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equal to two hours pay at ordinary rates, and to effect certain other consequential variations. This was to have been a temporary measure, effective for four years, after which time weekly hours would have reverted to 40, but the increased wage would have remained. The application was rejected by the Commission.

(iv) *Weighted average standard weekly hours of work.* (*a*) *Industry groups, States.* The 40-hour week has operated in Australia generally from 1 January 1948, and in New South Wales from 1 July 1947 (*see* para. 6 (iii), page 74). However, the number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs between occupations and/or between States. The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements for a full working week in respect of adult males and adult females at 31 December 1967.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 31 DECEMBER 1967(*a*)

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES							
Mining and quarrying(*b*)	39.42	40.00	40.00	40.00	38.78	40.00	39.52
Manufacturing—							
Food, drink and tobacco	39.94	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Paper, printing, etc.	40.00	39.94	40.00	40.00	39.21	40.00	39.95
Other manufacturing	40.00	39.96	40.00	39.91	40.09	39.97	39.98
All manufacturing groups	39.99	39.99	40.00	39.98	39.98	40.00	39.99
Railway services	40.00	39.96	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.99
Communication	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.59	40.00	39.59	39.95
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.23	38.93	39.52	39.23	39.58	39.39	39.25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All other groups(*c*)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All industry groups(*d*)	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.97	39.87	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.94
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.95	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Food, drink and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Other manufacturing	39.79	39.94	40.00	39.86	40.00	40.00	39.87
All manufacturing groups	39.92	39.97	40.00	39.97	40.00	40.00	39.95
Transport and communication	38.04	37.94	37.81	37.84	37.87	36.28	37.91
Wholesale and retail trade	39.55	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.82
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	38.49	39.25	39.24	39.19	39.44	37.67	38.92
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.40	39.94	39.91	39.85	39.92	39.88	39.68
All industry groups(*e*)	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.63	39.67

(*a*) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes, indicative of trends. (*b*) For mining, the average hours are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. (*c*) Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.; Textiles, clothing and footwear; Sawmilling, furniture, etc.; Building and construction; Road and air transport; and Wholesale and retail trade. (*d*) Excludes Rural, and Shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars of the computation of average hours of work are not available. (*e*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction.

(*b*) *Summary, States.* The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) in a full working week for adult males during the period March 1939 to December 1967 and for adult females during the period March 1951 to December 1967. Index numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of work for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

Dates have been selected so as to indicate when the more important changes occurred.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME)(*a*)

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES—HOURS OF WORK(*b*)							
March 1939	43.81	44.46	43.55	44.62	44.57	44.32	44.10
September 1941	43.76	44.02	43.51	43.92	44.12	43.95	43.85
September 1947	41.83	43.82	43.48	43.83	43.95	43.73	43.00
March 1948	40.02	40.03	40.01	40.11	40.06	40.22	40.04
September 1953	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
December 1967	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
ADULT MALES—INDEX NUMBERS							
(*Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
March 1939	109.6	111.3	109.0	111.7	111.5	110.9	110.4
September 1941	109.5	110.2	108.9	109.9	110.4	110.0	109.7
September 1947	104.7	109.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	109.4	107.6
March 1948	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.2
September 1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.1	100.0
December 1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
ADULT FEMALES—HOURS OF WORK(*b*)							
March 1951	39.54	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.87	39.56	39.68
June 1953	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.56	39.67
December 1967	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.56	39.67
ADULT FEMALES—INDEX NUMBERS							
(*Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
March 1951	99.7	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.5	99.7	100.0
June 1953	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.0
December 1967	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.0

(*a*) Weighted average standard weekly hours of work for all industry groups except rural, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the index and for the latter definite particulars are not available. For females, mining and quarrying, and building and construction are also excluded. (*b*) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(*c*) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following tables show for Australia, for adult males and adult females, the weighted average standard weekly hours of work in the principal industry groups at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also shown with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT MALES INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

Industry group	End of—					
	March 1939	Sept. 1941	Sept. 1947	March 1948	Sept. 1953	Dec. 1967
HOURS OF WORK(*b*)						
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	41.49	41.11	40.80	39.62	39.52	39.52
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.03	43.96	43.43	40.01	40.00	40.00
Textiles, clothing and footwear	44.25	43.99	43.69	40.02	40.00	40.00
Food, drink and tobacco	44.21	43.84	42.70	40.04	39.98	39.98
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.10	44.00	43.53	40.00	40.00	40.00
Paper, printing, etc.	43.90	43.79	42.94	40.06	39.95	39.95
Other manufacturing	44.05	43.91	42.80	40.08	39.98	39.98
All manufacturing groups	44.08	43.93	43.21	40.03	39.99	39.99
Building and construction	44.07	43.97	42.71	40.00	40.00	40.00
Railway services	43.99	43.99	43.96	40.06	39.99	39.99
Road and air transport	45.09	43.95	43.11	40.62	40.00	40.00
Communication	43.92	43.92	43.92	39.97	39.97	39.95
Wholesale and retail trade	44.76	44.12	42.64	40.13	40.00	40.00
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.62	42.61	41.17	39.39	39.25	39.25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.12	44.38	43.56	40.29	40.00	40.00
All industry groups(*a*)	44.10	43.85	43.00	40.04	39.96	39.96
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia*, 1954 = 100)						
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	103.8	102.9	102.1	99.1	98.9	98.9
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	110.2	110.0	108.7	100.1	100.1	100.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	110.7	110.1	109.3	100.2	100.1	100.1
Food, drink and tobacco	110.6	109.7	106.9	100.2	100.0	100.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	110.4	110.1	108.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
Paper, printing, etc.	109.9	109.6	107.5	100.3	100.0	100.0
Other manufacturing	110.2	109.9	107.1	100.3	100.0	100.0
All manufacturing groups	110.3	109.9	108.1	100.2	100.1	100.1
Building and construction	110.3	110.0	106.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
Railway services	110.1	110.1	110.0	100.3	100.1	100.1
Road and air transport	112.8	110.1	107.9	101.7	100.1	100.1
Communication	109.9	109.9	109.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade	112.0	110.4	106.7	100.4	100.1	100.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	106.7	106.6	103.0	98.6	98.1	98.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	112.9	111.0	109.0	100.8	100.1	100.1
All industry groups(*a*)	110.4	109.7	107.6	100.2	100.0	100.0

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 76. (*c*) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT FEMALES INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

Industry group	Hours of work(*b*)			Index numbers(*c*)		
	End of—			End of—		
	March 1951	June 1953	Dec. 1967	March 1951	June 1953	Dec. 1967
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.98	39.98	39.98	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
All manufacturing groups	39.95	39.95	39.95	100.7	100.7	100.7
Transport and communication	37.91	37.91	37.91	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	39.82	39.82	39.82	100.4	100.4	100.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	38.97	38.93	38.93	98.2	98.1	98.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.73	39.66	39.66	100.2	100.0	100.0
All industry groups(*c*)	39.68	39.67	39.67	100.0	100.0	100.0

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 76. (*c*) *Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia*, 1954 = 100.

Average weekly earnings

The figures in this section are derived from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns, from other direct collections, and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures relate to civilians only.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from these sources; average weekly earnings have therefore been calculated in terms of male units, *i.e.* total male employees plus 55 per cent of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings in Australia. As it was not possible to estimate the ratio of female to male earnings in the several States the same ratio has been used in each State. Because the actual ratio may vary between States, precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made on the basis of the figures shown in the following table. Quarterly figures corresponding to those shown in the table are published in the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings* and in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

Particulars of average weekly earnings per employed male unit are shown in the following table for each of the years 1958–59 to 1967–68.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(*a*): STATES 1958–59 TO 1967–68

($)

Year	N.S.W. (*b*)	Vic.	Qld	S.A. (*c*)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1958–59	42.30	42.00	37.20	38.60	36.60	39.20	40.70
1959–60	45.70	45.50	39.40	41.80	39.20	41.90	43.90
1960–61	48.10	47.20	41.60	43.40	41.60	43.30	46.00
1961–62	49.10	48.50	43.20	44.70	43.00	45.30	47.20
1962–63	50.20	50.10	44.40	45.80	44.20	45.90	48.40
1963–64	52.60	52.50	46.90	48.20	47.20	48.40	50.90
1964–65	56.50	56.40	50.40	52.00	49.50	51.00	54.60
1965–66	58.60	59.20	52.50	53.80	54.10	53.80	57.00
1966–67	62.40	63.00	55.60	56.90	58.30	57.40	60.70
1967–68	66.00	66.80	58.80	60.40	62.50	61.00	64.30

(*a*) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc. *See* explanatory notes above. (*b*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Includes Northern Territory.

The following table shows, for 'All industries' and for 'Manufacturing', the movement in average weekly earnings from 1958–59 to the June quarter 1968. The 'All industries' index is based on pay-roll tax returns and other data. It relates to average weekly earnings per employed male unit. The index for manufacturing industries for the years to 1966–67 is based on the average earnings of male wage and salary earners employed in factories as disclosed by annual factory censuses; figures for quarters subsequent to June quarter 1967 are preliminary estimates based on pay-roll tax returns.

The index numbers for 'All industries' and 'Manufacturing' show the movement in average earnings for each group over a period of time. However, they do not give, at any point of time, a comparison of actual earnings in the two groups. The base of each series is the year 1953–54=100, and both series have been seasonally adjusted.

INDEXES OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS(*a*): AUSTRALIA, YEARS 1958–59 TO 1967–68 AND QUARTERS SEPTEMBER 1965 TO JUNE 1968

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(*Base of each Index:* Year 1953–54 = 100)

Year	All industries (*b*)	Manufacturing	Quarter	All industries (*b*)	Manufacturing
1953–54	100.0	100.0			
1958–59	124.5	125.6	1965–66—September	172.4	171.8
1959–60	134.3	135.4	December	173.6	172.3
1960–61	140.6	141.1	March	175.9	173.0
1961–62	144.7	143.4	June	176.4	175.4
1962–63	148.3	147.7	1966–67—September	182.0	181.1
1963–64	155.9	154.8	December	183.8	182.5
1964–65	167.3	167.1	March	187.0	185.3
1965–66	174.6	173.1	June	190.4	188.1
1966–67	186.0	184.3	1967–68—September	194.1	192.2
1967–68	197.0	195.6	December	195.9	193.7
			March	197.6	197.6
			June	201.2	200.4

(*a*) *See* footnote (*a*) to second table on page 78. (*b*) Average earnings per employed male unit.

Surveys of wage rates, earnings and hours

1. General

Since 1960 a number of statistical surveys of wages and hours of work in Australia have been undertaken by this Bureau. The object of these surveys has been to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings and hours of work on a more comprehensive scale than previously available in Australia. A summary of the scope and coverage of each of these surveys is shown below.

2. Survey of wage rates and earnings, September 1960

This survey, relating to the last pay-period in September, 1960, obtained information as to marginal rates of wage and actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). In addition to the exclusion of government and semi-government employees, and private employees in rural industry and in private domestic service, the survey did not cover the following—shipping and stevedoring industries; the motion picture industry; certain businesses such as those of accountants, consultant engineers, etc.; and trade associations, etc. The survey was based on a stratified random sample of private employers in other industries who were subject to Pay-roll Tax.

The survey was designed to provide accurate particulars only for Australia as a whole; hence no State details are available. For details of the results of the survey *see* Labour Report No. 50, pages 80–83.

3. Survey of weekly earnings, October 1961

This survey related to the last pay-period in October 1961 and provided information about the distribution of actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). The survey did not cover government or semi-government employees or private employees in rural industry or in private domestic service. The survey was based on a stratified random sample of private employers in other industries who were subject to Pay-roll Tax.

State details were restricted to the two major groups, manufacturing and non-manufacturing; those for Australia were obtained for eight separate industry groups. For details of the results of the survey *see* Labour Report No. 50, 1962 and 1963, pages 83-6.

4. Survey of weekly earnings, October 1965

(i) *General.* A survey of weekly earnings of male employees was conducted for the last pay-period in October 1965. The survey was conducted by means of: (*a*) a sample of private employers subject to pay-roll tax (that is those paying more than $400 a week in wages and salaries); (*b*) a complete coverage of Commonwealth and State government departments and semi-government authorities; and (*c*) a sample of Local government authorities. It related to certain specified industry groups only (*see* below).

In designing the survey, great care was taken to ensure that all terms and concepts used were defined as explicitly as possible to ensure uniform treatment by the respondents completing the returns. Further assistance was given to many respondents who sought additional clarification in relation to their own particular circumstances. After receiving the completed returns from the respondents, checking and comparison with other data made it necessary to refer a very high proportion of the returns back to the respondents so that their understanding of the instructions and definitions could be checked.

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees in various weekly earnings groups, and a dissection of total weekly earnings paid to full-time adult males into: (*a*) overtime earnings; (*b*) ordinary time earnings at 'award, etc. rates'; and (*c*) ordinary time earnings in excess of those at 'award, etc. rates' (divided into (i) payment by measured result, and (ii) other)—as defined below. The survey also provided figures of average weekly earnings for full-time adult male and junior male employees. Separate details were obtained for: (*a*) managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, and (*b*) other full-time male employees.

Information of a similar type was obtained in respect of September 1960 from a sample survey of private employers only (*see* page 79). However, the present survey as well as adopting the standard industry classification used for the 1961 Population Census, also differs from the 1960 survey in the range of industries included. In addition, the present survey is on a more comprehensive basis than the 1960 one. For these reasons, and also because of the possible effects of sampling variability, no comparison has been attempted.

(ii) *Coverage.* The current survey related to private and government employees in the industry groups shown below. The industry classification is that used in the 1961 Population Census.

Manufacturing:

Extracting, refining and founding of metals
Engineering and metalworking
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories
Textiles, clothing and footwear
Food, drink and tobacco
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils
Other

Non-manufacturing:

Mining and quarrying
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services
Building and construction
Transport, storage and communication
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.
Retail trade

The industry groups excluded from this survey were: Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities, n.e.i. (e.g. Commonwealth, State and Local government administration); Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal services, etc. The survey also excluded waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and all employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Private employers were surveyed by means of a stratified random sample of those employers subject to pay-roll tax. Approximately 3,000 private employers were included in the survey and completed returns were received from over 99.9 per cent of them.

The results of the survey of private employers were representative of the experience of an estimated 1,181,000 full-time adult male employees. In the government (i.e. Commonwealth, State and Local) sector the survey covered 409,000 full-time male employees.

The sample of private employers had to be restricted to those subject to pay-roll tax. The industry classification of these employers was generally according to major activity. Mainly for these reasons, the survey estimates of total numbers of private and government employees do not correspond to totals of employment of all adult males in the specified industries.

(iii) *Results of the survey.* As the private employer part of the survey was based on a sample, the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers was surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability. The published figures are presented as useful indicators of the distribution and composition of average earnings for a significant proportion of employees.

The estimates are shown for adult males classified by industry groups, by States and by government or private employment. Therefore, reflected in these estimates will be the effects of differences in amounts paid for the various occupations; of differences in amounts paid for the same occupations; of differences in occupational structure within industries; and of differences in industry structure, both as between States and as between government and private employment.

Employers (private and government) were asked to comment on any full-time adult male employees shown as earning *Less than $30*, or *$30 and less than $32* in the survey week. From these comments it was possible to omit from these two weekly earnings groups those adult males who were not paid for a full week. Those who were confirmed as full-time adult males being paid for a full week and earning less than $32 represented a total of approximately 300. They were reported by respondents as being 'persons on the basic wage', 'adult messengers', 'elderly persons', 'persons on training rate', 'salesmen earning retainer only in the specified week', etc. Similarly it is probable that in completed returns there were a number of employees who earned $32 and over in the specified pay-period even though they were not paid for a full week. It has not been possible to ensure that all such employees have been omitted from these estimates for 'full-time' adult males.

On the return forms the categories *Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* and *All other full-time employees* were defined. However, the allocation of employees between these categories depended on the judgement of the individual employers (both private and government) completing the returns.

Tables on pages 91 to 96 show estimates of the average amounts and of the relative importance of the components of total weekly earnings (i.e. overtime earnings, ordinary time earnings at 'award, etc. rates', and ordinary time earnings in excess of those at 'award, etc. rates'). These details were obtained from each employer in the form of totals for each component part in respect of all his full-time adult male employees. Details were not sought of the number of employees receiving various amounts of these components and thus no information is available about the distribution of employees about the averages. The averages shown for these components relate to the total of all employees in the survey, not just to the number of employees who received payments in these categories.

In the tables showing estimates of average earnings (or dissections of average earnings) the estimates have been rounded to the nearest ten cents.

When using the estimates of *Ordinary time earnings at award, etc. rates* it should be borne in mind that, in addition to minimum award rates specified for particular occupations, this category was defined to include all loadings, allowances, etc. prescribed in the awards, etc. In addition, for employees not covered by an award, etc., the normal (or agreed) rates of pay for normal hours of work were defined as coming within the scope of *Ordinary time earnings at award, etc. rates.*

(iv) *Definitions.* The following definitions refer to terms used in the survey and in the following tables.

(*a*) *Adult males* include all male employees over 21 years of age and those males who, although under 21 years of age, were paid at the adult rate for their occupation. *Junior males* include all other males under 21 years of age.

(*b*) *Full-time male employees* were defined as those who ordinarily work 30 hours or more a week. Employees on 'short-time' or those who began or ceased work during the specified week and part-time employees were excluded from this survey. Instructions were also given that employees who were not paid for a full week's work because of absenteeism, sickness, accident, etc. were to be excluded.

(*c*) *Other than managerial, etc. staff* includes minor supervisory staff, leading hands, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wages employees. It excludes *Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* which were not further defined.

(*d*) *Private employees* represents employees of private employers. *Government employees* represents employees of Commonwealth and State government departments and semi-government authorities and of Local government bodies.

(*e*) *Total weekly earnings* refers to gross earnings of male employees for the last pay-period in October 1965 before taxation and other deductions. It includes payments directly attributable to work performed during the week for which payment was made (or to sick leave taken), for example, ordinary time, overtime, shift allowances, penalty rates, commission (if paid weekly) and similar payments. For payments made other than on a weekly basis only one week's proportion is included, for example, salaries paid fortnightly or monthly; payment for those on annual leave; periodical payments under incentive, piecework, commission, profit sharing schemes, etc.; annual or other periodical bonuses; etc. Retrospective payments are excluded.

(*f*) *Overtime earnings* represents that part of total weekly earnings of full-time adult male employees for the last pay-period in October 1965 for time worked in excess of award hours, or, in the case of those employees not affected by awards, etc. in excess of standard, or agreed, hours of work.

(*g*) *Awards or registered agreements* refers to awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, Commonwealth or State industrial tribunals.

(*h*) *Ordinary time earnings at award, etc. rates* comprises

(i) where there was an appropriate award or registered agreement operating, the rates specified in the award for the hours of work paid for (up to the award hours) plus any other payments (excepting overtime), e.g. dirt money; height money; penalty rates; shift work, confined spaces, tool, leading hand, camping, etc. allowances; and lead bonus and other loadings provided for in the award or registered agreement and at the rates specified in the award or registered agreement;

(ii) where there was no appropriate award or registered agreement operating (including the case of managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff not covered by awards), the rates of pay for hours of work covered by an unregistered agreement (if one existed), plus other payments (excepting overtime) similar to those specified in (i) above, if provided for in the agreement. Otherwise the terms of employment as agreed for each person for wages, salaries, retainers, hours of work, etc., (excluding commission and annual or half-yearly etc. bonuses) relating to a normal working week were used.

(iii) for employees under incentive, piecework, etc. schemes, only that part of their ordinary time earnings such as the retainers, base rates or award minima.

(*i*) *Ordinary time earnings in excess of those at award, etc. rates*

(i) *Based on payment by measured result* includes that part of earnings in excess of award or agreed base rate earnings, which was variable from one period to another depending on measured performance of the employees, for example, incentive payment schemes, piecework, task bonus, commission, etc.

(ii) *Other* includes all ordinary time earnings in excess of those at 'award, etc. rates' not described in (i) above. Included are special attendance or good time-keeping bonuses, proportion of annual or other periodical bonuses, profit sharing scheme earnings and any other forms of over-award payments.

(v) *Average weekly earnings, full-time adult and junior males.* The following two tables show details of average weekly earnings for full-time adult and junior male employees in industry groups in Australia and each State for the last pay-period in October 1965.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT AND JUNIOR MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)

($)

Industry group	Adult males			Junior males		
	Private employees	Government employees	Total	Private employees	Government employees	Total
Manufacturing—						
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	61.80	54.90	61.80	28.80	*	28.80
Engineering and metalworking	60.20	57.60	60.10	27.10	31.10	27.20
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	57.60	54.10	56.50	26.30	24.20	25.60
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	59.90	54.80	59.30	27.10	25.50	26.90
Textiles, clothing and footwear	53.90	50.50	53.80	26.10	*	26.10
Food, drink and tobacco	55.70	54.60	55.60	28.00	29.10	28.10
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	64.00	58.70	63.80	27.60	24.10	27.50
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	58.20	54.30	58.10	30.10	27.30	30.00
Other	56.40	54.90	56.40	26.10	25.20	26.10
Manufacturing groups	*58.50*	*54.90*	*58.20*	*27.10*	*25.90*	*27.00*
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining and quarrying	71.90	73.20	72.00	31.90	31.70	31.90
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	55.20	57.10	56.90	30.20	29.50	29.60
Building and construction	66.00	51.20	57.60	27.00	27.60	27.20
Transport, storage and communication	64.20	59.10	60.30	26.90	25.90	26.00
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	54.20	53.60	54.20	25.70	*	25.80
Retail trade	50.50	53.00	50.60	24.50	29.90	24.50
Non-manufacturing groups	*58.90*	*56.00*	*57.60*	*25.60*	*26.90*	*26.00*
Total(*d*)	**58.70**	**55.80**	**57.90**	**26.40**	**26.70**	**26.50**

(*a*) Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc. *see* pages 80 to 83. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October 1965. (*d*) Excludes Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities (n.e.i.); Community and business services; and Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.

* Less than 50 employees.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT AND JUNIOR MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF) (*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)

($)

Industry group	Adult males							Junior males						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(*b*)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(*b*)
PRIVATE EMPLOYEES														
Manufacturing—														
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. . .	61.40	60.40	53.50	57.10	56.20	60.40	59.90	27.60	27.70	25.20	27.10	24.10	26.30	27.10
Other	58.50	58.20	55.10	54.20	52.10	53.40	57.20	27.80	28.00	25.90	24.70	24.10	26.90	27.00
Manufacturing groups .	60.10	59.20	54.60	56.00	53.80	55.50	58.50	27.80	27.90	25.60	26.10	24.10	26.70	27.10
Non-manufacturing . .	62.00	57.60	56.60	55.00	58.20	57.30	58.90	26.60	25.70	24.80	25.20	23.70	23.70	25.60
Total(*d*) . . .	*60.70*	*58.70*	*55.60*	*55.70*	*56.30*	*56.30*	*58.70*	*27.30*	*27.00*	*25.30*	*25.70*	*23.90*	*25.30*	*26.40*
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES														
Manufacturing—														
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. . .	53.00	58.90	54.40	55.00	49.10	42.60	54.80	23.50	26.10	24.60	31.60	23.20	22.80	25.50
Other	52.20	57.50	48.70	62.80	54.00	54.20	55.20	25.90	27.90	26.90	37.60	21.20	23.30	27.50
Manufacturing groups .	52.80	58.50	53.20	56.70	50.30	46.20	54.90	24.00	26.30	25.20	32.70	22.80	23.00	25.90
Non-manufacturing . .	57.50	58.00	51.40	53.70	55.30	52.90	56.00	27.10	27.90	26.10	25.60	24.90	27.50	26.90
Total(*d*) . . .	*56.90*	*58.10*	*51.70*	*54.50*	*54.60*	*52.50*	*55.80*	*26.40*	*27.60*	*25.90*	*27.80*	*24.40*	*27.00*	*26.70*
TOTAL														
Manufacturing—														
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. . .	60.70	60.20	53.80	56.80	54.50	58.90	59.30	27.30	27.50	25.10	27.90	23.90	26.00	26.90
Other	58.30	58.20	54.90	54.90	52.30	53.40	57.10	27.70	28.00	25.90	25.60	24.00	26.80	27.00
Manufacturing groups .	59.60	59.20	54.40	56.10	53.30	55.10	58.20	27.50	27.70	25.60	27.00	23.90	26.50	27.00
Non-manufacturing . .	59.90	57.80	54.10	54.40	57.00	55.10	57.60	26.80	26.50	25.30	25.30	24.10	24.90	26.00
Total(*d*) . . .	**59.70**	**58.50**	**54.20**	**55.30**	**55.80**	**55.10**	**57.90**	**27.10**	**27.10**	**25.40**	**26.10**	**24.00**	**25.60**	**26.50**

For footnotes *see* footnotes to table on page 83.

(vi) *Total weekly earnings groups—full-time adult male employees*—The following six tables give the number of adult males in the various total weekly earnings groups for the last pay-period in October 1965.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS AUSTRALIA (*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)

('000)

Industry group	Less than $36(*d*)	$36 and less than $40	$40 and less than $44	$44 and less than $48	$48 and less than $52	$52 and less than $56	$56 and less than $60	$60 and less than $70	$70 and less than $80	$80 and over	Total
PRIVATE EMPLOYEES—NUMBER IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP											
Manufacturing—											
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	0.7	2.2	3.1	4.5	5.6	6.2	6.1	12.3	7.4	7.0	54.9
Engineering and metalworking	4.4	10.7	15.8	18.6	20.4	18.7	19.7	36.5	22.9	20.3	188.1
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	0.8	2.0	6.9	12.0	11.9	9.7	5.9	11.5	5.9	6.1	72.7
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	5.9	14.9	25.8	35.0	37.9	34.6	31.7	60.3	36.2	33.4	315.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1.0	2.9	5.4	6.4	5.4	4.6	3.6	5.5	2.6	1.8	39.2
Food, drink and tobacco	1.9	6.8	11.7	11.0	12.0	10.1	9.0	12.7	6.7	5.8	87.6
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	0.7	1.5	2.6	3.7	4.7	5.3	5.0	9.7	6.0	7.1	46.3
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	0.5	2.0	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.2	5.5	2.9	2.2	30.1
Other	4.1	10.3	13.4	14.1	14.3	13.6	10.9	17.9	10.1	9.0	117.7
Manufacturing groups	*14.1*	*38.4*	*61.7*	*73.5*	*78.0*	*72.0*	*63.5*	*111.7*	*64.5*	*59.2*	*636.5*
Non-manufacturing—											
Mining and quarrying	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.6	7.4	6.5	10.7	35.9
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	7.0
Building and construction	0.7	2.0	5.6	6.1	10.3	10.6	10.7	16.6	10.9	17.4	90.9
Transport, storage and communication	0.4	1.3	4.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.5	7.1	5.3	7.6	45.5
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	2.4	11.7	21.4	19.4	20.0	16.2	11.9	17.3	8.9	7.6	137.0
Retail trade	1.6	8.8	15.7	14.6	13.3	9.1	5.7	7.4	2.3	2.5	81.0
Non-manufacturing groups	*5.9*	*25.4*	*49.0*	*47.8*	*51.5*	*44.0*	*36.2*	*56.8*	*34.4*	*46.2*	*397.3*
Total(*e*)	**19.9**	**63.8**	**110.8**	**121.3**	**129.5**	**116.0**	**99.7**	**168.5**	**99.0**	**105.4**	**1,033.8**

(*a*) Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 80 to 83. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October 1965. (*d*) Includes some employees who received less than $32; *see* page 81. (*e*) Excludes Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities (n.e.i.); Community and business services; and Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service etc.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)—*continued*
('000)

Industry group	Less than $36(*d*)	$36 and less than $40	$40 and less than $44	$44 and less than $48	$48 and less than $52	$52 and less than $56	$56 and less than $60	$60 and less than $70	$70 and less than $80	$80 and over	Total
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—NUMBER IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP											
Manufacturing—											
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.3
Engineering and metalworking	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	9.0
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	1.0	3.2	4.1	6.5	4.0	4.3	3.6	5.0	2.0	1.5	35.2
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	1.3	3.8	5.2	7.7	5.1	5.4	4.4	6.3	3.0	2.4	44.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
Food, drink and tobacco	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	6.3
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.0
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1
Other	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	3.7
Manufacturing groups	*1.6*	*5.0*	*7.4*	*9.2*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*5.5*	*8.1*	*4.1*	*3.4*	*57.9*
Non-manufacturing—											
Mining and quarrying	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	3.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.8	3.3	9.1	7.5	10.5	7.6	5.8	9.1	5.5	5.4	64.7
Building and construction	5.8	13.5	23.2	18.7	15.7	13.2	8.0	11.0	5.5	5.0	119.7
Transport, storage and communication	2.0	8.1	13.2	16.6	17.2	16.0	14.7	27.4	15.6	14.4	145.1
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing etc.	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	1.1
Retail trade	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	0.4
Non-manufacturing groups	*8.7*	*25.1*	*46.0*	*43.2*	*43.9*	*37.1*	*28.9*	*48.2*	*27.2*	*26.1*	*334.4*
Total(*e*)	**10.3**	**30.1**	**53.3**	**52.3**	**50.7**	**44.0**	**34.5**	**56.3**	**31.3**	**29.5**	**392.2**

For footnotes *see* page 85. * Less than 50 employees.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*)
INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)—*continued*
('000)

Industry group	Less than $36(*d*)	$36 and less than $40	$40 and less than $44	$44 and less than $48	$48 and less than $52	$52 and less than $56	$56 and less than $60	$60 and less than $70	$70 and less than $80	$80 and over	Total
TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYEES—NUMBER IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP											
Manufacturing—											
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	0.7	2.2	3.2	4.5	5.6	6.2	6.1	12.3	7.4	7.0	55.3
Engineering and metalworking	4.6	11.3	16.9	19.7	21.4	19.8	20.5	37.8	23.9	21.2	197.1
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	1.9	5.1	11.0	18.5	15.9	14.0	9.5	16.5	8.0	7.6	107.9
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	7.2	18.6	31.1	42.7	43.0	40.0	36.2	66.6	39.2	35.7	360.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1.0	2.9	5.5	6.4	5.5	4.6	3.7	5.5	2.6	1.8	39.4
Food, drink and tobacco	2.0	7.6	13.1	11.5	12.6	10.6	9.4	13.6	7.2	6.3	93.9
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	0.7	1.6	2.8	3.9	5.1	5.5	5.2	10.0	6.2	7.3	48.2
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	0.5	2.1	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.3	5.7	3.0	2.3	31.2
Other	4.2	10.6	13.8	14.7	14.7	14.1	11.3	18.3	10.4	9.2	121.3
Manufacturing groups	*15.6*	*43.4*	*69.1*	*82.7*	*84.7*	*78.8*	*69.0*	*119.8*	*68.7*	*62.6*	*694.3*
Non-manufacturing—											
Mining and quarrying	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	7.9	7.1	11.9	39.3
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.9	3.8	9.9	8.4	11.7	8.4	6.6	10.1	5.9	5.9	71.7
Building and construction	6.5	15.5	28.8	24.8	26.0	23.7	18.8	27.6	16.4	22.4	210.6
Transport, storage and communication	2.4	9.4	17.4	21.7	22.0	21.0	19.2	34.5	20.8	22.0	190.5
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	2.4	11.8	21.6	19.6	20.3	16.4	12.0	17.4	9.0	7.6	138.1
Retail trade	1.6	8.8	15.8	14.7	13.4	9.2	5.7	7.5	2.3	2.5	81.4
Non-manufacturing groups	*14.6*	*50.5*	*95.0*	*91.0*	*95.4*	*81.2*	*65.2*	*105.0*	*61.6*	*72.3*	*731.6*
Total(*e*)	**30.2**	**93.9**	**164.1**	**173.7**	**180.1**	**160.0**	**134.2**	**224.7**	**130.3**	**134.9**	**1,426.0**

For footnotes *see* page 85.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*b*)

('000)

Total weekly earnings groups	Private employees			Government employees			Total		
	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP—NEW SOUTH WALES									
Less than $36(*d*)	4.6	1.8	6.4	0.8	2.5	3.3	5.4	4.3	9.7
$36 and less than $40	14.0	7.3	21.3	2.1	8.1	10.2	16.1	15.4	31.5
$40 " " " $44	23.8	15.3	39.1	2.5	17.8	20.3	26.3	33.1	59.4
$44 " " " $48	28.8	16.1	45.0	3.3	16.5	19.8	32.1	32.7	64.8
$48 " " " $52	30.6	17.0	47.7	2.0	15.8	17.8	32.6	32.8	65.5
$52 " " " $56	30.3	16.2	46.5	2.3	14.7	17.0	32.6	30.9	63.5
$56 " " " $60	27.2	14.0	41.2	1.3	10.8	12.1	28.5	24.8	53.3
$60 " " " $70	51.9	23.0	74.9	1.9	20.3	22.2	53.8	43.4	97.1
$70 " " " $80	29.8	15.7	45.5	1.0	11.6	12.6	30.8	27.2	58.1
$80 and over	29.1	22.7	51.8	0.9	11.4	12.3	29.9	34.1	64.1
Total	**270.1**	**149.2**	**419.3**	**18.1**	**129.5**	**147.7**	**288.2**	**278.7**	**566.9**
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP—VICTORIA									
Less than $36(*d*)	3.4	1.2	4.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.6	1.6	5.2
$36 and less than $40	10.7	5.5	16.2	0.8	4.9	5.7	11.4	10·4	21.9
$40 " " " $44	18.1	13.9	32.0	1.7	10.3	12.0	19.8	24.3	44.0
$44 " " " $48	22.3	14.0	36.3	1.9	10.7	12.6	24.2	24.7	48.9
$48 " " " $52	25.8	16.3	42.1	1.8	12.0	13.8	27.6	28.3	55.9
$52 " " " $56	22.5	13.9	36.4	2.1	9.2	11.3	24.6	23.1	47.7
$56 " " " $60	21.2	11.2	32.4	1.7	8.2	9.8	22.8	19.4	42.2
$60 " " " $70	35.2	15.8	51.1	2.9	13.6	16.5	38.1	29.4	67.5
$70 " " " $80	21.7	9.2	30.9	1.8	7.9	9.7	23.5	17.1	40.6
$80 and over	19.8	10.3	30.1	1.3	8.2	9.5	21.1	18.5	39.6
Total	**200.6**	**111.4**	**312.0**	**16.1**	**85.4**	**101.5**	**216.7**	**196.8**	**413.5**

(*a*) Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 80 to 83. (*b*) Last pay-period in October 1965. (*c*) Excludes Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities (n.e.i.); Community and business services; and Amusements, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc. (*d*) Includes some employees who received less than $32; *see* page 81.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*b*)—*continued*

('000)

Total weekly earnings groups	Private employees			Government employees			Total		
	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP—QUEENSLAND									
Less than $36(*d*)	2.1	1.1	3.1	0.1	3.6	3.7	2.2	4.6	6.8
$36 and less than $40	5.0	5.1	10.1	0.7	4.9	5.6	5.7	10.0	15.7
$40 " " " $44	7.4	8.4	15.8	1.3	7.7	9.0	8.7	16.1	24.8
$44 " " " $48	8.0	7.0	15.0	1.3	6.1	7.4	9.3	13.1	22.4
$48 " " " $52	8.2	6.5	14.7	1.1	7.6	8.7	9.3	14.1	23.4
$52 " " " $56	6.6	5.6	12.2	0.6	5.9	6.5	7.2	11.5	18.7
$56 " " " $60	5.1	4.2	9.3	1.3	4.6	5.9	6.4	8.7	15.1
$60 " " " $70	7.2	7.0	14.2	1.6	5.6	7.2	8.8	12.6	21.4
$70 " " " $80	4.1	3.9	8.0	0.2	2.8	3.0	4.3	6.7	11.0
$80 and over	3.8	5.4	9.2	0.1	2.1	2.2	3.9	7.5	11.4
Total	**57.4**	**54.2**	**111.6**	**8.3**	**50.7**	**59.1**	**65.7**	**105.0**	**170.7**
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP—SOUTH AUSTRALIA									
Less than $36(*d*)	2.1	0.6	2.7	0.3	0.8	1.1	2.4	1.4	3.8
$36 and less than $40	4.2	3.1	7.4	0.7	2.8	3.5	4.9	5.9	10.8
$40 " " " $44	7.1	4.7	11.7	1.2	4.6	5.7	8.2	9.3	17.5
$44 " " " $48	8.9	4.2	13.1	1.5	4.5	6.0	10.4	8.7	19.2
$48 " " " $52	8.3	5.6	13.9	1.1	4.0	5.1	9.5	9.6	19.1
$52 " " " $56	8.5	3.6	12.1	1.4	3.5	4.9	9.9	7.1	17.0
$56 " " " $60	6.1	3.1	9.2	0.9	2.4	3.3	7.1	5.5	12.6
$60 " " " $70	10.8	4.8	15.7	1.3	3.8	5.1	12.1	8.6	20.8
$70 " " " $80	9.4	4.7	8.1	0.9	2.0	3.0	11.2	8.2	11.0
$80 and over			6.0	0.9	1.5	2.4			8.4
Total	**65.4**	**34.5**	**99.9**	**10.2**	**29.9**	**40.1**	**75.7**	**64.4**	**140.0**

For footnotes *see* page 88.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*b*)—*continued*

('000)

Total weekly earnings groups	Private employees			Government employees			Total		
	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP—WESTERN AUSTRALIA									
Less than $36(*d*)	1.5	1.0	2.5	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.9	3.6
$36 and less than $40	2.8	3.5	6.4	0.6	2.8	3.4	3.4	6.4	9.8
$40 ,, ,, ,, $44	3.3	4.4	7.7	0.6	3.5	4.0	3.9	7.9	11.8
$44 ,, ,, ,, $48	3.5	4.6	8.0	1.0	3.4	4.4	4.4	8.0	12.4
$48 ,, ,, ,, $52	3.3	4.5	7.8	0.6	3.1	3.7	3.9	7.6	11.5
$52 ,, ,, ,, $56	2.4	3.4	5.8	0.4	2.7	3.1	2.8	6.1	8.9
$56 ,, ,, ,, $60	2.2	2.5	4.6	0.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	4.6	7.1
$60 ,, ,, ,, $70	3.6	4.7	8.4	0.4	3.5	3.9	4.1	8.2	12.3
$70 ,, ,, ,, $80	1.9	2.4	4.3	0.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	4.4	6.5
$80 and over	1.5	4.2	5.7	0.2	2.0	2.2	1.6	6.2	7.9
Total	**25.9**	**35.3**	**61.2**	**4.4**	**26.1**	**30.5**	**30.3**	**61.3**	**91.7**
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP—TASMANIA									
Less than $36(*d*)	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.2
$36 and less than $40	1.7	0.7	2.5	0.1	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.3	4.2
$40 ,, ,, ,, $44	2.0	2.4	4.4	0.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	4.5	6.6
$44 ,, ,, ,, $48	2.1	1.8	3.9	0.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	3.7	6.0
$48 ,, ,, ,, $52	1.8	1.5	3.3	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	3.0	4.9
$52 ,, ,, ,, $56	1.7	1.2	3.0	*	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.4	4.1
$56 ,, ,, ,, $60	1.7	1.2	3.0	*	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.1	3.8
$60 ,, ,, ,, $70	2.8		4.2	*	1.4	1.4	2.9		5.7
$70 ,, ,, ,, $80	1.5	3.6	2.3	*	0.8	0.9	1.5	6.7	3.1
$80 and over	1.2		2.7	*	0.9	0.9	1.2		3.5
Total	**17.0**	**12.7**	**29.7**	**0.7**	**12.7**	**13.4**	**17.7**	**25.4**	**43.2**

For footnotes *see* page 88. * Less than 50 employees.

(vii) *Dissection of total weekly earnings—full-time adult male employees.* The following tables give a dissection of total weekly earnings of full-time adult male employees into overtime earnings and ordinary time earnings. Ordinary time earnings are dissected into 'at award, etc. rates' and 'in excess of award, etc. rates'.

DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)

($)

Industry group	Average earnings per employee(*d*)				
	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings			Total
		At 'Award, etc. rates'	In excess of 'Award, etc. rates'		
			Payment by measured result	Other	
PRIVATE EMPLOYEES					
Manufacturing—					
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	10.30	45.50	4.10	1.90	61.80
Engineering and metal working	11.10	42.50	6.60		60.20
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	6.30	45.40	1.00	4.90	57.60
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	9.80	43.70	2.00	4.30	59.90
Textiles, clothing and footwear	6.70	40.90	3.20	3.10	53.90
Food, drink and tobacco	9.00	43.40	3.30		55.70
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	7.40	49.10	2.40	5.10	64.00
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	6.40	45.80	2.30	3.70	58.20
Other	8.80	42.50	5.00		56.40
Manufacturing groups	*9.00*	*43.80*	*2.00*	*3.70*	*58.50*
Non-manufacturing—					
Mining and quarrying	9.60	52.10	8.50	1.70	71.90
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	5.40	47.90	0.40	1.60	55.20
Building and construction	12.80	49.40	3.90		66.00
Transport, storage and communication	14.70	46.60	2.90		64.20
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	4.40	44.50	1.60	3.80	54.20
Retail trade	3.30	41.80	5.50		50.50
Non-manufacturing groups	*7.80*	*46.00*	*2.00*	*3.10*	*58.90*
Total(*e*)	**8.50**	**44.60**	**2.00**	**3.50**	**58.70**

(*a*) Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey etc., *see* pages 80 to 83. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October 1965. (*d*) *See* page 81. (*e*) Excludes Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities (n.e.i.); Community and business services; and Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.

DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)—*continued*

($)

Industry group	Average earnings per employee(*d*)				
	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings			Total
		At 'Award, etc. rates'	In excess of 'Award, etc. rates'		
			Payment by measured result	Other	
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES					
Manufacturing—					
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	9.00	45.70	*	0.10	54.90
Engineering and metal working	7.90	48.40	0.60	0.70	57.60
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	6.80	46.10	*	1.20	54.10
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	7.00	46.50	0.10	1.10	54.80
Textiles, clothing and footwear	5.50	42.10	2.90	*	50.50
Food, drink and tobacco	7.60	44.80	1.40	0.80	54.60
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	9.50	48.90	0.30	*	58.70
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	5.70	47.00	1.50	0.10	54.30
Other	5.40	47.00	0.50	2.00	54.90
Manufacturing groups	*7.00*	*46.50*	*0.30*	*1.00*	*54.90*
Non-manufacturing—					
Mining and quarrying	7.90	55.10	9.60	0.60	73.20
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	4.60	51.90	*	0.50	57.10
Building and construction	5.00	45.60	*	0.60	51.20
Transport, storage and communication	6.70	51.90	*	0.50	59.10
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	3.60	49.70	*	0.30	53.60
Retail trade	3.20	47.20	1.30	1.20	53.00
Non-manufacturing groups	*5.70*	*49.60*	*0.10*	*0.60*	*56.00*
Total(*e*)	**5.90**	**49.20**	**0.20**	**0.60**	**55.80**

For footnotes *see* page 91.

* Less than five cents.

DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)—*continued*

($)

Industry group	Average earnings per employee(*d*)				
	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings			Total
		At 'Award, etc. rates'	In excess of 'Award, etc. rates'		
			Payment by measured result	Other	
TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYEES					
Manufacturing—					
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	10.30	45.50	4.10	1.90	61.80
Engineering and metal working	10.90	42.80	6.40		60.10
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	6.50	45.60	0.70	3.70	56.50
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	9.50	44.10	1.80	3.90	59.30
Textiles, clothing and footwear	6.70	40.90	3.20	3.10	53.80
Food, drink and tobacco	8.90	43.50	3.20		55.60
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	7.50	49.10	2.30	4.90	63.80
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	6.40	45.80	2.30	3.50	58.10
Other	8.70	42.70	5.00		56.40
Manufacturing groups	*8.80*	*44.00*	*1.90*	*3.50*	*58.20*
Non-manufacturing—					
Mining and quarrying	9.50	52.30	8.60	1.60	72.00
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	4.70	51.50	*	0.60	56.90
Building and construction	8.30	47.20	2.10		57.60
Transport, storage and communication	8.60	50.60	1.10		60.30
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	4.40	44.50	1.60	3.70	54.20
Retail trade	3.30	41.90	5.40		50.60
Non-manufacturing groups	*6.80*	*47.70*	*1.10*	*2.00*	*57.60*
Total(*e*)	**7.80**	**45.90**	**1.50**	**2.70**	**57.90**

For footnotes *see* page 91.

* Less than five cents.

DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*b*)

($)

Dissection of total weekly earnings	New South Wales			Victoria			Queensland		
	Average earnings per employee(*c*)			Average earnings per employee(*c*)			Average earnings per employee(*c*)		
	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*d*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*d*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*d*)
PRIVATE EMPLOYEES									
Overtime earnings	9.70	8.80	9.30	9.10	7.20	8.40	8.80	6.10	7.50
Ordinary time earnings—									
At 'Award, etc. rates'	43.90	47.80	45.30	43.80	44.70	44.10	43.10	46.50	44.80
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—									
(i) Payment by measured result	2.70	2.30	2.60	1.80	5.70	1.60	2.70	4.00	3.30
(ii) Other	3.80	3.10	3.60	4.50		4.50			
Total	**60.10**	**62.00**	**60.70**	**59.20**	**57.60**	**58.70**	**54.60**	**56.60**	**55.60**
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES									
Overtime earnings	6.50	5.90	6.00	7.90	6.00	6.30	5.90	4.60	4.80
Ordinary time earnings—									
At 'Award, etc. rates'	45.10	51.00	50.30	49.00	50.90	50.60	47.30	46.60	46.70
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—									
(i) Payment by measured result	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.20	1.00	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20
(ii) Other	0.80	0.20	0.30	1.40		1.10			
Total	**52.80**	**57.50**	**56.90**	**58.50**	**58.00**	**58.10**	**53.20**	**51.40**	**51.70**
TOTAL									
Overtime earnings	9.50	7.40	8.50	9.00	6.70	7.90	8.40	5.30	6.50
Ordinary time earnings—									
At 'Award, etc. rates'	44.00	49.30	46.60	44.20	47.40	45.70	43.70	46.60	45.50
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—									
(i) Payment by measured result	2.60	1.40	2.00	1.70	3.70	1.20	2.30	2.20	2.30
(ii) Other	3.60	1.80	2.70	4.30		3.60			
Total	**59.60**	**59.90**	**59.70**	**59.20**	**57.80**	**58.50**	**54.40**	**54.10**	**54.20**

(*a*) Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey *see* pages 80 to 83. (*b*) Last pay-period in October 1965. (*c*) *See* page 81. (*d*) Excludes Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities (n.e.i.); Community and business services; and Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.

DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*b*)—*continued*

($)

Dissection of total weekly earnings	South Australia			Western Australia			Tasmania		
	Average earnings per employee(*c*)			Average earnings per employee(*c*)			Average earnings per employee(*c*)		
	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*d*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*d*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*d*)
PRIVATE EMPLOYEES									
Overtime earnings	7.30	6.60	7.00	8.20	9.10	8.70	5.90	7.30	6.50
Ordinary time earnings—									
At 'Award, etc. rates'	43.80	44.20	44.00	42.40	44.20	43.50	45.40	44.40	45.00
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—									
(i) Payment by measured result	4.90	4.20	2.00	3.20	4.90	4.20	4.30	5.60	1.90
(ii) Other			2.70						2.90
Total	**56.00**	**55.00**	**55.70**	**53.80**	**58.20**	**56.30**	**55.50**	**57.30**	**56.30**
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES									
Overtime earnings	8.80	5.20	6.10	5.10	7.00	6.80	2.80	4.30	4.20
Ordinary time earnings—									
At 'Award, etc. rates'	46.10	47.40	47.10	42.70	47.30	46.60	43.40	48.60	48.30
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—									
(i) Payment by measured result	0.10	1.20	0.10	1.10	1.00	0.20	*	*	*
(ii) Other	1.60		1.30	1.50		1.00			
Total	**56.70**	**53.70**	**54.50**	**50.30**	**55.30**	**54.60**	**46.20**	**52.90**	**52.50**
TOTAL									
Overtime earnings	7.50	5.90	6.80	7.70	8.20	8.10	5.70	5.80	5.80
Ordinary time earnings—									
At 'Award, etc. rates'	44.10	45.70	44.90	42.40	45.60	44.50	45.30	46.50	46.00
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—									
(i) Payment by measured result	4.50	2.80	1.40	3.10	3.20	3.20	4.10	2.80	1.30
(ii) Other			2.30						2.00
Total	**56.10**	**54.40**	**55.30**	**53.30**	**57.00**	**55.80**	**55.10**	**55.10**	**55.10**

For footnotes *see* page 94.

* Less than five cents.

(*viii*) *Full-time adult male managerial, etc. staff*—The following table gives details of average weekly earnings, total weekly earnings groups and a dissection of total weekly earnings for full-time adult male managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff for the last pay-period in October 1965.

FULL-TIME ADULT MALE MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER SUPERVISORY STAFF

(i) AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYEES—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*a*)

($)

Industry group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia(*b*)		
							Private	Government	Total
Manufacturing groups	95.40	95.30	82.50	93.00	81.70	89.50	93.30	105.10	93.60
Non-manufacturing groups	95.50	95.10	89.50	83.80	84.00	83.80	89.50	107.10	92.50
Total(*c*)	**95.50**	**95.20**	**86.70**	**88.00**	**83.30**	**86.30**	**91.50**	**106.80**	**93.00**

(ii) TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*a*)

Total weekly earnings groups	Number of employees in each earnings group			Percentage in each earnings group		
	Private	Government	Total	Private	Government	Total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
Less than $52	4.9	0.2	5.0	3.3	1.0	3.1
$52 and less than $56	6.0	0.2	6.2	4.1	1.3	3.8
$56 ,, ,, ,, $60	8.6	0.4	9.0	5.8	2.2	5.5
$60 ,, ,, ,, $70	26.7	1.5	28.2	18.1	9.2	17.2
$70 ,, ,, ,, $80	25.4	1.9	27.3	17.2	11.5	16.6
$80 and over	75.8	12.4	88.3	51.5	74.8	53.8
Total	**147.4**	**16.6**	**164.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(iii) DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS(*d*)—AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*a*)

Dissection of total weekly earnings	Private employees		Government employees		Total	
	Average earnings per employee	Percentage of total	Average earnings per employee	Percentage of total	Average earnings per employee	Percentage of total
	$	per cent	$	per cent	$	per cent
Overtime	0.90	1.0	3.00	2.8	1.10	1.2
Ordinary time earnings—At 'Award, etc., rates'	87.80	96.0	103.60	97.0	89.40	96.2
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—						
(i) Payment by measured result	1.10	1.2	0.30	0.2	1.00	1.0
(ii) Other	1.70	1.8			1.50	1.6
Total	**91.50**	**100.0**	**106.80**	**100.0**	**93.00**	**100.0**

(*a*) **Last** pay-period in October, 1965. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey etc. *see* pages 80 to 83. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.
(*c*) Excludes Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities (n.e.i.); Community and business services; and Amusement hotels, cafés, personal service, etc. (*d*) *See* page 81.

5. Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966 and 1967:

(i) *General.* Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e. those paying more than $400 per week in wages and salaries) have been conducted as at the last pay-period in October during recent years. Results of the 1967 survey with comparisons with some of the earlier surveys are contained herein.

In addition to obtaining data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings, the October 1966 and 1967 surveys obtained information on overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours for full-time employees (other than managerial, etc. staff). The figures of average overtime earnings and average overtime hours are the averages for *all* employees (in the specified category) represented in the survey whether or not they worked overtime. The survey figures do not show the average overtime earnings or hours of only those employees who worked overtime.

Figures of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings as at the selected pay-periods are presented for males and females (adult and junior) separately by industry groups and by States. They reflect the effects of differences (and of changes between points of time) in amounts paid for the various occupations; in amounts paid for the same occupations; in occupational structures within industries; in industry structure; in degrees of business activity (incidence of overtime, etc.); and in the incidence of incentive schemes, piece-work and profit-sharing scheme payments, etc.

In general, where an establishment was closed down for part or whole of the last pay-period in October, or operations were seriously curtailed by an industrial dispute, breakdown, fire, etc., the employer was asked to supply particulars of wages and hours for the nearest normal pay-period.

(ii) *Coverage.* The results of the surveys are based on returns from stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax. Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are excluded because most employers in these two industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from the surveys are: employees of government and semi-government authorities; employees of religious, benevolent and other similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax; and all employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. The earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because they are subject to wide fluctuations for short periods such as those covered by these surveys.

Approximately 4,080 employers were included in the October 1967 survey and the sample represented 1,567,000 male and 684,000 female wage and salary earners.

As the survey was based on a sample, the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers was surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability.

(iii) *Comparability of results.* In addition to affecting the results of each sample survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

The industry classification adopted for the 1967 and previous earnings and hours surveys from 1963 onwards (including the 1965 survey) is that used for the 1961 and 1966 population censuses. Because the October 1962 survey was based on a different industry classification only broad comparison with more recent surveys is possible (*see* tables on pages 110 and 112, Detailed comparison of the results of the surveys of 1963, 1964, 1966 and 1967 are shown in tables on pages 104 to 109 and 111.

The October 1965 Survey of Weekly Earnings was a special purpose survey on a different basis to the surveys compared in this section and, therefore, its results are not shown herein, but appear on pages 80 to 96.

In the surveys of October 1962, 1963 and 1964 employees 'whose hours of work were not known' were reported with managerial, etc. staff. In the October 1966 and 1967 surveys employers were asked to report these employees in their correct classification, and if necessary estimate their hours of work. It is considered that any reporting differences will have had only a slight effect on comparability of the surveys.

The allocation of employees between *Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* and *All other full-time employees* (as defined) depends upon the employers' interpretation of the definitions (*see* below).

(iv) *Definitions.* The following definitions refer to terms used in the surveys and in the tables in this section:

Employees refer to male and female employees who received pay for the last pay-period in October.

Adults include all employees 21 years of age and over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

Juniors are those employees under 21 years of age who are not paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

Full-time employees are those employees who ordinarily work 30 hours or more a week and who received pay for the last pay-period in October. Included are 'full-time' employees on short-time; 'full-time' employees who began or ceased work during the pay-period; and 'full-time' employees on paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period.

Part-time employees are those employees who ordinarily work less than 30 hours a week and who received pay for the last pay-period in October. Employees on short-time who normally work 30 hours or more a week are classified as full-time employees.

Other than managerial, etc. staff includes minor supervisory employees, leading hands, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wages employees. It excludes *Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* who were not further defined.

Weekly earnings refers to gross earnings for the last pay-period in October before taxation and other deductions have been made. It includes overtime earnings, ordinary time earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, commission and similar payments; and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period. It includes one week's proportion of payments made other than on a weekly basis, e.g. salary paid fortnightly or monthly; paid annual or other leave taken during the specified pay-period; periodical payments under incentive, piecework, profit sharing schemes, etc; commissions; annual or periodical bonuses, etc. Retrospective payments are excluded.

Overtime earnings refers to that part of gross weekly earnings (as defined above) for hours paid for in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work. Overtime earnings were not reported for managerial, etc. staff.

Ordinary time earnings refers to that part of gross weekly earnings (as defined above) for award, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes shift allowances, penalty rates, commissions, bonuses and incentive payments, and that part of paid annual and other leave, which relate to these hours.

Weekly man-hours paid for refers to the sum of man-hours for which payment was made. It includes overtime hours, ordinary time hours, paid stand-by or reporting time; and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period. For employees paid other than weekly, hours are converted to a weekly basis. For employees who began or ceased work, or were

absent without pay for any reason during the specified week, only the man-hours actually paid for are included. Where agreed hours of work are less than award hours, man-hours are based on agreed hours. Hours of work were not reported for managerial, etc. staff.

Overtime hours refers to hours in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

Ordinary time hours refers to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes man-hours of stand-by or reporting time which are part of standard hours of work, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave and long service leave taken during the specified week.

(v) *Average earnings and hours, industry groups—States and Australia*

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1967(c)

Industry group	Average weekly earnings ($)				Average weekly hours paid for				Average hourly earnings ($)			
	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	67.30	34.20	39.60	28.00	44.5	41.5	39.9	39.7	1.51	0.83	0.99	0.71
Engineering and metal-working	65.30	32.00	35.90	25.70	44.2	40.9	39.0	39.0	1.48	0.78	0.92	0.66
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	65.10	31.60	37.20	26.70	43.1	41.0	39.5	38.8	1.51	0.77	0.94	0.69
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	*65.60*	*32.20*	*36.30*	*26.10*	*44.0*	*41.0*	*39.1*	*39.0*	*1.49*	*0.79*	*0.93*	*0.67*
Textiles, clothing and footwear	60.00	29.70	35.70	21.10	42.8	41.1	39.1	39.0	1.40	0.72	0.91	0.54
Food, drink and tobacco	62.10	33.40	36.60	25.00	44.1	41.8	39.9	39.5	1.41	0.80	0.92	0.63
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	70.50	32.20	37.60	24.50	42.3	41.3	39.8	39.7	1.67	0.78	0.95	0.62
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	65.30	36.50	38.00	27.90	42.5	41.3	39.2	39.0	1.54	0.88	0.97	0.72
Other	62.60	30.70	36.10	24.80	44.0	41.7	39.8	39.1	1.42	0.74	0.91	0.64
Manufacturing groups	*64.50*	*32.00*	*36.30*	*23.70*	*43.7*	*41.3*	*39.3*	*39.2*	*1.48*	*0.78*	*0.92*	*0.60*
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	81.50	41.00	45.30	29.70	43.8	41.1	38.1	38.7	1.86	1.00	1.19	0.77
Building and construction	69.40	33.00	41.50	28.60	43.6	41.3	38.6	39.1	1.59	0.80	1.07	0.73
Transport and storage	70.70	33.80	42.20	27.80	46.6	42.3	39.4	39.1	1.52	0.80	1.07	0.71
Finance and property	68.80	33.40	42.00	27.70	38.7	38.5	37.9	38.1	1.78	0.87	1.11	0.73
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	60.00	30.40	39.40	25.50	41.3	40.6	39.0	38.8	1.45	0.75	1.01	0.66
Retail trade	56.40	28.30	37.70	23.50	41.5	41.2	39.5	39.7	1.36	0.69	0.96	0.59
Other industries(d)	61.90	32.60	38.50	25.60	42.0	39.8	39.0	37.8	1.47	0.82	0.99	0.68
Non-manufacturing groups	*64.70*	*31.10*	*39.20*	*25.40*	*42.4*	*40.5*	*39.0*	*38.9*	*1.53*	*0.77*	*1.00*	*0.65*
All industry groups(e)	**64.60**	**31.50**	**37.60**	**24.80**	**43.1**	**40.9**	**39.2**	**39.0**	**1.50**	**0.77**	**0.96**	**0.64**

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (d) Includes Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc; Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and Forestry, fishing and trapping. (e) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF)(*a*), INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1967(*b*)

State	Average weekly earnings ($)					Average weekly hours paid for					Average hourly earnings ($)				
	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing	All industry groups(*c*)	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing	All industry groups(*c*)	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing	All industry groups(*c*)
	Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total			Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total			Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total		
ADULT MALES															
New South Wales	67.20	63.30	65.30	66.30	65.70	44.0	43.0	43.5	42.4	43.0	1.53	1.47	1.50	1.56	1.53
Victoria	65.10	65.80	65.50	64.70	65.20	44.1	43.9	44.0	42.0	43.3	1.48	1.50	1.49	1.54	1.51
Queensland	61.20	60.90	61.00	63.20	62.10	43.9	43.6	43.7	42.1	42.9	1.39	1.40	1.39	1.50	1.45
South Australia	62.60	61.30	62.20	59.00	60.90	43.2	43.7	43.4	42.6	43.1	1.45	1.41	1.43	1.39	1.41
Western Australia	68.00	61.40	64.10	65.80	65.10	46.7	44.4	45.3	43.4	44.2	1.46	1.38	1.42	1.52	1.47
Tasmania	65.50	59.50	61.30	63.30	62.20	42.4	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.0	1.55	1.43	1.46	1.50	1.48
Australia *d*	**65.60**	**63.50**	**64.50**	**64.70**	**64.60**	**44.0**	**43.5**	**43.7**	**42.4**	**43.1**	**1.49**	**1.46**	**1.48**	**1.53**	**1.50**
JUNIOR MALES															
New South Wales	32.60	32.00	32.30	31.90	32.20	40.5	41.5	40.9	40.5	40.7	0.81	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.79
Victoria	33.10	32.40	32.70	31.20	32.00	41.3	41.4	41.4	40.7	41.0	0.80	0.78	0.79	0.77	0.78
Queensland	32.30	32.10	32.10	30.80	31.50	41.8	42.0	41.9	40.6	41.2	0.77	0.76	0.77	0.76	0.76
South Australia	30.70	31.10	30.80	29.80	30.30	41.1	41.8	41.4	40.3	40.8	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.74
Western Australia	29.10	28.70	28.90	28.70	28.80	42.4	41.7	42.0	40.5	41.1	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.70
Tasmania	29.00	31.50	30.60	31.20	30.90	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	0.72	0.78	0.76	0.77	0.77
Australia *d*	**32.20**	**31.80**	**32.00**	**31.10**	**31.50**	**41.0**	**41.5**	**41.3**	**40.5**	**40.9**	**0.79**	**0.77**	**0.78**	**0.77**	**0.77**
ADULT FEMALES															
New South Wales	*	*	36.60	40.40	38.40	*	*	39.1	38.7	38.9	*	*	0.94	1.05	0.99
Victoria	*	*	36.50	39.50	37.60	*	*	39.4	39.2	39.3	*	*	0.93	1.01	0.96
Queensland	*	*	34.10	37.40	36.10	*	*	39.6	39.1	39.3	*	*	0.86	0.96	0.92
South Australia	*	*	35.60	35.90	35.80	*	*	40.3	39.3	39.8	*	*	0.88	0.91	0.90
Western Australia	*	*	33.70	37.20	36.20	*	*	39.5	39.6	39.6	*	*	0.85	0 94	0.91
Tasmania	*	*	34.30	37.30	35.70	*	*	38.5	39.1	38.8	*	*	0.89	0.96	0.92
Australia *d*	**36.30**	**36.30**	**36.30**	**39.20**	**37.60**	**39.1**	**39.4**	**39.3**	**39.0**	**39.2**	**0.93**	**0.92**	**0.92**	**1.00**	**0.96**
JUNIOR FEMALES															
New South Wales	*	*	24.00	26.40	25.50	*	*	39.0	38.8	38.9	*	*	0.61	0.68	0.66
Victoria	*	*	24.40	26.60	25.70	*	*	38.9	38 5	38.7	*	*	0.63	0.69	0.67
Queensland	*	*	21.70	24.10	23.20	*	*	39.6	39.3	39.4	*	*	0.55	0.61	0.59
South Australia	*	*	23.40	23.80	23.70	*	*	39.8	38 9	39.2	*	*	0.59	0.61	0.61
Western Australia	*	*	21.80	22.90	22.70	*	*	39.8	39.2	39.3	*	*	0.55	0.59	0.58
Tasmania	*	*	24.30	23.60	23.80	*	*	38.6	39.1	38.9	*	*	0.63	0.60	0.61
Australia *d*	**26.10**	**23.10**	**23.70**	**25.40**	**24.80**	**39.0**	**39.2**	**39.2**	**38.9**	**39.0**	**0.67**	**0.59**	**0.60**	**0.65**	**0.64**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (*c*) Excludes Rural Industry, and Private domestic service. (*d*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.
* Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS (OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME)(*a*) FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*b*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*c*), OCTOBER 1967(*d*)

Industry groups	Average weekly earnings ($)			Average weekly hours paid for			Average weekly earnings($)			Average weekly hours paid for		
	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Total	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Total
	ADULT MALES						JUNIOR MALES					
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	10.80	56.40	67.30	5.5	39.0	44.5	3.40	30.80	34.20	2.5	38.9	41.5
Engineering and metal-working	11.40	53.80	65.30	5.6	38.6	44.2	3.20	28.80	32.00	2.8	38.0	40.9
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	9.60	55.50	65.10	4.4	38.7	43.1	2.50	29.00	31.60	2.2	38.8	41.0
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	*10.90*	*54.70*	*65.60*	*5.3*	*38.7*	*44.0*	*3.10*	*29.10*	*32.20*	*2.7*	*38.3*	*41.0*
Textiles, clothing and footwear	7.60	52.50	60.00	4.0	38.8	42.8	2.80	26.90	29.70	2.5	38.6	41.1
Food, drink and tobacco	10.50	51.60	62.10	5.4	38.7	44.1	4.30	29.10	33.40	3.3	38.5	41.8
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	7.50	63.00	70.50	3.2	39.0	42.3	2.50	29.70	32.20	2.1	39.3	41.3
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	8.10	57.30	65.30	3.6	38.9	42.5	3.30	33.20	36.50	2.4	39.0	41.3
Other	10.30	52.30	62.60	5.1	38.9	44.0	3.00	27.70	30.70	2.8	38.9	41.7
Manufacturing groups	*10.10*	*54.40*	*64.50*	*5.0*	*38.8*	*43.7*	*3.20*	*28.90*	*32.00*	*2.7*	*38.6*	*41.3*
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	12.50	69.00	81.50	5.8	38.0	43.8	3.90	37.10	41.00	3.1	38.1	41.1
Building and construction	11.90	57.50	69.40	5.2	38.4	43.6	2.50	30.50	33.00	2.0	39.3	41.3
Transport and storage	15.80	54.90	70.70	7.3	39.3	46.6	3.70	30.10	33.80	3.0	39.3	42.3
Finance and property	1.00	67.70	68.80	0.4	38.2	38.7	0.40	33.00	33.40	0.3	38.2	38.5
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	4.70	55.30	60.00	2.3	39.0	41.3	1.70	28.60	30.40	1.5	39.1	40.6
Retail trade	3.40	53.00	56.40	1.7	39.7	41.5	1.80	26.40	28.30	1.6	39.6	41.2
Other industries(*e*)	6.00	55.90	61.90	3.0	39.0	42.0	1.60	31.00	32.60	1.4	38.5	39.8
Non-manufacturing groups	*7.40*	*57.30*	*64.70*	*3.4*	*38.9*	*42.4*	*1.70*	*29.30*	*31.10*	*1.5*	*39.1*	*40.5*
All industry groups(*f*)	**9.00**	**55.70**	**64.60**	**4.3**	**38.8**	**43.1**	**2.40**	**29.10**	**31.50**	**2.1**	**38.8**	**40.9**
	ADULT FEMALES						JUNIOR FEMALES					
Manufacturing groups	2.00	34.30	36.30	1.5	37.8	39.3	0.80	22.80	23.70	0.9	38.3	39.2
Non-manufacturing groups	0.90	38.20	39.20	0.7	38.3	39.0	0.40	25.00	25.40	0.4	38.5	38.9
All industry groups(*f*)	**1.50**	**36.10**	**37.60**	**1.1**	**38.0**	**39.2**	**0.50**	**24.30**	**24.80**	**0.6**	**38.4**	**39.0**

(*a*) Average weekly overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours are averages for all employees represented in the survey, (*see* page 97). (*b*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*c*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*d*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (*e*) Includes Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafès, personal service, etc.; Electricity, gas, water supply and sanitary services; and Forestry, fishing and trapping. (*f*) Excludes Rural industry and Private domestic service.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME)(*a*), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(*b*); INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1966 AND 1967(*c*)

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State	Adult males										Junior males		Adult females		Junior females	
	Manufacturing						Non-manufacturing groups		All industry groups (*d*)		All industry groups (*d*)		All industry groups (*d*)		All industry groups (*d*)	
	Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.		Other		Total											
	October(*d*)		October(*d*)		October(*d*)		October(*d*)		October(*d*)		October(*d*)		October(*d*)		October(*d*)	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS																
N.S.W.	9.60	11.30	8.40	8.60	9.00	10.00	7.10	7.90	8.20	9.20	1.90	2.60	1.40	1.50	0.50	0.60
Vic.	10.90	10.80	9.30	10.50	10.10	10.60	6.40	6.60	8.70	9.10	2.10	2.40	1.50	1.70	0.50	0.40
Qld	7.90	10.10	9.40	9.60	8.90	9.80	6.60	5.90	7.70	7.80	2.20	2.60	1.00	0.90	0.40	0.40
S.A.	8.00	9.00	7.50	8.60	7.80	8.90	5.50	6.40	6.90	7.80	1.70	1.90	1.40	1.60	0.60	0.60
W.A.	10.00	16.80	6.00	10.40	7.50	13.00	9.40	10.40	8.70	11.40	1.90	2.10	0.80	1.00	0.40	0.50
Tas.	7.80	6.30	5.60	5.90	6.30	6.00	7.30	7.20	6.80	6.50	1.40	1.70	0.80	0.80	0.30	0.40
Aust.(*e*)	9.70	10.90	8.50	9.40	9.10	10.10	7.00	7.40	8.20	9.00	2.00	2.40	1.40	1.50	0.50	0.50
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS																
N.S.W.	52.20	55.90	51.90	54.70	52.10	55.30	55.90	58.40	53.60	56.60	28.40	29.50	34.80	36.90	23.60	24.90
Vic.	52.30	54.30	52.30	55.30	52.30	54.90	55.40	58.10	53.50	56.10	27.50	29.50	33.60	35.80	24.40	25.30
Qld	47.10	51.00	48.70	51.30	48.20	51.20	55.20	57.40	51.80	54.30	26.60	28.80	32.80	35.20	21.30	22.80
S.A.	52.30	53.70	49.70	52.70	51.40	53.30	50.70	52.70	51.10	53.10	26.00	28.30	32.30	34.10	21.70	23.10
W.A.	48.00	51.30	48.10	51.10	48.10	51.10	53.80	55.50	51.70	53.70	25.30	26.70	34.20	35.20	20.60	22.20
Tas.	56.20	59.20	51.80	53.60	53.10	55.30	53.70	56.10	53.40	55.70	26.30	29.30	33.00	34.90	21.80	23.40
Aust.(*e*)	51.90	54.70	51.30	54.10	51.60	54.40	55.00	57.30	53.00	55.70	27.40	29.10	34.00	36.10	23.10	24.30
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS																
N.S.W.	61.80	67.20	60.30	63.30	61.10	65.30	63.00	66.30	61.90	65.70	30.30	32.20	36.20	38.40	24.20	25.50
Vic.	63.20	65.10	61.60	65.80	62.30	65.50	61.80	64.70	62.10	65.20	29.70	32.00	35.10	37.60	24.90	25.70
Qld	55.00	61.20	58.20	60.90	57.10	61.00	61.80	63.20	59.50	62.10	28.70	31.50	33.90	36.10	21.70	23.20
S.A.	60.30	62.60	57.20	61.30	59.20	62.20	56.30	59.00	58.00	60.90	27.70	30.30	33.70	35.80	22.30	23.70
W.A.	58.00	68.00	54.20	61.40	55.60	64.10	63.30	65.80	60.40	65.10	27.10	28.80	35.10	36.20	21.10	22.70
Tas.	64.00	65.50	57.40	59.50	59.40	61.30	61.00	63.30	60.10	62.20	27.80	30.90	33.70	35.70	22.00	23.80
Aust.(*e*)	61.50	65.60	59.90	63.50	60.70	64.50	61.90	64.70	61.20	64.60	29.40	31.50	35.40	37.60	23.60	24.80

(*a*) Average weekly overtime and ordinary time earnings are averages for all employees represented in the survey. (*b*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*c*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (*d*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service. (*e*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR (OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME)(*a*), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(*b*); INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1966 AND 1967 (*c*)

State	Adult males										Junior males		Adult females		Junior females	
	Manufacturing						Non-manufacturing groups		All industry groups (*d*)		All industry groups (*d*)		All industry groups (*d*)		All industry groups (*d*)	
	Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.		Other		Total											
	October(*d*)		October(*d*)		October(*d*)		October(*d*)		October(*d*)		October(*d*)		October(*d*)		October(*d*)	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR																
N.S.W.	5.0	5.4	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.9	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.4	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7
Vic.	5.8	5.4	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.3	3.2	3.0	4.5	4.5	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.5
Qld	4.3	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.8	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4
S.A.	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.9	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.7
W.A.	5.5	7.9	3.2	5.2	4.1	6.3	4.6	4.8	4.4	5.4	1.9	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
Tas.	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5
Aust.(*e*)	5.1	5.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.0	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.3	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR																
N.S.W.	38.4	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.5	37.9	37.8	38.4	38.2
Vic.	38.9	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.7	39.0	38.1	38.0	38.4	38.2
Qld	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.1	38.9	39.1	39.0	39.2	38.9	39.1	39.2	39.2	38.7	38.5	38.8	39.0
S.A.	39.1	38.8	39.3	39.1	39.2	38.9	39.3	39.5	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.1	38.5	38.5	38.7	38.5
W.A.	38.9	38.8	39.3	39.2	39.1	39.0	39.1	38.6	39.1	38.8	39.0	38.9	38.6	38.8	38.8	38.7
Tas.	39.3	39.3	39.6	39.0	39.5	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.3	39.0	39.3	39.1	38.3	38.2	39.1	38.5
Aust.(*e*)	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.8	38.1	38.0	38.5	38.4
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR																
N.S.W.	43.4	44.0	42.8	43.0	43.1	43.5	42.2	42.4	42.7	43.0	40.4	40.7	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.9
Vic.	44.7	44.1	43.5	43.9	44.1	44.0	42.1	42.0	43.3	43.3	40.7	41.0	39.3	39.3	38.9	38.7
Qld	43.2	43.9	43.5	43.6	43.4	43.7	42.4	42.1	42.8	42.9	41.1	41.2	39.6	39.3	39.3	39.4
S.A.	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.3	43.4	42.3	42.6	42.9	43.1	40.8	40.8	39.7	39.8	39.5	39.2
W.A.	44.4	46.7	42.5	44.4	43.2	45.3	43.8	43.4	43.5	44.2	41.0	41.1	39.3	39.6	39.3	39.3
Tas.	43.2	42.4	42.5	41.7	42.7	41.9	42.5	42.1	42.6	42.0	40.7	40.4	39.1	38.8	39.5	38.9
Aust.(*e*)	43.8	44.0	43.1	43.5	43.5	43.7	42.4	42.4	43.0	43.1	40.7	40.9	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.0

(*a*) Average weekly overtime and ordinary time hours are averages for all employees represented in the survey. (*b*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*c*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 97 and 99. (*d*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service. (*e*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*), OCTOBER 1963 TO 1967(*c*)

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Industry group	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967
	ADULT MALES				JUNIOR MALES			
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	53.20	58.70	62.80	67.30	27.40	31.10	35.80	34.20
Engineering and metal-working	51.40	55.50	61.60	65.30	22.70	26.50	29.60	32.00
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	52.40	55.70	60.50	65.10	23.20	25.50	28.40	31.60
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	*52.00*	*56.10*	*61.50*	*65.60*	*23.60*	*27.00*	*30.20*	*32.20*
Textiles, clothing and footwear	47.60	51.60	57.50	60.00	23.00	25.70	29.30	29.70
Food, drink and tobacco	48.40	52.00	58.00	62.10	25.20	26.10	30.10	33.40
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	57.00	60.70	66.60	70.50	25.40	26.90	29.30	32.20
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	51.80	55.60	63.00	65.30	25.90	28.70	33.30	36.50
Other	49.30	53.20	58.50	62.60	22.10	24.60	27.80	30.70
Manufacturing groups	*51.00*	*55.00*	*60.70*	*64.50*	*23.60*	*26.40*	*29.70*	*32.00*
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	60.60	*f*65.50	76.10	81.50	28.10	31.90	35.50	41.00
Building and construction	55.70	59.90	67.90	69.40	25.50	26.80	29.90	33.00
Transport and storage	55.30	59.60	67.60	70.70	23.70	26.70	31.40	33.80
Finance and property	52.60	57.40	64.30	68.80	24.50	27.40	31.90	33.40
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	48.70	52.50	57.30	60.00	22.60	24.40	28.30	30.40
Retail trade	46.60	49.70	54.30	56.40	22.10	24.00	26.50	28.30
Other industries(*d*)	50.00	53.30	58.50	61.90	24.80	27.20	30.50	32.60
Non-manufacturing groups	*51.50*	*55.40*	*61.90*	*64.70*	*23.30*	*25.40*	*29.10*	*31.10*
All industry groups(*e*)	**51.20**	**55.20**	**61.20**	**64.60**	**23.50**	**25.90**	**29.40**	**31.50**
	ADULT FEMALES				JUNIOR FEMALES			
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	30.00	32.20	36.40	39.60	23.00	25.00	27.70	28.00
Engineering and metal-working	29.70	31.50	34.00	35.90	19.70	21.40	23.80	25.70
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	30.10	31.80	35.90	37.20	21.60	23.60	25.20	26.70
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	*29.80*	*31.60*	*34.40*	*36.30*	*20.30*	*22.10*	*24.40*	*26.10*
Textiles, clothing and footwear	29.00	31.30	33.70	35.70	17.40	19.30	21.10	21.10
Food, drink and tobacco	29.90	32.30	33.90	36.60	19.50	20.50	22.70	25.00
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	31.50	33.50	36.50	37.60	18.70	20.00	24.10	24.50
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	31.50	33.40	36.30	38.00	21.20	23.00	25.70	27.90
Other	29.40	30.80	34.10	36.10	18.40	19.60	23.60	24.80
Manufacturing groups	*29.60*	*31.70*	*34.30*	*36.30*	*18.60*	*20.30*	*22.80*	*23.70*
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	35.30	35.90	42.60	45.30	23.20	25.50	28.30	29.70
Building and construction	33.60	34.50	39.70	41.50	20.20	22.10	25.30	28.60
Transport and storage	33.60	35.20	38.30	42.20	21.90	23.10	26.40	27.80
Finance and property	33.40	35.70	38.90	42.00	22.00	23.60	26.30	27.70
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	32.20	34.00	37.30	39.40	20.30	21.70	24.10	25.50
Retail trade	30.60	33.00	35.20	37.70	18.20	19.50	22.00	23.50
Other industries(*d*)	31.60	33.40	36.70	38.50	20.70	22.10	24.40	25.60
Non-manufacturing groups	*31.70*	*33.70*	*36.80*	*39.20*	*19.80*	*21.30*	*23.90*	*25.40*
All industry groups(*e*)	**30.50**	**32.60**	**35.40**	**37.60**	**19.40**	**20.90**	**23.60**	**24.80**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (*d*) Includes Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and Forestry, fishing and trapping. (*e*) Excludes Rural Industry, and Private domestic service. (*f*) Affected by industrial disputes.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*), OCTOBER 1963 TO 1967(*c*)

Industry group	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967
	ADULT MALES				JUNIOR MALES			
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	43.4	44.2	44.3	44.5	41.8	41.2	41.5	41.5
Engineering and metal-working	42.8	44.3	44.2	44.2	41.1	42.3	41.5	40.9
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	43.5	42.9	42.6	43.1	41.5	40.8	41.1	41.0
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	*43.1*	*43.9*	*43.8*	*44.0*	*41.3*	*41.8*	*41.4*	*41.0*
Textiles, clothing and footwear	41.9	42.7	42.9	42.8	40.7	41.1	41.5	41.1
Food, drink and tobacco	42.7	43.1	43.5	44.1	41.3	41.1	41.4	41.8
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	41.8	42.2	42.3	42.3	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.3
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	41.8	42.9	42.3	42.5	40.4	41.2	39.9	41.3
Other	43.1	43.2	43.5	44.0	40.5	41.4	40.8	41.7
Manufacturing groups	*42.8*	*43.4*	*43.5*	*43.7*	*41.1*	*41.5*	*41.2*	*41.3*
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	41.6	42.7	42.9	43.8	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.1
Building and construction	43.0	43.7	44.5	43.6	40.4	40.8	41.5	41.3
Transport and storage	44.6	45.2	46.4	46.6	40.5	40.7	42.0	42.3
Finance and property	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.7	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.5
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	40.9	41.2	41.3	41.3	39.8	40.1	40.2	40.6
Retail trade	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.0	40.7	40.7	41.2
Other industries(*d*)	41.2	41.2	41.6	42.0	38.9	39.3	39.2	39.8
Non-manufacturing groups	*41.6*	*42.0*	*42.4*	*42.4*	*40.0*	*40.1*	*40.1*	*40.5*
All industry groups(*e*)	42.3	42.8	43.0	43.1	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.9
	ADULT FEMALES				JUNIOR FEMALES			
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	40.5	40.0	39.8	39.9	40.7	39.7	39.8	39.7
Engineering and metal-working	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.0	39.5	39.6	39.7	39.0
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	39.7	39.4	39.2	39.5	39.6	39.3	38.7	38.8
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	*39.8*	*39.7*	*39.6*	*39.1*	*39.6*	*39.6*	*39.6*	*39.0*
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.4	39.7	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.6	39.3	39.0
Food, drink and tobacco	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.9	38.9	39.5	39.2	39.5
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	39.6	39.9	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.7
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.2	38.8	38.8	39.0	39.0
Other	39.6	39.9	39.4	39.8	39.3	39.3	38.9	39.1
Manufacturing groups	*39.5*	*39.7*	*39.4*	*39.3*	*39.2*	*39.5*	*39.3*	*39.2*
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	39.3	38.9	38.1	38.1	39.3	39.2	39.5	38.7
Building and construction	39.4	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.0	38.4	39.1
Transport and storage	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.0	39.1
Finance and property	37.6	37.5	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.1
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	38.8	38.8	38.7	39.0	38.7	39.2	38.9	38.8
Retail trade	39.5	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.7	40.0	39.9	39.7
Other industries(*d*)	39.0	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.3	38.5	38.2	37.8
Non-manufacturing groups	*39.0*	*39.0*	*39.0*	*39.0*	*38.9*	*39.2*	*39.0*	*38.9*
All industry groups(*e*)	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.2	39.0	39.3	39.1	39.0

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (*d*) Includes Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and Forestry, fishing and trapping. (*e*) Excludes Rural Industry, and Private domestic service.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*), OCTOBER 1963 TO 1967(*c*)

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Industry group	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967
	ADULT MALES				JUNIOR MALES			
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	1.22	1.33	1.42	1.51	0.66	0.76	0.86	0.83
Engineering and metal-working	1.20	1.25	1.39	1.48	0.55	0.63	0.71	0.78
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	1.20	1.30	1.42	1.51	0.56	0.63	0.69	0.77
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	*1.21*	*1.28*	*1.41*	*1.49*	*0.57*	*0.65*	*0.73*	*0.79*
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1.14	1.21	1.34	1.40	0.57	0.62	0.71	0.72
Food, drink and tobacco	1.13	1.21	1.34	1.41	0.61	0.64	0.73	0.80
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	1.36	1.44	1.57	1.67	0.62	0.65	0.71	0.78
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	1.24	1.30	1.49	1.54	0.64	0.70	0.84	0.88
Other	1.14	1.23	1.34	1.42	0.54	0.59	0.68	0.74
Manufacturing groups	*1.19*	*1.27*	*1.40*	*1.48*	*0.58*	*0.64*	*0.72*	*0.78*
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	1.46	1.53	1.77	1.86	0.69	0.77	0.87	1.00
Building and construction	1.29	1.37	1.52	1.59	0.63	0.66	0.72	0.80
Transport and storage	1.24	1.32	1.46	1.52	0.59	0.65	0.75	0.80
Finance and property	1.35	1.48	1.66	1.78	0.64	0.71	0.83	0.87
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	1.19	1.27	1.39	1.45	0.57	0.61	0.70	0.75
Retail trade	1.13	1.21	1.31	1.36	0.54	0.59	0.65	0.69
Other industries(*d*)	1.21	1.29	1.40	1.47	0.64	0.69	0.78	0.82
Non-manufacturing groups	*1.24*	*1.32*	*1.46*	*1.53*	*0.58*	*0.63*	*0.72*	*0.77*
All industry groups(*e*)	**1.21**	**1.29**	**1.42**	**1.50**	**0.58**	**0.64**	**0.72**	**0.77**
	ADULT FEMALES				JUNIOR FEMALES			
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	0.74	0.80	0.92	0.99	0.56	0.63	0.70	0.71
Engineering and metal-working	0.75	0.79	0.86	0.92	0.50	0.54	0.60	0.66
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	0.76	0.81	0.92	0.94	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.69
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	*0.75*	*0.80*	*0.87*	*0.93*	*0.51*	*0.56*	*0.62*	*0.67*
Textiles, clothing and footwear	0.74	0.79	0.86	0.91	0.44	0.49	0.54	0.54
Food, drink and tobacco	0.76	0.82	0.86	0.92	0.50	0.52	0.58	0.63
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	0.80	0.84	0.92	0.95	0.47	0.50	0.61	0.62
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	0.80	0.84	0.93	0.97	0.55	0.59	0.66	0.72
Other	0.74	0.77	0.87	0.91	0.47	0.50	0.61	0.64
Manufacturing groups	*0.75*	*0.80*	*0.87*	*0.92*	*0.47*	*0.51*	*0.58*	*0.60*
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	0.90	0.92	1.12	1.19	0.59	0.65	0.71	0.77
Building and construction	0.85	0.90	1.03	1.07	0.52	0.58	0.66	0.73
Transport and storage	0.86	0.89	0.98	1.07	0.56	0.59	0.68	0.71
Finance and property	0.89	0.95	1.03	1.11	0.58	0.62	0.69	0.73
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	0.83	0.88	0.96	1.01	0.53	0.55	0.62	0.66
Retail trade	0.78	0.83	0.89	0.96	0.46	0.49	0.55	0.59
Other industries(*d*)	0.81	0.86	0.94	0.99	0.54	0.57	0.64	0.68
Non-manufacturing groups	*0.81*	*0.86*	*0.94*	*1.00*	*0.51*	*0.54*	*0.61*	*0.65*
All industry groups(*e*)	**0.78**	**0.83**	**0.90**	**0.96**	**0.50**	**0.53**	**0.60**	**0.64**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (*d*) Includes Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and Forestry, fishing and trapping. (*e*) Excludes Rural Industry, and Private domestic service.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*); INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1963 TO 1967(*b*)

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State	Manufacturing				Non-manufacturing groups				All industry groups(*c*)			
	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967
ADULT MALES												
New South Wales	52.20	56.30	61.10	65.30	53.50	57.40	63.00	66.30	52.70	56.70	61.90	65.70
Victoria	51.80	55.70	62.30	65.50	51.60	55.90	61.80	64.70	51.70	55.80	62.10	65.20
Queensland	47.20	51.20	57.10	61.00	49.70	53.40	61.80	63.20	48.50	52.30	59.50	62.10
South Australia	49.70	54.00	59.20	62.20	48.60	52.80	56.30	59.00	49.30	53.60	58.00	60.90
Western Australia	44.50	48.20	55.60	64.10	49.00	51.10	63.30	65.80	47.20	49.90	60.40	65.10
Tasmania	49.50	53.40	59.40	61.30	48.20	51.10	61.00	63.30	48.90	52.40	60.10	62.20
Australia(*d*)	51.00	55.00	60.70	64.50	51.50	55.40	61.90	64.70	51.20	55.20	61.20	64.60
JUNIOR MALES												
New South Wales	24.80	28.10	30.50	32.30	24.20	26.10	30.10	31.90	24.60	27.20	30.30	32.20
Victoria	23.90	26.90	29.90	32.70	23.40	26.60	29.50	31.20	23.70	26.80	29.70	32.00
Queensland	22.20	23.70	29.00	32.10	22.90	25.00	28.40	30.80	22.50	24.40	28.70	31.50
South Australia	21.80	25.10	28.50	30.80	23.10	24.50	27.10	29.80	22.50	24.80	27.70	30.30
Western Australia	20.10	21.40	26.40	28.90	21.10	21.40	27.60	28.70	20.70	21.40	27.10	28.80
Tasmania	23.30	25.30	29.40	30.60	22.20	23.70	26.80	31.20	22.70	24.40	27.80	30.90
Australia(*d*)	23.60	26.40	29.70	32.00	23.30	25.40	29.10	31.10	23.50	25.90	29.40	31.50
ADULT FEMALES												
New South Wales	30.40	32.10	35.00	36.60	33.00	35.10	37.80	40.40	31.50	33.40	36.20	38.40
Victoria	29.40	31.70	34.20	36.50	31.90	34.20	36.90	39.50	30.20	32.60	35.10	37.60
Queensland	28.00	29.50	31.90	34.10	29.90	31.60	35.00	37.40	29.30	30.90	33.90	36.10
South Australia	27.80	30.50	33.10	35.60	29.00	31.40	34.10	35.90	28.50	31.10	33.70	35.80
Western Australia	27.50	28.90	31.30	33.70	30.30	31.10	36.30	37.20	29.50	30.50	35.10	36.20
Tasmania	29.10	29.90	33.00	34.30	29.10	31.30	34.50	37.30	29.10	30.60	33.70	35.70
Australia(*d*)	29.60	31.70	34.30	36.30	31.70	33.70	36.80	39.20	30.50	32.60	35.40	37.60
JUNIOR FEMALES												
New South Wales	19.60	21.10	23.20	24.00	21.20	22.60	24.70	26.40	20.60	22.00	24.20	25.50
Victoria	18.90	21.20	24.30	24.40	20.00	22.00	25.20	26.60	19.50	21.70	24.90	25.70
Queensland	16.50	17.30	20.20	21.70	18.50	19.90	22.50	24.10	17.90	19.10	21.70	23.20
South Australia	16.80	19.00	21.80	23.40	18.80	20.60	22.60	23.80	18.20	20.10	22.30	23.70
Western Australia	16.40	16.80	19.40	21.80	17.40	17.60	21.60	22.90	17.20	17.40	21.10	22.70
Tasmania	19.60	21.00	23.20	24.30	17.80	18.80	21.50	23.60	18.40	19.40	22.00	23.80
Australia(*d*)	18.60	20.30	22.80	23.70	19.80	21.30	23.90	25.40	19.40	20.90	23.60	24.80

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (*c*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service. (*d*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1963 TO 1967

State	Manufacturing				Non-manufacturing groups				All industry groups(*c*)			
	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967
ADULT MALES												
New South Wales	42.4	43.4	43.1	43.5	41.7	42.0	42.2	42.4	42.1	42.8	42.7	43.0
Victoria	43.5	43.5	44.1	44.0	41.5	41.8	42.1	42.0	42.8	42.9	43.3	43.3
Queensland	43.1	43.8	43.4	43.7	41.3	42.4	42.4	42.1	42.2	43.1	42.8	42.9
South Australia	43.1	43.6	43.3	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.3	42.6	42.7	43.2	42.9	43.1
Western Australia	41.2	42.6	43.2	45.3	41.6	41.9	43.8	43.4	41.4	42.2	43.5	44.2
Tasmania	41.5	42.3	42.7	41.9	41.2	40.8	42.5	42.1	41.4	41.7	42.6	42.0
Australia(*d*)	**42.8**	**43.4**	**43.5**	**43.7**	**41.6**	**42.0**	**42.4**	**42.4**	**42.3**	**42.8**	**43.0**	**43.1**
JUNIOR MALES												
New South Wales	40.8	41.7	40.9	40.9	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.7
Victoria	41.4	41.5	41.2	41.4	39.7	40.1	40.2	40.7	40.6	40.8	40.7	41.0
Queensland	41.6	41.3	41.7	41.9	39.8	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.9	41.1	41.2
South Australia	41.8	42.0	41.4	41.4	40.7	39.9	40.2	40.3	41.2	40.9	40.8	40.8
Western Australia	39.7	40.9	41.9	42.0	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	41.0	41.1
Tasmania	40.3	40.2	41.1	40.3	40.1	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.4
Australia(*d*)	**41.1**	**41.5**	**41.2**	**41.3**	**40.0**	**40.1**	**40.1**	**40.5**	**40.5**	**40.8**	**40.7**	**40.9**
ADULT FEMALES												
New South Wales	39.3	39.5	39.2	39.1	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	39.0	39.2	39.0	38.9
Victoria	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.4	38.9	38.8	38.8	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.3
Queensland	39.7	39.6	39.9	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.4	39.1	39.5	39.7	39.6	39.3
South Australia	40.1	40.3	39.9	40.3	39.9	39.7	39.5	39.3	40.0	40.0	39.7	39.8
Western Australia	39.0	39.3	39.0	39.5	39.7	39.8	39.3	39.6	39.6	39.7	39.3	39.6
Tasmania	39.1	38.8	39.1	38.5	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.0	39.1	38.8
Australia(*d*)	**39.5**	**39.7**	**39.4**	**39.3**	**39.0**	**39.0**	**39.0**	**39.0**	**39.3**	**39.4**	**39.2**	**39.2**
JUNIOR FEMALES												
New South Wales	39.2	39.4	39.0	39.0	38.7	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.0	38.9
Victoria	39.1	39.6	39.6	38.9	38.5	38.8	38.6	38.5	38.8	39.1	38.9	38.7
Queensland	39.5	40.0	39.2	39.6	39.1	39.7	39.4	39.3	39.2	39.8	39.3	39.4
South Australia	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.8	39.2	39.3	39.3	38.9	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.2
Western Australia	40.0	39.5	39.5	39.8	39.8	39.6	39.2	39.2	39.9	39.5	39.3	39.3
Tasmania	38.6	39.1	39.2	38.6	39.3	39.9	39.6	39.1	39.1	39.7	39.5	38.9
Australia(*d*)	**39.2**	**39.5**	**39.3**	**39.2**	**38.9**	**39.2**	**39.0**	**38.9**	**39.0**	**39.3**	**39.1**	**39.0**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (*c*) Excludes Rural industry and Private domestic service. (*d*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF)(*a*); INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1963, TO 1967(*b*)

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State	Manufacturing				Non-manufacturing groups				All industry groups(*c*)			
	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967
ADULT MALES												
New South Wales	1.23	1.30	1.42	1.50	1.28	1.37	1.49	1.56	1.25	1.32	1.45	1.53
Victoria	1.19	1.28	1.41	1.49	1.24	1.34	1.47	1.54	1.21	1.30	1.43	1.51
Queensland	1.10	1.17	1.32	1.39	1.20	1.26	1.46	1.50	1.15	1.21	1.39	1.45
South Australia	1.15	1.24	1.37	1.43	1.15	1.24	1.33	1.39	1.15	1.24	1.35	1.41
Western Australia	1.08	1.13	1.29	1.42	1.18	1.22	1.45	1.52	1.14	1.18	1.39	1.47
Tasmania	1.19	1.26	1.39	1.46	1.17	1.25	1.44	1.50	1.18	1.26	1.41	1.48
Australia(*d*)	**1.19**	**1.27**	**1.40**	**1.48**	**1.24**	**1.32**	**1.46**	**1.53**	**1.21**	**1.29**	**1.42**	**1.50**
JUNIOR MALES												
New South Wales	0.61	0.67	0.74	0.79	0.61	0.66	0.76	0.79	0.61	0.67	0.75	0.79
Victoria	0.58	0.65	0.72	0.79	0.59	0.67	0.73	0.77	0.58	0.66	0.73	0.78
Queensland	0.53	0.57	0.70	0.77	0.57	0.62	0.70	0.76	0.55	0.60	0.70	0.76
South Australia	0.52	0.60	0.69	0.75	0.57	0.61	0.67	0.74	0.55	0.61	0.68	0.74
Western Australia	0.51	0.52	0.63	0.69	0.52	0.53	0.68	0.71	0.51	0.53	0.66	0.70
Tasmania	0.58	0.63	0.71	0.76	0.55	0.59	0.66	0.77	0.56	0.61	0.68	0.77
Australia(*d*)	**0.58**	**0.64**	**0.72**	**0.78**	**0.58**	**0.63**	**0.72**	**0.77**	**0.58**	**0.64**	**0.72**	**0.77**
ADULT FEMALES												
New South Wales	0.77	0.81	0.89	0.94	0.86	0.91	0.98	1.05	0.81	0.85	0.93	0.99
Victoria	0.74	0.80	0.86	0.93	0.82	0.88	0.95	1.01	0.77	0.83	0.89	0.96
Queensland	0.71	0.74	0.80	0.86	0.76	0.80	0.89	0.96	0.74	0.78	0.86	0.92
South Australia	0.69	0.76	0.83	0.88	0.73	0.79	0.87	0.91	0.71	0.78	0.85	0.90
Western Australia	0.71	0.73	0.80	0.85	0.76	0.78	0.92	0.94	0.75	0.77	0.89	0.91
Tasmania	0.74	0.77	0.85	0.89	0.74	0.80	0.88	0.96	0.74	0.78	0.86	0.92
Australia(*d*)	**0.75**	**0.80**	**0.87**	**0.92**	**0.81**	**0.86**	**0.94**	**1.00**	**0.78**	**0.83**	**0.90**	**0.96**
JUNIOR FEMALES												
New South Wales	0.50	0.53	0.59	0.61	0.55	0.58	0.63	0.68	0.53	0.56	0.62	0.66
Victoria	0.48	0.54	0.61	0.63	0.52	0.57	0.65	0.69	0.50	0.55	0.64	0.67
Queensland	0.42	0.43	0.52	0.55	0.47	0.50	0.57	0.61	0.46	0.48	0.55	0.59
South Australia	0.43	0.48	0.55	0.59	0.48	0.52	0.57	0.61	0.46	0.51	0.57	0.61
Western Australia	0.41	0.43	0.49	0.55	0.44	0.45	0.55	0.59	0.43	0.44	0.54	0.58
Tasmania	0.51	0.54	0.59	0.63	0.45	0.47	0.54	0.60	0.47	0.49	0.56	0.61
Australia(*d*)	**0.47**	**0.51**	**0.58**	**0.60**	**0.51**	**0.54**	**0.61**	**0.65**	**0.50**	**0.53**	**0.60**	**0.64**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (*c*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service. (*d*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF)(a); ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1962 TO 1967(b)

State	Average weekly earnings ($)					Average weekly hours paid for					Average hourly earnings ($)				
	Oct. 1962	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1962	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1962	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967
ADULT MALES															
N.S.W.	51.00	52.70	56.70	61.90	65.70	42.1	42.1	42.8	42.7	43.0	1.21	1.25	1.32	1.45	1.53
Vic.	49.70	51.70	55.80	62.10	65.20	42.4	42.8	42.9	43.3	43.3	1.17	1.21	1.30	1.43	1.51
Qld	46.20	48.50	52.30	59.50	62.10	42.1	42.2	43.1	42.8	42.9	1.10	1.15	1.21	1.39	1.45
S.A.	47.00	49.30	53.60	58.00	60.90	42.3	42.7	43.2	42.9	43.1	1.11	1.15	1.24	1.35	1.41
W.A.	47.70	47.20	49.90	60.40	65.10	41.7	41.4	42.2	43.5	44.2	1.14	1.14	1.18	1.39	1.47
Tas.	47.50	48.90	52.40	60.10	62.20	40.6	41.4	41.7	42.6	42.0	1.17	1.18	1.26	1.41	1.48
Aust.(c)	49.40	51.20	55.20	61.20	64.60	42.1	42.3	42.8	43.0	43.1	1.17	1.21	1.29	1.42	1.50
JUNIOR MALES															
N.S.W.	24.20	24.60	27.20	30.30	32.20	40.2	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.7	0.60	0.61	0.67	0.75	0.79
Vic.	23.00	23.70	26.80	29.70	32.00	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.7	41.0	0.57	0.58	0.66	0.73	0.78
Qld	21.80	22.50	24.40	28.70	31.50	40.2	40.7	40.9	41.1	41.2	0.54	0.55	0.60	0.70	0.76
S.A.	21.20	22.50	24.80	27.70	30.30	40.5	41.2	40.9	40.8	40.8	0.52	0.55	0.61	0.68	0.74
W.A.	19.80	20.70	21.40	27.10	28.80	40.3	40.4	40.8	41.0	41.1	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.66	0.70
Tas.	22.60	22.70	24.40	27.80	30.90	39.8	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.4	0.57	0.56	0.61	0.68	0.77
Aust.(c)	22.90	23.50	25.90	29.40	31.50	40.2	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.9	0.57	0.58	0.64	0.72	0.77
ADULT FEMALES															
N.S.W.	30.80	31.50	33.40	36.20	38.40	38.9	39.0	39.2	39.0	38.9	0.79	0.81	0.85	0.93	0.99
Vic.	29.70	30.20	32.60	35.10	37.60	39.1	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.3	0.76	0.77	0.83	0.89	0.96
Qld	28.60	29.30	30.90	33.90	36.10	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.6	39.3	0.72	0.74	0.78	0.86	0.92
S.A.	28.60	28.50	31.10	33.70	35.80	39.4	40.0	40.0	39.7	39.8	0.73	0.71	0.78	0.85	0.90
W.A.	28.60	29.50	30.50	35.10	36.20	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.3	39.6	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.89	0.91
Tas.	28.70	29.10	30.60	33.70	35.70	39.5	39.2	39.0	39.1	38.8	0.73	0.74	0.78	0.86	0.92
Aust.(c)	30.00	30.50	32.60	35.40	37.60	39.1	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.2	0.77	0.78	0.83	0.90	0.96
JUNIOR FEMALES															
N.S.W.	20.00	20.60	22.00	24.20	25.50	39.2	38.9	39.2	39.0	38.9	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.62	0.66
Vic.	19.80	19.50	21.70	24.90	25.70	39.2	38.8	39.1	38.9	38.7	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.64	0.67
Qld	17.80	17.90	19.10	21.70	23.20	39.6	39.2	39.8	39.3	39.4	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.55	0.59
S.A.	18.00	18.20	20.10	22.30	23.70	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.2	0.46	0.46	0.51	0.57	0.61
W.A.	16.90	17.20	17.40	21.10	22.70	39.4	39.9	39.5	39.3	39.3	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.54	0.58
Tas.	17.80	18.40	19.40	22.00	23.80	39.4	39.1	39.7	39.5	38.9	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.56	0.61
Aust.(c)	19.20	19.40	20.90	23.60	24.80	39.3	39.0	39.3	39.1	39.0	0.49	0.50	0.53	0.60	0.64

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of the coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC. STAFF(*a*) OCTOBER 1963 TO OCTOBER 1967(*b*)

($)

MALE MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF(*a*); AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Males, Australia(*c*), October 1967(*b*)

Industry group	Average weekly earnings
Manufacturing—	
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	120.20
Engineering and metal-working	104.60
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	107.20
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	*106.60*
Textiles, clothing and footwear	100.60
Food, drink and tobacco	98.00
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	109.90
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	112.90
Other	101.40
Manufacturing groups	*104.60*
Non-manufacturing—	
Mining and quarrying	134.90
Building and construction	103.00
Transport and storage	103.60
Finance and property	110.80
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc..	105.30
Retail trade	84.50
Other industries(*d*)	102.10
Non-manufacturing groups	*101.60*
All industry groups(*e*)	102.90

Males, States, October 1963 to October 1967(*a*)

Survey	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(*c*)
Manufacturing groups							
October(*b*) 1963	83.00	82.90	74.50	77.90	68.00	76.00	**81.20**
,, 1964	88.80	87.30	79.50	82.90	74.40	84.80	**86.50**
,, 1966	101.00	101.40	86.50	98.40	88.90	99.40	**99.40**
,, 1967	106.50	107.50	90.50	101.00	95.80	97.20	**104.60**
Non-manufacturing groups							
October(*b*) 1963	82.50	83.00	76.50	70.80	69.70	67.90	**79.30**
,, 1964	88.00	85.30	79.90	77.20	74.30	71.10	**83.70**
,, 1966	98.90	99.10	88.30	84.50	93.40	87.90	**96.00**
,, 1967	105.10	105.50	94.80	87.70	96.80	90.30	**101.60**
All industry groups(*e*)							
October(*b*) 1963	82.90	82.90	75.90	73.60	69.20	71.30	**80.20**
,, 1964	88.40	86.40	79.70	79.10	74.30	76.80	**85.00**
,, 1966	99.80	100.20	87.70	89.90	92.10	92.90	**97.40**
,, 1967	105.70	106.50	93.20	92.70	96.50	93.40	**102.90**

FEMALE MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF(*a*); AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AUSTRALIA(*c*)

Survey	Manufacturing groups	Non-manufacturing groups	All industry groups(*e*)
October(*b*) 1963	35.80	40.20	37.80
,, 1964	38.70	44.20	41.40
,, 1966	54.10	55.20	54.80
,, 1967	60.50	58.90	59.40

(*a*) Private employees only. Includes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (*b*) Last pay-periods in October. (*c*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*d*) Includes Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and Forestry, fishing and trapping. (*e*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, PART-TIME EMPLOYEES(*a*), INDUSTRY GROUPS AUSTRALIA(*b*): OCTOBER 1962 TO OCTOBER 1967(*c*)

Survey	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females			Junior females
	All industry groups(*d*)	All industry groups(*d*)	Manufacturing groups	Non-manufacturing groups	All industry groups(*d*)	All industry groups(*d*)
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS ($)						
October(*c*) 1962	15.50	3.40	(*e*)	(*e*)	14.00	3.30
,, 1963	16.20	4.90	15.10	14.90	14.90	6.10
,, 1964	16.60	4.70	16.90	15.20	15.50	4.40
,, 1966	19.70	4.50	18.70	17.40	17.70	4.50
,, 1967	20.10	4.40	20.10	18.30	18.70	4.60
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
October(*c*) 1962	13.7	5.2	(*e*)	(*e*)	16.6	5.9
,, 1963	13.6	7.7	16.9	17.2	17.2	9.7
,, 1964	13.4	6.7	19.8	16.8	17.3	6.4
,, 1966	14.1	6.1	19.4	16.6	17.1	7.0
,, 1967	14.1	5.8	19.3	16.8	17.3	6.3
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS ($)						
October(*c*) 1962	1.13	0.65	(*e*)	(*e*)	0.84	0.56
,, 1963	1.18	0.64	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.62
,, 1964	1.24	0.70	0.85	0.91	0.90	0.69
,, 1966	1.40	0.73	0.97	1.05	1.03	0.65
,, 1967	1.43	0.76	1.04	1.09	1.08	0.73

(*a*) Private employees only. Part-time employees are those who normally work less than 30 hours a week. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 97 to 99. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-periods in October. (*d*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service. (*e*) Comparable figures not available—*see* page 97.

Determination of wage rates in Australia

1. General

Prior to June 1967 when the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to eliminate basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and to introduce total wages (*see* page 118), the concept of a basic or living wage was common to wage rates determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept of a basic wage (for adult males) was interpreted as the wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, later it was generally accepted that the basic wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy could sustain and that the dominant factor was the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels. Basic wages were determined for adult females as well as for adult males.

In addition to the basic wage, secondary wage payments including margins for skill, etc. and various kinds of loadings peculiar to the occupation or industry were determined by industrial authorities. The basic wage and the secondary wage made up the minimum wage rate for a particular occupation.

In the following paragraphs is set out a brief history of the determination of wage rates in Australia by Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. For more detailed information including the history of basic wage determination in Australia *see* previous issues of the Labour Report.

2. Commonwealth basic wage

The principle of a living or basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, but it was not until the year 1907 that a wage as such was declared by a Court in Australia. The declaration was made by Mr Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, who defined the standard of a 'fair and reasonable' minimum wage for unskilled labourers as that appropriate to 'the normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being living in a civilised community'. The rate declared by the President in his judgment (known as the 'Harvester Judgement') was 70c a day or $4.20 a week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for 'a family of about five'.

The Harvester standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards, and practically the above rates continued until the year 1913 when the Court used the 'A' Series of retail price index numbers (*see* page 4) to vary the rates in proportion to variations in the index. The practice of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in proportion to variations in retail price index numbers was introduced in 1921. This practice of automatic quarterly adjustments continued until September 1953 (*see* page 114).

In 1922 the Commonwealth Court added to the basic wage a general loading of 30c a week known as the 'Powers 3s.', which continued to be payable until 1934. Between February 1931 and May 1934 the basic wage, along with all wage rates under the jurisdiction of the Court, was reduced by ten per cent because of the economic depression. In May 1933 the Court adopted the 'D' Series of retail price index numbers (*see* page 5) for future quarterly adjustments of the basic wage. As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry 1934 the ten per cent reduction in wages referred to above ceased to operate upon the introduction of new basic wage rates, the 'Powers 3s.' loading was discontinued, and the 'C' Series retail price index numbers (*see* page 5) were adopted for automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage.

In June 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration added to the basic wage fixed non-adjustable loadings, referred to as 'Prosperity' loadings, which ranged from 30c to 60c a week. The basis of the adjustment of the adjustable ('needs') portion of the basic wage was transferred from the 'C' Series to a special 'Court' Series of retail price index numbers, based upon the 'C' Series (*see* page 5). As a result of a judgment of the Court in December 1939 quarterly adjustments of the basic wage were made operative from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence in February, May, August and November, one month earlier than the then current practice.

Basic wage increases were refused as a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry 1940 but in his judgment the Chief Judge of the Commonwealth Court suggested a comprehensive scheme of child endowment. (The Commonwealth Child Endowment Act came into operation in July 1941—*see* page 133). Interim increases of 60c and 70c a week to basic wage rates were granted by the Court in December 1946. For the purpose of automatic quarterly adjustments a new 'Court Index (Second Series)' (*see* page 5) was created. As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry 1949–50, which finalised the case begun in 1940 and continued in 1946, the basic wage for adult males was increased by $2 a week, the 'Prosperity' loadings of 1937 (*see above*) were standardised at 50c a week and declared an adjustable part of the basic wage, the basic wage for adult females became seventy five per cent of the male rate, and a new 'Court Index (Third Series)' (*see* page 5) was introduced for automatic adjustment purposes; all these variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period in December 1950.

Automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage were discontinued by the Court in September 1953 as a result of the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry 1952–53.

Between 1956 and 1966 increases in Commonwealth basic wages were granted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or by its successor the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The weekly increases, which were applied to all Commonwealth adult male basic wages were as follows: $1, June 1956; $1, 15 May 1957; 50c, 21 May 1958; $1.50, 11 June 1959; $1.20, 7 July 1961; $2, 19 June 1964; and $2, 11 July 1966. The basic wage rates operative in July 1966 were a result of the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 which fixed rates for the capital cities ranging from $31 to $33.50 a week for adult males. These rates continued to operate until the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in The National Wage Cases of 1967 to eliminate basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and introduce total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967 (*see* page 118). Section ix of the Appendix contains tables of Commonwealth basic wage rates for adult males.

3. Commonwealth basic wage rates for females

As a result of the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration fixed the basic weekly wage for adult females at seventy-five per cent of the corresponding male rate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December 1950. This percentage continued to be prescribed in subsequent inquiries. Prior to December 1950 the relationship of female basic wages to male basic wages varied from award to award but was generally between fifty-four and fifty-six per cent. Female basic wages were also subject to automatic quarterly adjustments until September 1953 when this practice was discontinued for Commonwealth awards (*see* page 114 above).

As a result of the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966, when the basic wage rates for adult females were increased by $1.50 a week, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission fixed female basic wages for capital cities ranging from $23.25 to $25.10 a week. These rates were eliminated from Commonwealth awards from the beginning of the first pay-period on or after 1 July 1967 when as a result of the National Wage Cases of 1967 the Commission decided to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards and to introduce total wages (*see* page 118).

For further particulars regarding female basic wage rates *see* earlier issues of the Labour Report, including No. 46, pages 75–81. Section IX of the Appendix contains tables of Commonwealth basic wage rates for adult females.

4. Basic wages in Australian Territories

(i) *Australian Capital Territory*. Prior to 1922 wages in the Territory were paid in a lump sum under the authority of the Federal Capital Commission. In 1922 an Industrial Board operated under a local ordinance and continued to operate until 1949. For particulars of the operation of the Industrial Board *see* earlier issues of the Labour Report, including No. 40 page 89. From 1949 a Conciliation Commissioner of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (from 1956 a Commissioner of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission) was given power to issue orders, awards and determinations for the Australian Capital Territory.

In December 1950 as a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry 1949–50 the Commonwealth Court fixed the Canberra basic wage for adult males at $16.50 a week. From then onwards this rate was varied by way of automatic quarterly adjustment until September 1953 (*see* page 114) or as a result of basic wage, etc. inquiries (*see* page 114). In July 1966 the Canberra rate was fixed at $33 a week for adult males and this rate continued to operate until the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission eliminated basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and introduced total wages from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967 (*see* page 118).

Basic wages for the Australian Capital Territory since December 1950 are shown in Section IX of the Appendix.

(ii) *Northern Territory*. The determination of wage rates for the Northern Territory comes within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Prior to July 1967 there were two basic wages operating in the Territory, (*a*) in respect of areas north of the 20th parallel of south latitude and generally referred to as the 'Darwin' rate, and (*b*) in respect of areas south of that parallel. These were calculated on different bases and a brief summary of the history of the basic wages in this Territory is set out below. For more detailed information see earlier issues of the Labour Report.

(*a*) *The Darwin Basic Wage*. This wage was first determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1915 when a rate of $7.70 a week or 18c an hour for an unskilled labourer, including a weekly loading of 40c for lost time, was awarded. Since that date the basic wage was reviewed on a number of occasions by the Court. Automatic adjustment of the basic wage was first introduced in 1934 by the Commonwealth Court and this continued until September 1953 when, as a result of the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry 1952–53, automatic adjustments were discontinued in Commonwealth awards. Between 1956 and 1966 Commonwealth basic wages were subject to uniform increases granted by the Court and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (*see* page 114). The last time the Darwin basic wage was increased was in July 1966 when the rate of $34.70 a week for adult males was fixed. To this rate should be added a special loading of $1 a week. The basic wage for adult females was seventy-five per cent of the male rate. This rate continued to operate until the decision of the Commonwealth Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 to eliminate basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and to introduce total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967 (*see* page 118). Basic wages for adult males from December 1950 are shown in Section IX of the Appendix.

(*b*) *Northern Territory* (*South of the 20th parallel of South Latitude*). The history of basic wage determination in this area of the Northern Territory is set out in detail in earlier issues of the Labour Report to which reference should be made. On a number of occasions the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration reviewed and determined the basic wage. Automatic quarterly adjustments also operated and these continued until September 1953 when they were discontinued in Commonwealth awards (*see* page 114). From 1956 to 1966 uniform increases to Commonwealth basic wages were granted by the Court and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (*see* page 114) and these applied in the Territory. In July 1966 the basic wage for adult males was fixed at $33.40 a week to which should be added a special loading of 70c a week. The adult female basic wage was seventy-five per cent of the adult male rate. These rates continued to operate until basic wages and margins were eliminated from Commonwealth awards and wage rates were expressed as total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967 (*see* page 118). Basic wages for adult males since December 1950 are shown in Section IX of the Appendix.

5. Commonwealth wage margins

In addition to basic wage rates, awards of Commonwealth and State Industrial tribunals specified secondary wage payments consisting of margins and loadings. Margins have been defined as 'minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic

wage, whether those features are skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particularly laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance'.

In the Commonwealth jurisdiction prior to 1954 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration had not made any general determination in respect of wage margins, but general principles of marginal rate fixation had been enunciated by the Court in the Engineers Case of 1924, the Merchant Service Guild Case in 1942 and the Printing Trades Case of 1947. Major decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and later the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission affecting margins in Commonwealth awards were made in 1954, 1959, 1963, 1965 and 1966. Details of these decisions can be found in earlier issues of the Labour Report. A brief summary of the results of these decisions is set out below.

In its judgment in the Metal Trades Case 1954 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration re-assessed the marginal structure in the Metal Trades Award by, in general, raising the amount of margin to two and a half times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937. The new rates operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 13 December 1954. The Court said that its decision was expected to afford general guidance where wages and salaries under Commonwealth awards could be regarded as containing a margin.

In a judgment relating to the Metal Trades Award in the Margins Cases of 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission increased existing margins in the award by twenty-eight per cent from the beginning of the first full pay-period commencing in December 1959. The Commission stated that the use of the increases in the Metal Trades Award as a guide in other disputes would be a matter for the parties as far as conciliation was concerned, and if arbitration was necessary, for the Commission however constituted.

The result of the Margins Case 1963 was that margins for adult males in the metal trades were increased by ten per cent to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 22 April 1963.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced its decision in the National Wage Cases of 1965 on 29 June 1965. The majority decision of the Commission decided that each margin for adult males prescribed in the Metal Trades Award would be increased by an amount equal to one and a half per cent of the sum of the Six Capital Cities basic wage and that margin with effect from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1965. The judgment anticipated that, subject to the question of capacity of a particular industry and the questions of those margins which had been increased on general economic grounds since 1963, the increases would be speedily reflected throughout the awards of the Commission.

The Commission in its judgment in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 deferred any general increase in margins pending a work value investigation of classifications in the Metal Trades Award (*see* page 117). However, in December 1966 the Commission decided to grant interim increases in margins pending a final decision in the above investigation. It was decided to add to each margin a percentage of the sum of that margin and the Six Capital Cities basic wage as follows: for margins less than $5, one per cent; for margins $5 or more but less than $7.50, one and a half per cent; for margins $7.50 or more but less than $11.20, two per cent; and for margins $11.20 or more, two and a half per cent. These increases were operative from the first pay period commencing on or after 23 January 1967 and subject to special cases were of general application in other industries in the federal jurisdiction.

As a result of a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967, basic wages and margins were eliminated from Commonwealth awards and total wages were introduced with effect from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 July 1967.

6. Commonwealth work value inquiries

In addition to variations of wage margins in Commonwealth awards as a result of the general inquiries in the period 1954 to 1966 (*see above*) variations of margins for various

occupations were made by the Commission as individual awards came up for review or upon application by trade unions. Similar procedures existed in regard to awards of State industrial tribunals.

As a result of its decision in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission undertook a work value inquiry concerning classifications appearing in the Metal Trades Award. The inquiry proceeded by way of detailed inspections of the work in factories performed by various classifications specified in the award, visits to training schools, and a formal hearing at which there were taken the sworn evidence and submissions called or made on behalf of the respective parties and interveners. The inspections and visits to training schools took place over the period September 1966 to September 1967. Formal hearing commenced on 21 September 1967 and concluded on 17 November 1967. On 11 December 1967 the Commission issued a majority decision (Gallagher *J.* and Commissioner Winter, with Moore *J.* dissenting).

On behalf of the majority Gallagher *J.* made an announcement which included the following:

> 'In this Inquiry the Commissioner and I would determine that:—
>
> (1) Wage increases where granted for adult male employees working under clause 4 of the Metal Trades Award 1952 (as varied) should be awarded on a work value basis, not otherwise, and should be those as set out in the schedule marked A which is now handed down.
>
> (2) Wage increases where granted for adult female employees should be 75 per cent of the appropriate increase for adult males with a flat rate for employees at the third class machinist level or below.
>
> (3) The claim for retrospectivity should be refused.
>
> (4) The appropriate variation should come into operation from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 22 January 1968 and should remain in force for three years thereafter with liberty to apply to the Commissioner in the metal trades industry reserved to the parties.
>
> Upon reference to the schedule marked A, it will be seen that it has been found practicable to determine rates for classifications generally, that is to say for 320 classifications. Of these it will be seen that for 18 classifications there would be no increase in wage rates, that for 178 classifications there would be an increase of $1.00 per week, that for 9 classifications there would be an increase of $1.30 per week, that for 27 classifications there would be an increase of $2.75 per week, that for 16 classifications there would be an increase of $3.75 per week, that for 47 tradesman classifications there would be an increase of $7.40 per week and that for the remaining 25 classifications there would be an increase of varying amounts ranging between 10 cents and $10.05 per week. . . . . .
>
> 'We explain that the rates shown in Schedule A are those appropriate for Victoria-elsewhere. The equivalent award rates for the principal localities named below are to be ascertained by adjusting the Victoria-elsewhere rates as follows: Sydney add $0.80, Brisbane deduct $1.70, Adelaide deduct $0.40, Hobart add $0.70.
>
> With regard to over award payments we direct particular attention to the reasons of Mr Commissioner Winter commencing at page 63 and to [the reasons of Gallagher *J.*] commencing at page 151. We emphasise that the increases which we would grant would apply to existing award wages and it should not be assumed by employees that over award payments cannot or will not be offset against them. We also emphasise that this is not a case in which increases in wage rates for the metal trades set a pattern for wages in other industries. The increases which we would grant reached as they have been on a work value basis relate solely to employees working under clause 4 of the Metal Trades Award and do not constitute a reason for awarding wage increases to employees covered by other awards or working in other industries.'

Following applications by employers concerning the question of absorption in over award payments of the increases granted in the metal trades in December 1967, the Commonwealth

Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, consisting of Kirby *C.J.*, Gallagher and Moore *J.J.*, Senior Commissioner Taylor and Commissioner Winter, heard submissions by employers and trade unions on 14–16 February 1958.

The Pronouncement of the majority of the Commission (Gallagher *J.* dissenting) was made on 21 February 1968. The Commission said it appeared that substantial absorption of over award payments had not been practicable in the existing circumstances, and that had this been known at the time of the decision the burden of the increased rates should not have been imposed without deferment of some portion of the increases. The Commission agreed that this was a changed circumstance since December 1967 and it required positive action by this bench.

The Commission, in its Pronouncement, made the following decisions. The work value decisions of the Commission in December 1967 (*see* page 117) as to its amounts should stand. However, it was decided that seventy per cent of the prescribed increases should be payable in accordance with the decision of 11 December and that thirty per cent should be deferred. But where the increase was $1.60 or less per week, the full amount should be paid without deferment and where the increase was more than $1.60 the increase payable without deferment should be at least $1.60. The decision applied to increases granted to adult males and adult females. Adjustments to rates would be in multiples of five cents.

The bench of the Commission which would deal with the economic wage case anticipated to commence on 6 August 1968 should decide when the deferred portion of the increases should be payable. The Commission again stated that the increases in wage rates in the Metal Trades Award did not set a pattern for wages in other awards. Benches dealing with work value cases in other awards were not bound in any way to follow what had happened in the Metal Trades Award. The Commission appealed to all in industry to co-operate with each other and the Commission to make these decisions work and to end the industrial disputes and stoppages.

On 6 August 1968 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided that the metal trades increases deferred by the February decision (*see above*) would become payable from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 21 August 1968.

7. Commonwealth total wages

In the national wage cases of 1964 and 1965 applications by employers that basic wages and margins should be deleted from Commonwealth awards and total wages introduced were rejected by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

However, in its decisions in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 the Commission decided to defer the conversion of the wage structure to the basis of a single wage pending further consideration of the present structure of marginal rates (*see* page 117) and further argument. As a result of the National Wage Cases of 1967, in which the employers again applied for a total wage, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced the elimination of basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and the introduction of total wages. The total wages were arrived at by adding an amount of $1 a week to the weekly award wages for each adult male and adult female classification to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 July 1967.

Trade unions unsuccessfully challenged in the High Court the abolition of basic wages and the adoption of total wages by the Commonwealth Commission.

On 4 October 1968 in its decision in the National Wage Case 1968 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission increased all wage rates for adults (male and female) in Commonwealth awards by $1.35 a week. The minimum wage for adult males was increased by the same amount. Male and female juniors including apprentices received proportionate increases. The variations came into operation from the beginning of the first pay period commencing or or after 25 October 1968.

8. Commonwealth minimum wages

In July 1966 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in its decisions in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 inserted in Commonwealth awards provisions for minimum wages for adult males. The Commission said it had given detailed consideration to lower paid classifications in the Metal Trades Award and had

decided to grant some immediate relief to low wage earners. The Commission in its judgment said it intended to insert a new provision in awards by which it would be prescribed that no adult male employee should be paid as a weekly wage for working the standard hours of work an amount less than the minimum wage i.e. his appropriate basic wage rate plus $3.75 a week. The minimum wage was prescribed for adult male employees only and was applied for all purposes of the award for example, in calculation of overtime and other penalty rates, piece-work, casual employment, sick leave and annual leave.

The Commission stated that the provision for a minimum wage for adult male employees was designed to meet the circumstances of employees in the lowest classifications who were in receipt of award rates and no more. It was not intended to affect the wage of any employee who was already receiving the prescribed minimum through over-award payment. The provision for minimum wages for adult males operated from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 11 July 1966. The minimum wages for adult males inserted in Commonwealth awards ranged from $34.75 to $37.25 a week for capital cities. These rates were increased by $1 a week as a result of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967, the increases to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. A further increase of $1.35 a week operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968 as a result of the National Wage Case 1968.

Determination of wage rates in State awards, etc.

1. New South Wales. The first determination of a standard living wage for adult male employees under New South Wales State awards operated from 16 February 1914, when the Court of Arbitration fixed the rate at $4.80 a week for the metropolitan area. The first living wage for adult females ($3.00 a week) was declared by the Board of Trade to operate from 17 December 1918.

From 1926 to 1937 basic wage rates were determined by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. From July 1927 a State scheme of child endowment became operative in New South Wales and this continued until superseded by the Commonwealth Government scheme in July 1941 (*see* page 133).

From October 1937 to October 1955 the State adult male basic wage for Sydney was the same as the Commonwealth basic wage for Sydney. From the beginning of the first pay-period in November 1955 the State basic wage was automatically adjusted each quarter in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers. (Automatic adjustment of Commonwealth basic wages was discontinued in September 1953). These automatic adjustments continued until October 1964 when legislation provided that the Commonwealth basic wage for Sydney should apply in State awards and industrial agreements to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period which commenced on or after 19 June 1964.

Between October 1937 and November 1950 the State adult female basic wage for Sydney was fifty-four per cent of the adult male rate. In December 1950 the adult female rate became seventy-five per cent of the adult male rate. From January 1963 for male and female employees performing work of the same or like nature and of equal value, the Industrial Commission may prescribe in State awards the same basic wage and secondary wage. In March 1967 the Industrial Commission in Court Session, when considering the adoption of Commonwealth marginal increases for State awards, stated that the general principle in future would be to inject Commonwealth wage increases on economic grounds into the State award structure.

Following the increase of $1 a week in total wages in Commonwealth awards in July 1967, the Industrial Commission increased award rates of wages and salaries for adult males and adult females by the addition of a fixed loading of $1 per week, described as 'July 1967 economic loading', to take effect from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 July 1967. Subsequently legislation increased the basic wage for adult males from $33.50 to $34.50 per week and for adult females from $25.10 to $26.10 per week to operate from 1 January 1968. The increase of $1 per week in each basic wage absorbed the 'July 1967 economic loading' which was omitted from State awards and agreements. The legislation also provided for the adjustment of wage rates in State awards by the Industrial Commission subsequent to a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission

to vary Commonwealth wage rates wholly or partly on economic grounds. Changes in the State basic wage for adult males shall not be more than the amount of increase in Commonwealth minimum wages for adult males and the increase in the adult female basic wage not less than seventy-five per cent of the increase in the male basic wage. The Industrial Commission and Conciliation Commission was given power to include provisions for a minimum wage for adult males or for adult females in State awards.

Further information on New South Wales basic wages was published in previous issues of the Labour Report. State basic wage rates for Sydney are published in Section X of the Appendix.

On 1 April 1968 the Industrial Commission of New South Wales announced its decisions on trade union claims for increased award wages in certain State awards consequent upon increases granted by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Metal Trades Work Value Inquiry (*see* page 117). The Industrial Commission granted increased rates in five State awards (Group A) which prior to the Commonwealth decision included classifications the same as in the Metal Trades Award and with identical rates. For another group of awards (Group B), in which the ordinary rates of wages fixed for a particular classification was higher than the rate fixed in the Metal Trades award, increases similar to Group A awards were granted, with the employers, consent. For other awards (Groups C and D) which contained classifications different from those in the Metal Trades Award the Commission refused to grant increases and suggested the need for work value inquiries. The increases granted were to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 22 January 1968.

2. Victoria. In Victoria, Wages Boards constituted for each industry group or calling from representatives of employers and employees with an independent chairman determine rates of wage and conditions of work.

Except for the period November 1953 to August 1956, when automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in Wages Board determinations operated, Wages Boards in determining wage rates had adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates. The basic wage rates of August 1956 continued to operate until June or July 1959 when the Commonwealth rates for Melbourne, determined as a result of the 1959 Basic Wage Inquiry, were incorporated into Wages Board determinations.

Subsequent to the decisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 (*see* page 118), the Industrial Appeals Court decided that basic wages and margins for adult males and adult females should be deleted from Wages Board determinations and wage rates expressed as total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay period in July 1967. At the same time total wages for both adult males and adult females were increased by $1 a week.

For further information on basic wages in Victorian Wages Board determinations *see* previous issues of the Labour Report. Basic wage rates for adult males and adult females from November 1953 are published in Section X of the Appendix.

On 22 March 1968 the Industrial Appeals Court handed down its decision relating to the application for increased rates of pay in twenty-six wages board determinations consequent upon the increases granted as a result of the Commonwealth Metal Trades Work Value Inquiry (*see* page 117). The Court ordered that increases be granted to classifications that were identical to classifications in the Metal Trades Award. Increases for other classifications were deferred or referred back to the appropriate Wages Board for determination. The increases would apply from the first pay period commencing on or after 22 January 1968.

3. Queensland. The first formal declaration of a basic wage in Queensland determined a basic wage of $8.50 for adult males and $4.30 for adult females to operate from 1 March 1921. Prior to this declaration the rate of $7.70 a week for adult males had been generally recognised in awards as the 'basic' or 'living' wage.

Since 1961 the full bench of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consisting of not less than three Commissioners has power to make declarations as to the basic wage for males and females and the standard hours of work. The basic wage for adult males must be sufficient to maintain an employee, his wife and family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort. The basic wage for adult females shall be not less than

is sufficient to enable an employee to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort. All persons interested must be given an opportunity to be heard before any general declaration as to the basic wage is made, and the Commission must take into consideration any probable economic effect of such declaration. From 1 May 1961 the basic wage for adult females has been seventy-five per cent of the male rate.

In March 1965 the Commission stated that it had been decided as a matter of policy that, in the future, it did not propose to deal with an application to vary the basic wage solely because of a change in the Consumer Price Index unless such a change warranted an alteration of forty cents or more in the basic wage for adult males.

The basic wage rates payable in the Southern Division (Eastern District) including Brisbane were $33.20 for adult males and $24.90 for adult females operative from 10 April 1967. For basic wages in other areas of the State, district allowances are added to these rates as follows: Southern Division (Western District), $1.05; Mackay Division, 90c; Northern Division (Eastern District), $1.05; and Northern Division (Western District), $3.25 per week. Allowances for adult females are seventy-five per cent of the above allowances for adult males.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to increase total wages by $1 a week in July 1967 (*see* page 118), the Industrial Commission increased award rates of pay for both adult males and adult females by $1 per week to operate from 3 July 1967.

For further particulars of basic wage determination in Queensland *see* previous issues of the Labour Report. Tables of basic wages are published in Section X of the Appendix.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland on 19 March 1968 granted increased award wages to classifications in four State metal trades awards. The increases were the result of applications by trade unions who claimed that their members should be granted in full the award wage increases granted by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Metal Trades Work Value Inquiry (*see* page 117). The Queensland Commission decided to increase the wage rates prescribed under the awards in question for those classifications whose margins were less than the 'marginal components' of the Federal Metal Trades Award. The effect of this decision was to award immediate wage increases to tradesmen and certain other employees as shown by the following examples—toolmakers $4.45; patternmakers $3.90; fitters $2.00; riggers $1.70 a week. There would be a *prima facie* case for a further review of State award rates when the Commonwealth Commission had considered the deferred payment of thirty per cent of the increases in the Metal Trades Award.

4. South Australia

The first declaration of a living wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was $7.95 a week operative from 4 August 1921. The first adult female living wage of $3.50 a week operated from 1 September 1921.

Before July 1966 the Board of Industry had power to declare, after public inquiry, living wages to be paid to adult males and adult females. Since that date the power has been vested in the Industrial Commission constituted by a President and two Commissioners. However the South Australian Industrial Code also provides for the declaration of living wages by proclamation to prevent unjustifiable differences between State and Commonwealth rates of wages. This latter method has been used in recent years to declare living wages.

The State living wage for adult males was the same as the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide from February 1950 to July 1967, when basic wages were deleted from Commonwealth awards and total wages introduced. The State living wage for adult females was the same as the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide from December 1950 to July 1967 and was seventy-five per cent of the adult male rate.

Following the increase of $1 a week in total wages in Commonwealth awards in July 1967 (*see* page 118), by proclamation the State living wages for both adult males and adult females were increased by $1 a week to operate from 3 July 1967. The rates then became $33.30 for adult males and $25.20 for adult females.

For further information on South Australian living wages *see* previous issues of the Labour Report. Tables of living wages are published in Section X of the Appendix.

In September 1966 following a test case, the South Australian Industrial Commission adopted the concept of a minimum wage for adult males (*see* page 118 on Commonwealth minimum wage). In a few weeks following this decision the minimum wage, which had been fixed at $36.05 a week, was written into other State awards. On and from 3 July 1967 the minimum wage for adult males was increased to $37.05 a week.

On 20 March 1968 the Industrial Commission of South Australia delivered its decision on trade union claims for variations in State award rates based on the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Metal Trades Work Value Inquiry (*see* page 117). The Industrial Commission stated that they did not consider that there should be an automatic flow through of wage rates from the Commonwealth Metal Trades Award into awards of the Commission. The Commission said that in any subsequent work value case that may arise in State awards, where classifications were found embracing identical work with that in the Metal Trades Award the predetermined rate evaluated for such work in that award would have persuasive value. The relationship would be between work performed and not money payable.

5. Western Australia

The first declaration of the basic wage by the Court of Arbitration operated from 1 July 1926 when rates of $8.50 for adult males and $4.59 for adult females were fixed.

Before December 1966 the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session consisting of three Commissioners (previously the Court of Arbitration) could declare a basic wage at any time on its own motion and must do so when requested by a majority of industrial unions or by the Western Australian Employers' Federation, with the limitation that no new determination should be made within twelve months of the preceding inquiry. Legislation also provided that the Commission (or the Court) might make adjustments to the basic wage each quarter after considering retail price index numbers.

From August 1931 to September 1964 separate basic wages were declared for three areas of the State, namely—(*a*) the metropolitan area, (*b*) south-west land division, and (*c*) goldfields areas and other parts of the State. In September 1964 when the Commission increased the basic wage after an inquiry one rate was declared for the whole of the State.

In December 1951 the basic wages for adult females became sixty-five per cent of the corresponding male rate, and in January 1960 this proportion was increased to seventy-five per cent. In each case marginal rates of pay for females were reduced or deleted to offset the increase in the female basic wage.

In December 1966 legislation provided that the Western Australian basic wage rates should be the same as the Commonwealth Six Capitals rates as soon as these exceeded the State rates ($33.50 a week for adult males and $25.13 a week for adult females) operative from 24 October 1966.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to increase total wages by $1 a week from July 1967, (*see* page 118) the Industrial Commission made the following decisions. Wage rates for adult males, not in receipt of the minimum weekly wage, and for adult females were increased by sixty cents a week by way of a special loading. The minimum weekly wage for adult males (*see* below) payable under certain awards was increased by $1 a week. These increases operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967.

More detailed information on State basic wages in Western Australia appears in earlier issues of the Labour Report. Basic wage rates for the metropolitan area are published in Section X of the Appendix.

In April 1967 the Western Australian Industrial Commission first included in State awards provision for a minimum wage for adult males (*see* page 118). The amount, which was then fixed at $36.55 a week, was increased to $37.55 a week in July 1967 (*see* above). However, at that time, provision for minimum wages only applied in eight or nine State awards. It was not until the end of 1967 that nearly all State awards had been amended to provide for a minimum wage for adult males.

On 2 April 1968 the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session delivered its judgment on claims by trade unions to vary margins prescribed in the State Metal Trades

(General) Award, the claims being founded on the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Metal Trades Work Value Inquiry (*see* page 117).

The Industrial Commission decided to refer back to a Commissioner part of the application so that an assessment of the value of the work of all semi-skilled workers in the State Award could be made and proper relativities established. When the Commissioner had reached a conclusion with respect to these workers he should, in the light of that conclusion, review the rates for tradesmen. Pending the outcome of that investigation the Commission decided to award semi-skilled workers an increase of 70 cents a week. This increase took effect as from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 8 April 1968.

6. Tasmania

Wages Boards are constituted for a number of industries from representatives of employers and employees with an independent chairman (common to all Wages Boards) with power to determine rates of wage in each industry.

Except for the period February 1956 to August 1956, when Wages Boards adjusted basic wages in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, Wages Boards generally adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates. From August 1956 the basic wages in determinations remained unchanged until July 1959 when the rates were made the same as the Commonwealth basic wages.

In January 1961 Wages Boards adopted the basic wage for Hobart as the uniform rate applicable throughout the State. During 1962 a number of Wages Boards provided in their determinations for the automatic adoption of Commonwealth basic wages as and when they varied.

In July and August 1967 subsequent to the increase of $1 in total wages in Commonwealth awards, Wages Boards varied their determinations by increasing basic wages for adult males and adult females by $1 a week. The rates then became $34.40 for adult males and $26.05 for adult females.

Further details of basic wages in Tasmanian Wages Board determinations were published in earlier issues of the Labour Report. Hobart basic wage rates adopted by Wages Boards from February 1956 are published in Section X of the Appendix.

The concept of a minimum wage for adult males (*see* page 118) was first adopted for State Wages Board determinations in July 1967 following a hearing of a test case by the Electrical Trades Wages Board. During the three months following this decision the minimum wage for adult males, which was fixed at $38.15 a week, was adopted by other Wages Boards where applicable.

On 14 March 1968 the Electrical Engineers' Wages Board announced increases in margins varying from 25 cents a week for lower classifications to $5.80 a week for tradesmen and $6.40 a week for one higher classification. The trade unions had sought increases consequent upon the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Metal Trades Work Value Inquiry (*see* page 117). The increases were to take effect retrospectively from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 22 January 1968.

Annual leave

1. General

At present the majority of employees in Australia receive at least three weeks paid annual leave. The following paragraphs outline the position under Commonwealth and State awards and industrial legislation.

2. Commonwealth

The judgment delivered by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in the Commercial Printing Case of 1936, granting one week's annual leave with full pay to employees in the industry, has usually been regarded as the first statement in the Commonwealth jurisdiction of the principles involved in deciding whether or not annual leave should be awarded. Over a period of time annual leave was introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

In 1945 the question of annual leave was before the Court and the Court in its judgment set out what it considered to be the principles to be applied in all applications for an extension of the annual leave period to fourteen days. Alteration of particular awards was left to the discretion of the single judge who heard the application.

Since 1960, three inquiries have been held following union claims to increase paid annual leave from two to three weeks in Commonwealth awards. A summary of these cases is given below. For further particulars see earlier issues of the Labour Report including No. 49 (pages 139–142) and No. 51.

(i) *Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry* 1960. In its judgment of 14 December 1960 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission rejected claims by trade unions for an increase in paid annual leave from two to three weeks. The Commission stated that it had dismissed the application because of the then present economic situation.

(ii) *Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry* 1962. On 30 May 1962 the Commission announced its decision in this inquiry. The Commission stated that it was its intention to increase paid annual leave to three weeks generally in secondary industry, subject to special cases, as soon as the Commission was satisfied that the economy was in a position to cope with the effects of such an increase. The proceedings were then adjourned until February 1963.

(iii) *Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry* 1963. The hearing of an application for three weeks annual leave, which had been adjourned from May 1962 (*see above*), continued jointly with the hearings in the Margins Case 1963 (*see* page 116). In its judgment in April 1963 the Commission announced that the Metal Trades Award would be varied to allow employees who had completed twelve months continuous service by or after 30 November 1963 a period of twenty-one consecutive days leave. Proportionate leave for periods of employment of one month and over was granted in respect of employment after 1 June 1963. The application of the new standard of annual leave for secondary industry in other Commonwealth Awards was a matter for individual Commissioners upon application for variation.

In October 1963 the Commission rejected an application by employers for leave to be taken in two periods of seven and fourteen days respectively; and that the time after accrual, within which leave must be taken, should be extended to nine months when leave is taken in one period and to twelve months when leave is taken in more than one period.

(iv) *Australian Territories.* Annual leave provisions for private employees covered by awards in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. (*See* paragraphs (i) to (iii) above.)

3. New South Wales

Employees in New South Wales in private industry, other than those covered by Federal awards, were granted three weeks annual leave by the Annual Holidays (Amendment) Act, 1958. In February 1964 the State Government granted its employees four weeks annual leave effective from 1 January 1964.

The Annual Holidays (Amendment) Act, 1964 assented to on 29 September 1964 provided that annual holiday pay for employees covered by provisions of the Annual Holidays Act, 1944–1964, would be calculated on the basis of the employee's ordinary pay and not on current award rates. The amending Act defined ordinary pay as including bonuses, commissions, etc., but as excluding shift work allowances, overtime or other penalty rates. The Act provided that a worker should receive notice of one month, instead of seven days, before proceeding on annual leave.

4. Victoria

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Concilation and Arbitration Commission in May 1963 (*see above*) individual Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. By September 1963 the majority of Boards had included three weeks annual leave in their determinations.

In December 1963 the Industrial Appeals Court upheld an appeal by employees against the determination of the Photographic Goods Board which stated that an employer may direct the workers or group of workers to take their annual leave in two periods of two consecutive weeks and one week, respectively.

5. Queensland

In June 1963 the Full Bench of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted an extra week's annual leave to employees with twelve months continuous service on or after 30 November 1963. This move implemented a previous decision of the Commission in which it was decided, as a matter of policy, to grant increased leave to persons already enjoying two weeks leave.

The decision applied to day workers and non-continuous shift workers receiving two weeks leave; continuous shift workers receiving three weeks leave; and day workers and shift workers receiving additional leave in lieu of extra payment for working on statutory holidays. The order became effective as from 1 June 1963.

It was decided that the terms of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, as handed down in April 1963 (*see* page 124) were to apply to awards of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland with the exception that, in the State awards, *pro rata* payment for leave not taken at the termination of employment was to be expressed as hours per month. The Commission added that those industries or employers who felt that the condition of an industry warranted exemption or exclusion from such additional leave, should make an application showing justification for the exemption or exclusion as the onus rested upon that industry or employer to do so.

The decision did not apply to employees in primary industry, apart from the sugar industry, or those in western areas but by the end of March 1964 three weeks leave had been granted to these employees.

6. South Australia

The Full Bench of the South Australian Industrial Court in May 1963 announced an increased standard of annual leave in the State, adopting the standard fixed by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (*see* page 124).

The Court pointed out that it had embraced three weeks as the general standard for annual leave for the time being. There would not be any automatic extension as the Court would decide the application for each industry as it arose to ensure that comparable industrial justice would be applied to the various groups of employees in the State.

The Court, as a general indication as to its attitude, expressed the view that annual leave should be taken at a time fixed either by agreement or, if this is not possible, at a time fixed by the employer. The leave should be allowed in two parts and one part must be of at least two weeks duration. These, however, were factors which could vary from award to award and their determination would depend on the needs of the particular industry.

7. Western Australia

Following a general inquiry concerning Annual Leave and Public Holidays, the Court of Arbitration in June 1963 adopted three weeks as the new standard for the normal period of annual leave in State awards, with four weeks for seven-day shift workers. The date of operation was the same as that decided by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (*see* page 124).

Existing awards and agreements which already provided annual leave in excess of the Court's standard were to be examined separately to ascertain whether special circumstances existed to justify leave greater that the normal standard. The standard number of public holidays was retained at ten with the provision that where an award provided for more than ten public holidays a year, that award, unless the union consented to a reduction to ten, would be excluded from the above order amending the annual leave provisions until it was established that special circumstances justified the continuance of the greater number of holidays.

In November 1963 the Court refused an application by employers for the right to split the annual leave into two parts since it decided to follow the decision of most other State tribunals and allow the additional leave in conformity with conditions similar to those prescribed by the Commonwealth Concilation and Arbitration Commission. The right to split the leave would only be allowed by the Court in exceptional circumstances, unless all the parties concerned agreed to the inclusion of such a provision.

8. Tasmania

Following an amendment to the Wages Board Act in 1961, Wages Boards were permitted to grant employees up to three weeks paid recreational leave. In June 1962 the determination of the Ironmongers' Wages Board provided that the entitlement to annual leave, on and from 1 January 1963, where the year of employment ended after 31 December 1962, would be fourteen consecutive days, together with a period during working hours equal to 3½ hours for each completed month of employment after 31 December 1962. Employees whose year of employment commenced after 31 December 1963 would be eligible for three weeks annual leave. Subsequently, other Wages Boards amended their determinations to provide for three weeks annual leave.

Generally, most Wages Boards adopted provisions to enable leave to be taken in one consecutive period within six months from the end of the preceding year of employment or, if the employer and employee agree, in two separate periods, the lesser of which shall be of not less than seven consecutive days.

Long service leave

1. General

Paid long service leave, i.e. leave granted to workers who remain with the one employer over an extended period of time, has been included in the provisions of Commonwealth and State industrial legislation and awards, etc. In most cases thirteen weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service has been provided. A brief summary is given in the following paragraphs. The transfer of ownership of a business does not constitute a break in continuity of service with the same employer.

2. Commonwealth.

(i) *General.* Until May 1964 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provision for long service leave in its awards and had refrained from determining disputes relating to this subject except in the case of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (*see* page 128). Consequently, till then, the provisions of the various State Acts relating to long service leave applied to workers covered by awards of the Commonwealth. The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Commonwealth awards had been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions had been held to be valid.

The Commission's position was set out in its decision, issued on 16 September 1959, regarding disputes on the inclusion, in the Graphic Arts (Interim) Award, 1957, of provisions for long service leave. It stated that it should refrain, until further order, from determining the disputes so far as they concerned long service leave and that if, in future, the Commission decided that long service leave on a national basis was desirable, it was open to proceed to the making of an award on the matter.

In June 1963 the Commission when dealing with applications by employers in the graphic arts and metal trades awards for insertion of long service leave provisions, rejected union submissions that it should refrain from making such provisions and decided that the matters should proceed to hearing. The two matters were listed together for hearing in August 1963. In May 1964 the Commission announced its decision and the main points are set out below.

Long service leave entitlement would be calculated on the basis of thirteen weeks for twenty years of unbroken employment, in respect of employment before 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) and at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years in respect

of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963). After further periods of ten years employees would be entitled to an additional *pro rata* period of leave calculated on the same basis. Those employees who completed an unbroken contract of employment of ten years but less than fifteen years and whose employment was terminated by death, or by the employer for any cause other than serious and wilful misconduct, or by the employee on account of illness, incapacity or domestic or other pressing necessity, would be entitled to *pro rata* payment.

Exemptions obtained by employers under State legislation, except in South Australia, would continue, pending further order of the Commission. Any long service leave allowed, or payment in lieu thereof made, before 11 May 1964 under a State law or long service leave scheme would be taken into account for the purpose of these awards.

The rate of payment while on leave would be the current award rates applicable at the date on which the employee commenced leave. This rate, however, would be subject to basic wage changes and marginal adjustments which occurred during the leave period. The position of piece-workers and part-time and casual workers was reserved for further consideration.

The leave is to be taken after twenty-eight days notice by the employer in one continuous period, or, if the employer and the employee agree, in not more than three separate periods for the first thirteen weeks entitlement and in not more than two separate periods for any subsequent entitlement. Employees on long service leave were not to engage in any employment for hire or reward with other employers respondent to the awards, and employers under the awards were not to employ any such employees who were known to be on leave.

Contracts of employment cannot be terminated by the employer to avoid leave obligations imposed by the awards or through a slackness of trade if the employee is re-employed within six months, or for any other reason if the worker is re-employed within two months. Interruption or termination of employment arising directly or indirectly from an industrial dispute would be deemed as not breaking continuity of employment, provided the employee returned to work in accordance with the settlement terms of the dispute but the period of absence from duty would not count for long service leave purposes. Apprentices who entered into a contract of employment within a period of twelve months after the completion of an apprenticeship with the employer may include the period of apprenticeship in their entitlement to long service leave from that employer. Service with the Commonwealth armed forces or the Civil Construction Corps established under the *National Security Act* 1939–1946 would be counted as employment with the employer by whom the employee was last employed prior to service with either of these forces.

In November 1964 several unions applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for cancellation of the long service leave provisions of the graphic arts and metal trades awards. On 3 December 1964* the Full Bench of the Commission dismissed the unions' application.

In December 1964 several employer organisations in the graphic arts and metal trades industries applied for orders varying the provisions of the long service leave awards in these industries to make them applicable to all their employees whether or not they were members of those trade unions respondent to the awards. The applications were opposed by the unions on the ground that the Commission had no jurisdiction to make such an order for non-unionists. In its judgment of 23 December 1964 the Commission unanimously agreed that these awards should be varied to extend long service leave to all employees.

In December 1964 the Commission also announced other variations in the long service leave provisions of the Metal Trades and Graphic Arts awards. An employer would not be required to grant an employee long service leave until the amount of leave to which he was entitled equalled thirteen weeks in respect of the first period of entitlement and eight and two-thirds weeks in respect of any subsequent period of entitlement. The term 'thirteen weeks' was substituted for the words 'three months' in accordance with the Commission's decision of May 1964. These variations came into effect on and from 1 December 1964.

* 108 *C.A.R.*, p. 740.

In November 1964 the Commission also awarded long service leave to employees in other industries. These awards operated from 1 December 1964 and were similar in scope to those mentioned above.

(ii) *Australian Territories.* Long service leave codes for employees covered by Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory awards were originally prescribed in December 1961 by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session. The Commission decided that employees should be granted three months long service leave after twenty years service with one employer, even if part of this service was outside the Territory. In addition, the Australian Capital Territory code prescribed that employees presently employed might 'go back for a period of 25 years in regard to the calculation of their present or future entitlement of long service leave'. In December 1964 the Commission amended the majority of awards covering employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory by granting long service leave on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years service. In August 1965 a number of those awards were made a common rule in these Territories.

(iii) *Stevedoring Industry.* The *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1962 which came into force in November 1962 amended the *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1956–1961 (*see* Labour Report No. 49, page 145) by extending the eligibility and qualifying periods of the long service leave provisions of the Act. No changes were made to the entitlement for long service leave which remained at thirteen weeks after twenty years qualifying service and six and a half weeks for each subsequent ten years qualifying service.

The Stevedoring Industry Act 1966 which came into operation in October 1966 amended the *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1956–1965 respecting long service leave for registered waterside workers. The period of qualifying service for an entitlement to leave was reduced from twenty to fifteen years. As before, there is a further entitlement upon completion of each subsequent ten years qualifying service. The number of days in a waterside worker's entitlement is calculated on the basis of one day for each eighty qualifying days in his qualifying service before 1 January 1966, one day for each sixty after 31 December 1965, and, commencing January 1966, one twenty-sixth of a day for each twelve consecutive working days at the port at which he is registered if each of the twelve is a qualifying day for him. In the main, a waterside worker's qualifying days are days on which he works or makes himself available for work or is absent on a specified ground and, subject to specified exceptions, his qualifying service is the period of his continuous registration as a waterside worker. The maximum entitlement upon completion of fifteen years qualifying service is fifteen weeks and three days. Other provisions enable a registered waterside worker who before the commencement of the amending Act had completed more than fifteen but less than twenty years qualifying service, upon completion of twenty years qualifying service, to take the thirteen weeks leave to which he would be entitled if the former provisions remained in force. The amount by which thirteen weeks exceeds the amount to which, in the absence of this special provision, he would be entitled under the new provisions is to be deducted from his next entitlement.

3. New South Wales.

Long service leave was first introduced for the majority of workers by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1951, which provided such leave for workers under State awards. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to any worker within the State. Leave provided for was three months for twenty years continuous service with the same employer.

In 1963 the Long Service Leave Act, 1955 was amended by the Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act, 1963, which took effect from 1 April 1963 and in 1967 by the Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act, 1967 which became operative from 18 December 1967. The provisions of the Act apply to workers in the whole State with the exception of those employed in the Public Service or in certain Government undertakings as these were already receiving long service leave benefits either on more favourable terms or under another Act.

Under the amended Act the term 'ordinary time rate of pay' (i.e. the rate of pay for which employees were to be paid for their long service leave) was defined to exclude payments for shift work, overtime and other penalty rates. Bonus, incentive, or other similar payments received in the twelve months immediately preceding the taking of long service leave are to be apportioned on a weekly basis and added to the ordinary weekly rate of pay. If remuneration is partly or wholly by other than a fixed ordinary time rate of pay, an average ordinary weekly rate is to be calculated for the period actually worked in the preceding twelve months.

The amending Acts reduced the qualifying period for long service leave from twenty to fifteen years and also provided that those employees who have completed (*a*) at least ten years but less than fifteen years service and whose services are terminated for any reason; or (*b*) a minimum of five years service as an adult and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than the worker's serious and wilful misconduct, or by the employee through illness, incapacity, or domestic or other pressing necessity, or by death of the employee, are eligible for payment for long service leave on the *pro-rata* basis of three months for fifteen years service. The term 'service as an adult' is defined as meaning service with an employer during which the employee received a rate of pay either (*a*) not less than the lowest rates fixed under an award or industrial agreement for an adult male or female in the same trade, classification or calling as the worker; or (*b*) a rate of pay not less than the rate prescribed by the award for a journeyman in the same trade, classification or calling; or (*c*) if no award or calling covers the occupation, then the period of service with the employer on and from the age of twenty-one years.

For workers whose service with an employer began before the amending Act of 1963 and who were entitled to long service leave, the amount of such leave was to be the sum of the amounts calculated on the old (1955 Act) and the new (1963 Act) bases according to periods of service before and as from the commencement of the 1963 Act.

Workers on completing their apprenticeship with an employer, were now allowed twelve months, instead of six, to enter into a contract of employment with the employer and the period of apprenticeship is to be included for the purposes of determining period of service with that employer.

Previously, employers had been granted exemptions by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales from the long service leave provisions of the 1955 Act on the understanding that they grant workers benefits in the nature of long service leave under a scheme which would not place workers in a less favourable position than that specified in the Act. As from 1 April 1964 no such exemptions would be granted unless long service leave is provided in the scheme. To enable the review of exemptions under the former Act the Industrial Commission, either on its own motion or that of an industrial union of employers or employees, or an employer concerned, would review the terms of any exemptions previously granted and if the benefits under the scheme, the subject of the exemption, were not as favourable as those specified in the amending legislation, or if it was no longer in the best interests of the workers concerned that the exemption should continue, then the Commission may—(i) vary either the terms of the exemption or any conditions necessary for the granting of the exemption; or (ii) revoke the exemption.

The amending Act of 1967 specifies inter-company relationships for which the transfer of an employee from one company to another does not constitute a break in continuity of service for long service leave. Continuity of service for long service leave entitlement with an employer will be maintained, in respect of service in the armed forces, only if there was an entitlement to apply for reinstatement with the employer on the termination of such service. Provision is also made for the taking wholly or partly in advance of not less than one month of long service leave, if employer and employee agree.

The Long Service Leave (Metalliferous Mining Industry) Act, 1963 was assented to on 13 December 1963 and came into operation on 1 January 1964. The object of the Act was to confer on certain workers in the metalliferous mining industry the right to three months long service leave after ten years service. The Act stated that a worker covered by its provisions would not be eligible to entitlements under the Long Service Leave Act, 1955–1963.

Workers' entitlement to long service leave under the Act would be on the basis of three months for twenty years for service prior to the commencement of the Act and three months for ten years for service thereafter. The remaining provisions of the Act substantially followed provisions of the Long Service Leave Act, 1955–1967.

4. Victoria

The *Factories and Shops* (*Long Service Leave*) *Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria, the provisions of this Act being subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

The *Labour and Industry* (*Long Service Leave*) *Act* 1964, assented to on 15 December 1964, amended the provisions of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 as amended (to 1963) by providing long service leave on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years continuous service. The Act became effective from 1 January 1965.

On the completion of fifteen years of continuous service (previously twenty) an employee is entitled to thirteen weeks long service leave on ordinary pay. Further periods of five years service give the employee four and a third weeks leave (previously three and a quarter weeks). Employees who have completed more than fifteen years continuous service and whose employment is terminated for any reason (other than by death), are entitled to leave equal to one-sixtieth of the period of continuous employment (previously one-eightieth). Payment in lieu of long service leave on the death of an employee is made to his personal representative. Termination of employment for the following reasons means an entitlement to leave equal to one-sixtieth of the period of continuous employment for employees who have completed at least ten years continuous service—firstly, by the employer on grounds other than serious and wilful misconduct, and, secondly by the employee on account of illness, incapacity, or domestic or any other pressing necessity, where the illness, incapacity or necessity is of such a nature as to justify the termination of employment.

Periods of employment before 1 January 1965 are counted at only three-quarters of their face value in calculating years for entitlement.

Prior to the amending Act leave could be taken in one period or, by agreement between the employer and the employee, in two periods. The amending legislation provided that the first period of leave may, by agreement, be taken in two or three separate periods and any subsequent leave in two separate periods.

Following amendment to the Public Service Act in May 1964, public servants became entitled to four and a half months long service leave after fifteen years service (instead of six months after twenty years).

5. Queensland

In 1952 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was amended to include long service leave provisions for employees within the jurisdiction of the Industrial Court, and the Act was amended again in 1955 to extend these provisions to any employee in respect of whose employment there was not in force an award or industrial agreement under the Act and to seasonal workers in sugar mills and meat works. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Payment for leave was prescribed as the rate of pay received at the time of leave.

'*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Amendment Act of* 1964', amended the long service leave provisions of '*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts*, 1961 *to* 1963'. Under the amended provisions, which operated on and from 11 May 1964, employees are entitled to thirteen weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service. Employees who completed at least ten years service and whose services were terminated either by the em-

ployee or the employer, for any cause other than serious misconduct, are entitled to leave on a *pro-rata* basis. Subsequent periods of leave, after the first period of thirteen weeks, became due on the completion of further periods of fifteen years service. An employee who, after completing fifteen years service, continues serving a further five years and whose employment is terminated, either by himself or by an employer, for any cause other than serious misconduct, is eligible for a further amount of leave on a proportionate basis.

6. South Australia

The Long Service Leave Act, 1957, which prescribed long service leave for employees of seven consecutive days in the eighth and in each subsequent year of continuous service, was repealed by the Long Service Leave Act, 1967. The new Act, which became operative from 16 November 1967, provides for thirteen calendar weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service with the same employer and for eight and two thirds weeks leave for each subsequent complete period of ten years service. After seven and before fifteen completed years of service (of which at least five years must be as an adult) the worker is entitled, on proper termination of employment other than for serious and wilful misconduct, to proportionate payment in lieu of leave for the period worked.

An employer may be exempted by the Industrial Commission from the leave entitlement provisions of the Act, provided that the employees are entitled under some other scheme to long service leave benefits not less favourable than those provided by the Act.

Entitlement for qualifying service prior to January 1966 is to be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks leave for twenty years service. An employer shall not be required to grant leave until the worker's total entitlement is thirteen weeks.

Entitlements may be enforced by bringing proceedings before the Industrial Commission.

7. Western Australia

The Long Service Leave Act was passed in 1958, but did not apply to employees whose conditions of work were regulated under the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Act. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia, in an order dated 1 April 1958, incorporated, in most of the awards and agreements within its jurisdiction, provisions similar to those in the Long Service Leave Act. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

A general inquiry into long service leave, public holidays, annual leave and hours was held by the Court in 1961. In its judgment, delivered on 5 May 1961, the Court rejected the major claims by the parties relating to long service leave. However, it deleted a subclause of the 1958 Order which entitled an employer to offset any payment in respect of long service leave under the Order against any payment by him to any long service leave scheme, superannuation scheme, pension scheme, retiring allowance scheme, provident fund or the like or under any combination thereof operative at 1 April 1958.

On 23 September 1964 the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session, by agreement, varied the Printing (Newspapers) Award to provide thirteen weeks long service leave after fifteen years, with eight and two-thirds weeks after further periods of ten years service. The order became effective from 1 October 1964. Employees who have completed at least ten years service are entitled to *pro-rata* leave if their employment was terminated either by (i) death; (ii) the employer for any reason other than serious misconduct; or (iii) the worker on account of sickness, injury, or domestic or other pressing necessity. Workers whose service commenced before 1 October 1964 are entitled to leave calculated on the basis of thirteen weeks after twenty years for service before 1 October 1964 and, for service commencing on or after 1 October 1964, on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years

service. Payment for the period of leave is the ordinary rate applicable to the worker as prescribed by the award. In the case of casual and part-time workers, payment is the ordinary time rate for the number of hours usually worked up to, but not exceeding, the prescribed standard. The rate of pay does not include shift premiums, overtime, bonuses, or piece or bonus work, or any system of payment by results. The worker is to receive at least one month's notice of the date from which the leave is to be taken. Workers must not, while on leave, engage in any employment for hire or reward or they will lose their entitlement to payment for leave.

A Special Board of Reference was constituted to hear and determine any disputes or matters arising under the award. On 29 September 1964 the Commission amended the long service leave provisions of the majority of awards and agreements to incorporate the above provisions.

Long service leave on the same terms as the above provisions was incorporated in the *Long Service Leave Amendment Act* (*No.* 2), *1964*, assented to on 12 November 1964. Exemption from the provisions of the Act previously granted to employers may, from time to time, be added to, varied or revoked by a Board of Reference in order to ensure that the long service leave scheme remains more favourable than the benefits prescribed under the legislation. The provisions of the Act, granting employers the right to offset any payment in respect of long service leave by contributions to any scheme for long service, superannuation, pension, retiring allowance or provident fund, were repealed. Appeals against determinations of a Board of Reference would be heard by the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session.

8. **Tasmania**

The *Long Service Leave Act* 1956 provided for thirteen weeks leave for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

The *Long Service Leave Act* 1964, assented to on 17 December 1964 provided long service leave of thirteen weeks in respect of the first fifteen years continuous employment and eight and two-thirds weeks for every additional ten years continuous employment. On termination of employment a further *pro-rata* period of leave is granted, calculated from the date of the last accrual of entitlement. Employees who have completed at least ten years service and whose services are terminated either by the employer for any reason other than serious and wilful misconduct or by the employee on account of illness, incapacity, or domestic or other pressing necessity, are eligible for leave on a proportionate basis. Periods of service before 17 December 1964 are calculated on the old basis (i.e. thirteen weeks after twenty years service).

Employees on leave are paid the rate received at the commencement of the long service leave, adjusted for any variations in the rate of pay which occur while the employee is on leave.

The amending legislation provided that exemptions from the Act would not be granted unless the scheme provided for the granting of long service leave. Exemptions already granted could be cancelled or amended by the Chief Inspector.

Child endowment in Australia

In June 1927 the Commonwealth Government called a conference of State Premiers to consider a national scheme of child endowment. After discussion, the matter was referred to a Royal Commission appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commission submitted its report in December 1928. The findings and recommendations were given in Labour Report No. 19.

At a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held in May 1929 the Prime Minister stated that the Commonwealth Government was not prepared to adopt a scheme

financed entirely from the proceeds of taxation. It agreed with the majority of the Commission that child endowment could not be separated from the control of the basic wage—a power which the Commonwealth did not possess and which the States were not prepared to relinquish. The Government, therefore, did not propose to establish any system of child endowment.

It was generally agreed that any scheme which would increase the charges upon industry would be unwise at that particular time. The matter of child endowment was accordingly left to be dealt with by the State Governments.

In 1941 the Commonwealth Government introduced a scheme of child endowment throughout Australia. Appropriate steps were then taken for the termination of existing schemes operating in New South Wales and the Commonwealth Public Service. The New South Wales system of child endowment operated from July 1927 to July 1941 and the Commonwealth Public Service system from November 1920 until July 1941. Details of these Schemes appeared in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 36, page 103).

From 1 July 1941 when the Commonwealth Child Endowment scheme was introduced, the rate of endowment for children under 16 years of age was 50c a week for each child in excess of one in a family and for each child in an approved institution. The rate was increased to 75c a week from 26 June 1945 and to $1 a week from 9 November 1948. Endowment for the first child under 16 years in a family was first provided for by an amendment of the legislation in June, 1950. From January, 1964 the rate was increased to $1.50 a week for the third and subsequent children under 16 years in families and for each child in an institution, and that amount also became payable for full-time students between 16 and 21 years. From September, 1967 increased rates for the fourth and subsequent children under 16 years in families were introduced (*see* below). At present the main features of the scheme are as follows.

Any person who is a resident of Australia and has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years or, of student children over 16 years but under 21 years, who are not in employment or engaged in work on their own account, or an approved institution of which children are inmates, is qualified to receive an endowment in respect of each such child. There are provisions to meet cases of families divided because of divorce, separation, unemployment or death of a parent. In such cases payment may be made to the father, mother or another person. There is no means test.

Since September 1967 the rates are:

(*a*) first or only child under 16 years in a family, 50c a week;

(*b*) second child under 16 years in a family, $1 a week:

(*c*) third child under 16 years in a family, children in an approved institution, full-time student children between 16 and 21 years, $1.50 a week.

(*d*) fourth child under 16 years in a family $1.75 and for each subsequent child under 16 years progressive increases of 25c, making $2 for the fifth child, $2.25 for the sixth, and so on.

There is a twelve months residential requirement for claimants and children who were not born in Australia, but this is waived if the Department of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Under certain conditions endowment may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

A summary of the operations of this scheme during each of the years 1962–63 to 1966–67 is given below.

CHILD ENDOWMENT: AUSTRALIA

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Children under 16 years—					
Endowed families—					
No. of claims	1,535,388	1,555,630	1,582,801	1,610,490	1,640,390
No. of children	3,432,166	3,484,008	3,546,040	3,593,933	3,642,994
Approved institutions—					
No. of institutions	497	502	490	488	497
No. of children	25,454	26,107	26,255	25,287	26,562
Student children(*a*)—					
Endowed families—					
No. of claims	..	113,062	128,641	132,900	151,623
No. of children	..	120,697	138,006	143,077	164,814
Approved institutions—					
No. of institutions	..	53	104	88	97
No. of children	..	235	315	349	547
Total endowed children	3,457,620	3,631,047	3,710,616	3,762,646	3,834,917
Amount paid to endowees and institutions(*b*)					
Children under 16 years $'000	135,421	(*c*) 164,899	162,870	165,044	(*c*) 186,789
Student children $'000	..	3,860	9,960	11,389	12,493
Annual liability—					
Children under 16 years $'000	139,876	166,333	169,276	171,101	173,044
Student children $'000	..	9,433	10,789	11,187	12,896
Average annual rate of endowment per endowed family—					
Children under 16 years $	90.24	105.61	105.65	105.02	104.23
Student children $	..	83.27	83.68	83.97	84.79
Average number of endowed children per endowed family—					
Children under 16 years	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.23	2.22
Student children	..	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.09
Number of endowed children in each 10,000 of population—					
Children under 16 years	3,167	3,152	3,144	3,136	3,107
Student children	..	109	122	124	140

(*a*) The Commonwealth commenced to pay endowment for student children, aged 16 to 21 years, from 14 January, 1964. (*b*) Year ended 30 June. (*c*) Expenditure for this year includes five twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual four twelve-weekly payments for endowments paid to the credit of bank accounts.

CHAPTER 4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Further detail on subjects dealt with in this chapter is contained in other publications of this Bureau. For subjects relating to population censuses reference should be made to the series of mimeographed and printed publications issued by the Bureau. Detailed information on employment and unemployment and the work force survey is contained in the monthly mimeographed bulletin, *Employment and Unemployment*. Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics, the Digest of Current Economic Statistics* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and preliminary estimates of civilian employment are issued in a monthly statement *Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment*.

THE WORK FORCE

The term 'Work Force' has been replaced by 'Labour Force' which has the same meaning, the change having been made in July 1969 to conform to international practice. For details refer to Appendix, Section XIX.

The work force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the work force, classified according to characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, industry, occupational status and occupation, are obtained only at a general census of population. Quarterly estimates of the civilian work force are derived from the results of surveys of a sample of households selected by area sampling methods. Estimates are at present available only for the six State capital cities combined. A summary of the information about the work force that was obtained at the population census of June 1966 and earlier censuses is given on pages 137–154. Estimates derived from the quarterly work force surveys appear in pages 346 to 353.

Population Censuses*

1. General

At the 1961 and previous censuses the work force was determined as:

'Those who are engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service at the time of the Census (including those on long service leave, etc.) . . . '; and

' . . . those out of a job at time of the Census but who are usually engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service . . . '

At the 1966 Census an additional set of four questions was asked in order to obtain information on the basis of which the work force could be determined more precisely. The *questions* were as follows.

16. 'Did the person have a job or business of any kind last week (even though he may have been temporarily absent from it)? ANSWER 'YES' or 'NO'.'

* All tables in this section are exclusive of persons who stated themselves to be more than 50 per cent Aboriginal or who stated themselves to be 'Aboriginal'.

17. 'Did the person do any work at all last week for payment or profit? ANSWER 'YES' or 'NO'. Persons working without pay as a helper in a 'family business' or farm and members of the clergy and of religious orders (other than purely contemplative orders) should answer 'YES' to this question. Persons doing only unpaid housework should answer 'NO'.'

18. 'Was the person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week? ANSWER 'YES' or 'NO'.'

19. 'Did the person look for work last week? ANSWER 'YES' or 'NO'.
(*Note:* 'Looking for work' means (i) being registered with Commonwealth Employment Service, or (ii) approaching prospective employers, or (iii) placing or answering advertisements, or (iv) writing letters of application, or (v) awaiting the result of recent applications).'

The work force includes all persons for whom the answer 'yes' was given to any one of these four questions, except that persons helping but not receiving wages or a salary who usually worked less than 15 hours a week were excluded from the work force. Persons under fifteen years of age were also excluded by definition from the work force.

Persons in the work force were classified into two categories: those employed and those unemployed. A person was considered to be unemployed if he answered the above questions in any one of the following ways.

Question No.	In work force—Unemployed				
16.	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
17.	No	No	No	No	No
18.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954.

The net effect of the new definition is to include approximately 108,000 additional persons in the Australian work force, i.e. a proportionate increase in the Australian work force of approximately 2.3 per cent. The major factor in this change was females working part-time (sometimes for only a few hours a week) some of whom, in 1961, did not consider themselves as '. . . engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service.'

2. Occupational Status

Persons in the work force were asked to state occupational status in accordance with the following instructions.

'If working for wages or salary (including apprentices), write "W".
If conducting own business or profession and not at present employing others, write "O".
If conducting own business or profession and at present employing others, write "E".
If helping but not receiving wages or salary, write "H".
If looking for first job, write "F".'

The tables following show the occupational status of the population of Australia and States and Territories at the 1966 Census.

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Occupational status	Males	Females	Persons
In work force—			
Employed—			
Employer	250,391	60,221	310,612
Self-employed	315,808	68,419	384,227
Employee—on wage or salary	2,797,118	1,241,442	4,038,560
Helper, unpaid	13,048	32,317	45,365
Total employed	3,376,365	1,402,399	4,778,764
Unemployed	45,449	32,242	77,691
Total in work force	*3,421,814*	*1,434,641*	*4,856,455*
Not in work force	2,394,545	4,299,462	6,694,007
Grand total	**5,816,359**	**5,734,103**	**11,550,462**

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Occupational status	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
				PERSONS					
In work force—									
Employed—									
Employer	103,240	83,983	54,628	29,975	26,083	10,004	1,040	1,659	310,612
Self-employed	129,893	112,310	60,769	38,340	29,825	10,806	735	1,549	384,227
Employee—on wage or salary	1,532,398	1,151,842	528,585	370,302	275,365	123,023	16,967	40,078	4,038,560
Helper unpaid	17,130	11,524	7,969	3,780	3,304	1,372	102	184	45,365
Total employed	1,782,661	1,359,659	651,951	442,397	334,577	145,205	18,844	43,470	4,778,764
Unemployed	31,491	17,389	12,918	8,027	5,002	2,118	300	446	77,691
Total in work force	*1,814,152*	*1,377,048*	*664,869*	*450,424*	*339,579*	*147,323*	*19,144*	*43,916*	*4,856,455*
Total not in work force	2,419,670	1,842,478	998,816	641,451	497,094	224,112	18,289	52,097	6,694,007
Grand total	**4,233,822**	**3,219,526**	**1,663,685**	**1,091,875**	**836,673**	**371,435**	**37,433**	**96,013**	**11,550,462**

3. Occupation and Industry

The working population may be classified according to distinct concepts—(i) the occupation, which is personal to the individual, and (ii) the industry, in which the individual carries on his occupation. Thus the occupation of a person is the kind of work that he or she personally performs, while industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service.

The precise classification of persons in the work force according to occupation and industry is extremely difficult but subject to continuing efforts to improve the quality of the data from census to census. Consequently the comparison of data compiled at the 1966

census with that obtained at previous censuses is not only influenced by changes in the definition and content of the work force but by the different responses which may have been evoked by efforts to improve the questions on the Census Schedule, and by some changes in coding rules designed to rectify known deficiencies n the data. Classification according to occupation and industry is difficult mainly because of the problem of conveying through a printed form the exact nature of the information required (e.g. the conceptual difference, between 'occupation' and 'industry') and the consequential inadequacy of many replies.

Classification according to occupation is particularly difficult because: (*a*) the range of occupations is so extensive; (*b*) there is lack of uniformity in occupational terms, which vary between industries, locations and States; and (*c*) respondents fail to give precise descriptions, especially of other members of the family, either through carelessness or ignorance of occupational designations. Similarly, classification according to industry is complicated by the development of new fields of industrial enterprise and the splitting and overlapping of previously identifiable fields. It is proposed to undertake a detailed analysis of the industry information obtained at the 1966 census to evaluate the precision of the data and as an aid to the framing of classifications and the wording of instructions for the 1971 Census.

4. Industry

At the 1966 Census persons in the work force were asked to state industry in accordance with the following instructions.

> 'State the exact branch of industry, business or service in which mainly engaged last week, using two or more words where possible. For example, "Dairy Farming", "Coal Mining", "Woollen Mills", "Retail Grocery", "Road Construction", etc. Employees should state the industry of their employer. For example, a carpenter employed by a coal mining company should state "Coal Mining". If employed by a Government Department or other public body, state also its name. For paid housekeepers and domestic servants in private households, write "P.H.".'

From the answers to this question, persons were classified according to the Bureau's 'Classification of Industries' which provides for each person to be classified according to the nature of the business in which mainly engaged, regardless of whether operated by a government authority, corporation or individual.

POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Industry group and sub-group	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production—			
Fishing	7,719	302	8,021
Hunting and trapping	1,032	46	1,078
Rural industries	359,359	74,701	434,060
Forestry	13,232	260	13,492
Total, primary production	381,342	75,309	456,651
Mining and quarrying—			
Mining (including opencut mining)	47,419	1,972	49,391
Quarrying	6,608	344	6,952
Total, mining and quarrying	54,027	2,316	56,343

POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

Industry group and sub-group	Males	Females	Persons
Manufacturing—			
Manufacture relating to cement, bricks, glass and stone	48,570	5,342	53,912
Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal (excluding chemical and gas works)	7,546	551	8,097
Founding, engineering and metalworking	328,649	65,428	394,077
Manufacture, assembly and repair of ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	162,184	14,523	176,707
Manufacture of yarns, textiles and articles thereof (excluding clothing and furnishing drapery)	30,963	27,212	58,175
Manufacture of clothing and knitted goods (including needleworking)	19,281	77,650	96,931
Manufacture of boots, shoes and accessories (other than rubber or plastic)	12,295	11,464	23,759
Manufacture of food, drink and tobacco	133,343	43,614	176,957
Sawmilling and manufacture of wood products (other than furniture)	46,635	3,658	50,293
Manufacture of furniture and fittings (other than metal), bedding and furnishing drapery	24,272	5,272	29,544
Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing, packaging, bookbinding and photography	75,769	29,502	105,271
Manufacture of chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints and non-mineral oils	42,426	14,468	56,894
Manufacture of jewellery, watchmaking, electroplating and minting	6,868	1,939	8,807
Preparation of skins and leather; manufacture of goods of leather and leather substitutes (other than clothing or footwear)	6,153	3,019	9,172
Manufacture of rubber goods	18,896	4,961	23,857
Manufacture of musical, surgical and scientific instruments and apparatus	6,166	2,799	8,965
Manufacture of plastic products (n.e.i.)	9,711	5,733	15,444
Other manufacturing	7,023	4,679	11,702
Manufacturing undefined	1,827	1,734	3,561
Total, manufacturing	988,577	323,548	1,312,125
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)—			
Gas and electricity	66,995	5,584	72,579
Water supply, sewerage, etc.	31,920	1,537	33,457
Total, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	98,915	7,121	106,036
Building and construction—			
Construction and repair of buildings	264,619	12,024	276,643
Construction works (other than buildings)	148,959	3,027	151,986
Total, building and construction	413,578	15,051	428,629
Transport and storage—			
Road transport	117,080	11,974	129,054
Shipping	23,187	2,387	25,574
Loading and discharging vessels	25,367	367	25,734
Rail and air transport	84,863	10,230	95,093
Other transport	47	7	54
Storage	2,279	299	2,578
Total, transport and storage	252,823	25,264	278,087
Communication	80,460	23,189	103,649

POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

Industry group and sub-group	Males	Females	Persons
Finance and property—			
Banking	48,481	27,139	75,620
Insurance	30,831	25,669	56,500
Other finance and property	28,050	20,051	48,101
Total, finance and property	107,362	72,859	180,221
Commerce—			
Wholesale trade	169,049	60,194	229,243
Livestock and primary produce dealing, etc.	27,021	6,654	33,675
Retail trade	283,422	239,518	522,940
Total, commerce	479,492	306,366	785,858
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services—			
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	96,848	40,794	137,642
Defence: enlisted personnel	54,833	2,460	57,293
Defence: civilian employees	11,730	3,388	15,118
Total, public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	163,411	46,642	210,053
Community and business services (including professional)—			
Law, order and public safety	39,144	16,103	55,247
Religion and social welfare	17,768	18,774	36,542
Health, hospitals, etc.	50,682	141,739	192,421
Education	81,286	109,386	190,672
Other community and business services (including professional)	42,085	30,015	72,100
Total, community and business services (including professional)	230,965	316,017	546,982
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.—			
Amusement, sport and recreation	36,718	18,119	54,837
Private domestic service	5,789	27,829	33,618
Hotels, boarding houses and other accommodation and restaurants	54,209	83,086	137,295
Other personal services	28,986	40,133	69,119
Total, amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	125,702	169,167	294,869
Other industries	92	35	127
Industry inadequately described or not stated	45,068	51,757	96,825
Total in the work force	*3,421,814*	*1,434,641*	*4,856,455*
Not in work force	2,394,545	4,299,462	6,694,007
Grand total	**5,816,359**	**5,734,103**	**11,550,462**

5. Industry and Occupational Status

Males and females in the work force at the 1966 Census are classified in the following table according to industry and occupational status. Only the major industry groups are shown in this table; particulars for each sub-group are available in the mimeographed 1966 Census Bulletin No. 9.6 and in the equivalent bulletins for each State and Territory.

POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY (MAJOR GROUPS) AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AUSTRALIA CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Industry (major groups)(a)	Employed					Un-employed	Total in the work force
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
MALES							
Primary production	74,684	156,171	138,337	8,085	377,277	4,065	381,342
Mining and quarrying	500	1,600	51,424	66	53,590	437	54,027
Manufacturing	26,073	20,629	934,120	820	981,642	6,935	988,577
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	275	232	97,968	75	98,550	365	98,915
Building and construction	33,649	39,479	334,191	447	407,766	5,812	413,578
Transport and storage	11,906	25,700	213,040	251	250,897	1,926	252,823
Communication	..	5	80,163	46	80,214	246	80,460
Finance and property	4,358	6,633	95,895	142	107,028	334	107,362
Commerce	56,144	39,978	379,170	957	476,249	3,243	479,492
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	..	..	162,990	3	162,993	418	163,411
Community and business services (including professional)	22,658	7,734	198,531	1,223	230,146	819	230,965
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service etc.	19,374	16,289	88,029	552	124,244	1,458	125,702
Other industries	6	15	67	..	88	4	92
Industry inadequately described or not stated	764	1,343	23,193	381	25,681	19,387	45,068
Total in the work force	**250,391**	**315,808**	**2,797,118**	**13,048**	**3,376,365**	**45,449**	**3,421,814**
FEMALES							
Primary production	12,747	21,747	24,274	16,108	74,876	433	75,309
Mining and quarrying	40	54	2,193	19	2,306	10	2,316
Manufacturing	5,333	5,056	308,952	1,151	320,492	3,056	323,548
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	31	10	7,039	10	7,090	31	7,121
Building and construction	2,296	846	11,253	566	14,961	90	15,051
Transport and storage	1,431	1,321	21,878	468	25,098	166	25,264
Communication	2	4	22,957	49	23,012	177	23,189
Finance and property	674	1,474	70,125	225	72,498	361	72,859
Commerce	21,367	20,330	257,748	4,332	303,777	2,589	306,366
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	..	..	46,365	4	46,369	273	46,642
Community and business services (including professional)	2,929	5,389	301,888	3,236	313,442	2,575	316,017
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service etc.	12,835	11,067	139,833	3,001	166,736	2,431	169,167
Other industries	..	2	26	..	28	7	35
Industry inadequately described or not stated	536	1,119	26,911	3,148	31,714	20,043	51,757
Total in the work force	**60,221**	**68,419**	**1,241,442**	**32,317**	**1,402,399**	**32,242**	**1,434,641**
PERSONS							
Primary production	87,431	177,918	162,611	24,193	452,153	4,498	456,651
Mining and quarrying	540	1,654	53,617	85	55,896	447	56,343
Manufacturing	31,406	25,685	1,243,072	1,971	1,302,134	9,991	1,312,125
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	306	242	105,007	85	105,640	396	106,036
Building and construction	35,945	40,325	345,444	1,013	422,727	5,902	428,629
Transport and storage	13,337	27,021	234,918	719	275,995	2,092	278,087
Communication	2	9	103,120	95	103,226	423	103,649
Finance and property	5,032	8,107	166,020	367	179,526	695	180,221
Commerce	77,511	60,308	636,918	5,289	780,026	5,832	785,858
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	..	..	209,355	7	209,362	691	210,053
Community and business services (including professional)	25,587	13,123	500,419	4,459	543,588	3,394	546,982
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service etc.	32,209	27,356	227,862	3,553	290,980	3,889	294,869
Other industries	6	17	93	..	116	11	127
Industry inadequately described or not stated	1,300	2,462	50,104	3,529	57,395	39,430	96,825
Total in the work force	**310,612**	**384,227**	**4,038,560**	**45,365**	**4,778,764**	**77,691**	**4,856,455**

(a) Industry groups used in this table are contained in the 1966 Classification and Classified List of Industries published by this Bureau.

POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Industry (major group)(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES									
Primary production	114,297	92,791	81,482	38,885	36,964	15,054	1,319	550	381,342
Mining and quarrying	22,605	4,799	10,981	3,070	8,021	3,245	1,231	75	54,027
Manufacturing	390,122	311,680	104,303	100,795	50,545	27,109	1,039	2,984	988,577
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	36,257	31,416	10,393	10,805	5,508	3,743	335	458	98,915
Building and construction	149,334	104,783	66,092	36,919	33,886	13,956	3,029	5,579	413,578
Transport and storage	96,318	62,842	38,941	21,811	22,118	8,294	1,582	917	252,823
Communication	28.891	23,262	11,095	7,683	5,698	2,907	353	571	80,460
Finance and property	42,031	30,219	14,075	9,801	7,351	2,846	204	835	107,362
Commerce	174,735	135,139	70,062	44,861	36,875	14,194	939	2,687	479,492
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	59,783	41,964	22,598	11,524	10,886	3,941	2,559	10,156	163,411
Community and business services (including professional)	84,597	65,087	31,849	20,223	17,822	6,933	1,078	3,376	230,965
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	52,038	34,444	15,771	9,796	8,175	3,242	550	1,686	125,702
Other industries	32	28	15	3	7	3	..	4	92
Industry inadequately described or not stated	20,347	11,773	5,574	3,442	2,299	1,091	182	360	45,068
Total in the work force	**1,271,387**	**950,227**	**483,231**	**319,618**	**246,155**	**106,558**	**14,400**	**30,238**	**3,421,814**
FEMALES									
Primary production	22,473	19,179	16,004	8,770	6,474	2,161	185	63	75,309
Mining and quarrying	738	400	534	161	310	128	39	6	2,316
Manufacturing	130,202	126,810	24,300	24,258	10,348	6,850	177	603	323,548
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	2,788	2,383	745	563	346	258	7	31	7,121
Building and construction	5,578	4,093	2,109	1,515	1,181	333	62	180	15,051
Transport and storage	10,460	6,501	3,518	2,171	1,784	566	162	102	25,264
Communication	8,450	6,576	3,342	2,200	1,341	984	79	217	23,189
Finance and property	30,686	20,520	8,709	6,091	4,417	1,720	121	595	72,859
Commerce	114,940	81,352	42,897	31,344	24,201	8,777	803	2,052	306,366
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	16,568	11,254	6,269	3,541	3,052	1,556	666	3,736	46,642
Community and business services (including professional)	116,484	88,322	40,500	30,622	24,372	10,555	1,331	3,831	316,017
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	62,412	46,077	25,832	14,703	12,373	5,037	885	1,848	169,167
Other industries	14	8	6	3	1	1	..	2	35
Industry inadequately described or not stated	20,972	13,346	6,873	4,864	3,224	1,839	227	412	51,757
Total in the work force	**542,765**	**426,821**	**181,638**	**130,806**	**93,424**	**40,765**	**4,744**	**13,678**	**1,434,641**
PERSONS									
Primary production	136,770	111,970	97,486	47,655	43,438	17,215	1,504	613	456,651
Mining and quarrying	23,343	5,199	11,515	3,231	8,331	3,373	1,270	81	56,343
Manufacturing	520,324	438,490	128,603	125,053	60,893	33,959	1,216	3,587	1,312,125
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	39,045	33,799	11,138	11,368	5,854	4,001	342	489	106,036
Building and construction	154,912	108,876	68,201	38,434	35,067	14,289	3,091	5,759	428,629
Transport and storage	106,778	69,343	42,459	23,982	23,902	8,860	1,744	1,019	278,087
Communication	37,341	29,838	14,437	9,883	7,039	3,891	432	788	103,649
Finance and property	72,717	50,739	22,784	15,892	11,768	4,566	325	1,430	180,221
Commerce	289,675	216,491	112,959	76,205	61,076	22,971	1,742	4,739	785,858
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	76,351	53,218	28,867	15,065	13,938	5,497	3,225	13,892	210,053
Community and business services (including professional)	201,081	153,409	72,349	50,845	42,194	17,488	2,409	7,207	546,982
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	114,450	80,521	41,603	24,499	20,548	8,279	1,435	3,534	294,869
Other industries	46	36	21	6	8	4	..	6	127
Industry inadequately described or not stated	41,319	25,119	12,447	8,306	5,523	2,930	409	772	96,825
Total in the work force	**1,814,152**	**1,377,048**	**664,869**	**450,424**	**339,579**	**147,323**	**19,144**	**43,916**	**4,856,455**

(a) Industry groups used in this table are contained in the 1966 Classification and Classified List of Industries published by this Bureau.

PROPORTION OF THE WORK FORCE IN EACH INDUSTRY GROUP, AUSTRALIA CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Industry (major group)(*a*)	Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production	11.14	5.25	9.40
Mining and quarrying	1.58	0.16	1.16
Manufacturing	28.89	22.55	27.02
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	2.89	0.50	2.18
Building and construction	12.09	1.05	8.83
Transport and storage	7.39	1.76	5.73
Communication	2.35	1.62	2.13
Finance and property	3.14	5.08	3.71
Commerce	14.01	21.35	16.18
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	4.78	3.25	4.33
Community and business services (including professional)	6.75	22.03	11.26
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	3.67	11.79	6.07
Other industries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industry inadequately described or not stated	1.32	3.61	1.99
Total in the work force	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

(*a*) Industry groups used in this table are contained in the 1966 Classification and Classified List of Industries published by this Bureau.

6. Occupational Status, Age and Marital Status

In the next tables the population at the Census of 30 June 1966 is classified according to occupational status in conjunction with age and marital status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES, BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Occupational status and marital status	Age last birthday (years)							
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total
Employers—								
Never married	1,359	4,262	6,043	3,585	2,492	1,676	823	20,240
Married	40	3,266	38,749	67,507	61,931	36,999	12,850	221,342
Married but permanently separated	..	27	431	782	874	536	206	2,856
Divorced	1	6	184	517	588	370	101	1,767
Widowed	..	11	66	294	742	1,211	1,862	4,186
Total employers	1,400	7,572	45,473	72,685	66,627	40,792	15,842	250,391
Self-employed—								
Never married	5,189	11,270	11,605	8,003	6,391	4,823	2,316	49,597
Married	122	6,929	50,487	70,120	61,648	45,283	18,353	252,942
Married but permanently separated	1	55	609	1,100	1,195	873	397	4,230
Divorced	2	6	262	745	859	652	254	2,780
Widowed	2	11	79	381	875	1,894	3,017	6,259
Total self-employed	5,316	18,271	63,042	80,349	70,968	53,525	24,337	315,808
Employees (on wage or salary)—								
Never married	327,351	257,994	136,944	69,095	41,507	25,409	4,968	863,268
Married	6,340	114,702	451,752	514,654	417,537	267,229	45,240	1,817,454
Married but permanently separated	73	1,892	9,855	14,830	14,079	8,925	1,630	51,284
Divorced	84	319	3,458	8,719	9,683	5,958	890	29,111
Widowed	74	279	1,039	3,823	9,041	14,674	7,071	36,001
Total employees (on wage or salary)	333,922	375,186	603,048	611,121	491,847	322,195	59,799	2,797,118
Helpers (not on wage or salary)—								
Never married	5,110	1,770	854	441	324	281	266	9,046
Married	10	163	553	486	479	705	818	3,214
Married but permanently separated	1	7	24	28	40	49	55	204
Divorced	..	..	9	22	28	30	25	114
Widowed	2	3	2	9	15	90	349	470
Total helpers (not on wage or salary)	5,123	1,943	1,442	986	886	1,155	1,513	13,048
Total at work—								
Never married	339,009	275,296	155,446	81,124	50,714	32,189	8,373	942,151
Married	6,512	125,060	541,541	652,767	541,595	350,216	77,261	2,294,952
Married but permanently separated	75	1,981	10,919	16,740	16,188	10,383	2,288	58,574
Divorced	87	331	3,913	10,003	11,158	7,010	1,270	33,772
Widowed	78	304	1,186	4,507	10,673	17,869	12,299	46,916
Total at work	345,761	402,972	713,005	765,141	630,328	417,667	101,491	3,376,365

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES, BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

Occupational status and marital status	Age last birthday (years)							
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total
Unemployed—								
Never married	9,336	5,082	3,480	2,202	1,460	1,023	219	22,802
Married	141	1,417	4,103	4,572	3,985	3,435	878	18,531
Married but permanently separated	6	79	373	595	577	419	76	2,125
Divorced	3	13	112	283	356	232	44	1,043
Widowed	4	12	28	89	215	406	194	948
Total unemployed	9,490	6,603	8,096	7,741	6,593	5,515	1,411	45,449
Total in work force—								
Never married	348,345	280,378	158,926	83,326	52,174	33,212	8,592	964,953
Married	6,653	126,477	545,644	657,339	545,580	353,651	78,139	2,313,483
Married but permanently separated	81	2,060	11,292	17,335	16,765	10,802	2,364	60,699
Divorced	90	344	4,025	10,286	11,514	7,242	1,314	34,815
Widowed	82	316	1,214	4,596	10,888	18,275	12,493	47,864
Total in work force	*355,251*	*409,575*	*721,101*	*772,882*	*636,921*	*423,182*	*102,902*	*3,421,814*
Not in work force—								
Never married	181,448	25,153	11,337	9,287	9,856	13,042	31,138	(*a*)281,261
Married	110	1,823	6,785	9,762	16,108	45,813	198,352	278,753
Married but permanently separated	9	110	489	1,060	1,762	2,854	8,166	14,450
Divorced	12	29	218	721	1,227	2,030	3,833	8,070
Widowed	18	19	60	287	969	4,769	68,151	74,273
Total not in work force	181,597	27,134	18,889	21,117	29,922	68,508	309,640	(*a*)656,807
Total males—								
Never married	529,793	305,531	170,263	92,613	62,030	46,254	39,730	(*a*)1,246,214
Married	6,763	128,300	552,429	667,101	561,688	399,464	276,491	2,592,236
Married but permanently separated	90	2,170	11,781	18,395	18,527	13,656	10,530	75,149
Divorced	102	373	4,243	11,007	12,741	9,272	5,147	42,885
Widowed	100	335	1,274	4,883	11,857	23,044	80,644	122,137
Grand total	**536,848**	**436,709**	**739,990**	**793,999**	**666,843**	**491,690**	**412,542**	(*a*)**4,078,621**

(*a*) This table excludes males under the age of 15 years.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES, BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Occupational status and marital status	Age last birthday (years)							
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total
Employers—								
Never married	246	462	408	570	742	718	496	3,642
Married	75	1,623	10,154	16,919	13,676	5,214	949	48,610
Married but permanently separated	1	12	113	273	289	146	41	875
Divorced	..	5	71	241	307	193	52	869
Widowed	..	11	102	509	1,649	2,028	1,926	6,225
Total employers	322	2,113	10,848	18,512	16,663	8,299	3,464	60,221
Self-employed—								
Never married	687	939	829	986	1,480	1,593	1,115	7,629
Married	175	2,361	11,958	15,707	13,729	6,378	1,460	51,768
Married but permanently separated	1	32	188	377	478	277	92	1,445
Divorced	..	5	124	370	469	309	101	1,378
Widowed	..	8	72	431	1,332	2,108	2,248	6,199
Total self-employed	863	3,345	13,171	17,871	17,488	10,665	5,016	68,419
Employees (on wage or salary)—								
Never married	290,318	146,359	54,118	29,888	26,854	20,158	6,011	573,706
Married	10,961	81,897	127,802	169,619	118,993	37,259	3,770	550,301
Married but permanently separated	284	2,953	8,444	12,274	10,968	4,495	552	39,970
Divorced	65	467	4,070	8,435	8,511	3,700	412	25,660
Widowed	81	279	1,347	6,639	18,165	18,853	6,441	51,805
Total employees (on wage or salary)	301,709	231,955	195,781	226,855	183,491	84,465	17,186	1,241,442
Helpers (not on wage or salary)—								
Never married	2,531	1,117	800	608	549	521	505	6,631
Married	183	1,375	4,953	6,870	6,329	3,257	995	23,962
Married but permanently separated	5	40	99	107	80	46	27	404
Divorced	..	7	42	68	66	39	16	238
Widowed	2	3	22	47	144	296	568	1,082
Total helpers (not on wage or salary)	2,721	2,542	5,916	7,700	7,168	4,159	2,111	32,317
Total at work—								
Never married	293,782	148,877	56,155	32,052	29,625	22,990	8,127	591,608
Married	11,394	87,256	154,867	209,115	152,727	52,108	7,174	674,641
Married but permanently separated	291	3,037	8,844	13,031	11,815	4,964	712	42,694
Divorced	65	484	4,307	9,114	9,353	4,241	581	28,145
Widowed	83	301	1,543	7,626	21,290	23,285	11,183	65,311
Total at work	305,615	239,955	225,716	270,938	224,810	107,588	27,777	1,402,399

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES, BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

Occupational status and marital status	Age last birthday (years)							
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total
Unemployed—								
Never married	11,550	3,183	1,114	436	367	237	43	16,930
Married	688	2,424	3,416	3,074	1,504	502	85	11,693
Married but permanently separated	64	216	416	459	407	119	13	1,694
Divorced	4	21	134	241	254	84	14	752
Widowed	2	17	42	198	437	323	154	1,173
Total unemployed	12,308	5,861	5,122	4,408	2,969	1,265	309	32,242
Total in work force—								
Never married	305,332	152,060	57,269	32,488	29,992	23,227	8,170	608,538
Married	12,082	89,680	158,283	212,189	154,231	52,610	7,259	686,334
Married but permanently separated	355	3,253	9,260	13,490	12,222	5,083	725	44,388
Divorced	69	505	4,441	9,355	9,607	4,325	595	28,897
Widowed	85	318	1,585	7,824	21,727	23,608	11,337	66,484
Total in work force	*317,923*	*245,816*	*230,838*	*275,346*	*227,779*	*108,853*	*28,086*	*1,434,641*
Not in work force—								
Never married	164,123	16,224	9,714	8,790	11,679	21,056	59,230	(*a*) 290,816
Married	28,955	152,476	441,793	439,973	373,730	269,107	186,120	1,892,154
Married but permanently separated	297	2,122	6,745	8,381	8,301	8,245	8,739	42,830
Divorced	14	228	1,932	3,594	4,892	5,791	5,795	22,246
Widowed	66	366	2,407	8,230	26,082	73,623	285,892	396,666
Total not in work force	193,455	171,416	462,591	468,968	424,684	377,822	545,776	*a* 2,644,712
Total females—								
Never married	469,455	168,284	66,983	41,278	41,671	44,283	67,400	(*a*) 899,354
Married	41,037	242,156	600,076	652,162	527,961	321,717	193,379	2,578,488
Married but permanently separated	652	5,375	16,005	21,871	20,523	13,328	9,464	87,218
Divorced	83	733	6,373	12,949	14,499	10,116	6,390	51,143
Widowed	151	684	3,992	16,054	47,809	97,231	297,229	463,150
Grand total	**511,378**	**417,232**	**693,429**	**744,314**	**652,463**	**486,675**	**573,862**	*a* **4,079,353**

(*a*) This table excludes females under the age of 15 years.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS, BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Occupational status and marital status	Age last birthday (years)							
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total
Employers—								
Never married	1,605	4,724	6,451	4,155	3,234	2,394	1,319	23,882
Married	115	4,889	48,903	84,426	75,607	42,213	13,799	269,952
Married but permanently separated	1	39	544	1,055	1,163	682	247	3,731
Divorced	1	11	255	758	895	563	153	2,636
Widowed	..	22	168	803	2,391	3,239	3,788	10,411
Total employers	1,722	9,685	56,321	91,197	83,290	49,091	19,306	310,612
Self-employed—								
Never married	5,876	12,209	12,434	8,989	7,871	6,416	3,431	57,226
Married	297	9,290	62,445	85,827	75,377	51,661	19,813	304,710
Married but permanently separated	2	87	797	1,477	1,673	1,150	489	5,675
Divorced	2	11	386	1,115	1,328	961	355	4,158
Widowed	2	19	151	812	2,207	4,002	5,265	12,458
Total self-employed	6,179	21,616	76,213	98,220	88,456	64,190	29,353	384,227
Employees (on wage or salary)—								
Never married	617,669	404,353	191,062	98,983	68,361	45,567	10,979	1,436,974
Married	17,301	196,599	579,554	684,273	536,530	304,488	49,010	2,367,755
Married but permanently separated	357	4,845	18,299	27,104	25,047	13,420	2,182	91,254
Divorced	149	786	7,528	17,154	18,194	9,658	1,302	54,771
Widowed	155	558	2,386	10,462	27,206	33,527	13,512	87,806
Total employees (on wage or salary)	635,631	607,141	798,829	837,976	675,338	406,660	76,985	4,038,560
Helpers (not on wage or salary)—								
Never married	7,641	2,887	1,654	1,049	873	802	771	15,677
Married	193	1,538	5,506	7,356	6,808	3,962	1,813	27,176
Married but permanently separated	6	47	123	135	120	95	82	608
Divorced	..	7	51	90	94	69	41	352
Widowed	4	6	24	56	159	386	917	1,552
Total helpers (not on wage or salary)	7,844	4,485	7,358	8,686	8,054	5,314	3,624	45,365
Total employed—								
Never married	632,791	424,173	211,601	113,176	80,339	55,179	16,500	1,533,759
Married	17,906	212,316	696,408	861,882	694,322	402,324	84,435	2,969,593
Married but permanently separated	366	5,018	19,763	29,771	28,003	15,347	3,000	101,268
Divorced	152	815	8,220	19,117	20,511	11,251	1,851	61,917
Widowed	161	605	2,729	12,133	31,963	41,154	23,482	112,227
Total at work	651,376	642,927	938,721	1,036,079	855,138	525,255	129,268	4,778,764

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS, BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

Occupational status and marital status	Age last birthday (years)							
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total
Unemployed—								
Never married	20,886	8,265	4,594	2,638	1,827	1,260	262	39,732
Married	829	3,841	7,519	7,646	5,489	3,937	963	30,224
Married but permanently separated	70	295	789	1,054	984	538	89	3,819
Divorced	7	34	246	524	610	316	58	1,795
Widowed	6	29	70	287	652	729	348	2,121
Total unemployed	21,798	12,464	13,218	12,149	9,562	6,780	1,720	77,691
Total in work force—								
Never married	653,677	432,438	216,195	115,814	82,166	56,439	16,762	1,573,491
Married	18,735	216,157	703,927	869,528	699,811	406,261	85,398	2,999,817
Married but permanently separated	436	5,313	20,552	30,825	28,987	15,885	3,089	105,087
Divorced	159	849	8,466	19,641	21,121	11,567	1,909	63,712
Widowed	167	634	2,799	12,420	32,615	41,883	23,830	114,348
Total in work force	*673,174*	*655,391*	*951,939*	*1,048,228*	*864,700*	*532,035*	*130,988*	*4,856,455*
Not in work force—								
Never married	345,571	41,377	21,051	18,077	21,535	34,098	90,368	(*a*)572,077
Married	29,065	154,299	448,578	449,735	389,838	314,920	384,472	2,170,907
Married but permanently separated	306	2,232	7,234	9,441	10,063	11,099	16,905	57,280
Divorced	26	257	2,150	4,315	6,119	7,821	9,628	30,316
Widowed	84	385	2,467	8,517	27,051	78,392	354,043	470,939
Total not in work force	375,052	198,550	481,480	490,085	454,606	446,330	855,416	(*a*)3,301,519
Total persons—								
Never married	999,248	473,815	237,246	133,891	103,701	90,537	107,130	(*a*)2,145,568
Married	47,800	370,456	1,152,505	1,319,263	1,089,649	721,181	469,870	5,170,724
Married but permanently separated	742	7,545	27,786	40,266	39,050	26,984	19,994	162,367
Divorced	185	1,106	10,616	23,956	27,240	19,388	11,537	94,028
Widowed	251	1,019	5,266	20,937	59,666	120,275	377,873	585,287
Grand total	**1,048,226**	**853,941**	**1,433,419**	**1,538,313**	**1,319,306**	**978,365**	**986,404**	(*a*)**8,157,974**

(*a*) This table excludes persons under the age of 15 years.

7. Occupation

(i) *General.* The working population may be classified according to distinct concepts—(*a*) the *occupation*, which is personal to the individual, and (*b*) the *industry* in which the individual carries on his occupation. Thus the *occupation* of a person is the kind of work that he or she personally performs, while *industry* is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service. Particulars of the work force classified according to industry are given on pages 138 to 143; this paragraph contains particulars of the principal occupation groups (major and minor) of the work force at the census of 30 June 1966. Details of individual categories of occupations are published in the mimeographed 1966 *Census Bulletin* No. 9.1.

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

NOTE. Occupation groups and minor groups used in this table are contained in the 1966 Classification and Classified List of Occupations published by this Bureau.

Occupation group and sub-group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers—			
Architects, engineers and surveyors	31,560	197	31,757
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	9,230	902	10,132
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	4,178	384	4,562
Medical practitioners and dentists	15,491	1,673	17,164
Nurses	4,563	72,674	77,237
Professional medical workers, n.e.c., and medical technicians	8,744	5,700	14,444
Teachers	59,325	75,591	134,916
Clergy and related members of religious orders	12,573	3,767	16,340
Law professionals	7,694	377	8,071
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	16,964	8,881	25,845
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	58,981	11,088	70,069
Other professional, technical and related workers	31,901	8,137	40,038
Total professional, etc., workers	261,204	189,371	450,575
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—			
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	11,952	175	12,127
Employers, workers on own account, directors and managers, n.e.c.	256,115	36,397	292,512
Total administrative, etc., workers	268,067	36,572	304,639
Clerical workers—			
Book-keepers and cashiers	35,994	35,327	71,321
Stenographers and typists	..	162,806	162,806
Other clerical workers	249,295	230,126	479,421
Total clerical workers	285,289	428,259	713,548
Sales workers—			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	22,079	1,515	23,594
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	47,239	1,514	48,753
Proprietors and shop-keepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	126,967	176,153	303,120
Total Sales workers	196,285	179,182	375,467
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—			
Farmers and farm managers	240,876	31,419	272,295
Farm workers, including farm foremen n.e.c.	134,084	39,522	173,606
Wool classers	2,406	..	2,406
Hunters and trappers	1,185	..	1,185
Fishermen and related workers	7,190	172	7,362
Timber getters and other forestry workers	12,135	62	12,197
Total farmers, etc.	397,876	71,175	469,051

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

Occupation group and sub-group	Males	Females	Persons
Miners, quarrymen and related workers—			
Miners and quarrymen	27,744	48	27,792
Well drillers and related workers	1,656	..	1,656
Mineral treaters	2,416	..	2,416
Total miners, quarrymen, etc.	31,816	48	31,864
Workers in transport and communication occupations—			
Deck officers, engineer officers and pilots, ship	4,164	8	4,172
Deck and engine room hands, ship, barge crews and boatmen	9,723	24	9,747
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers	2,664	24	2,688
Drivers and firemen, railway	13,629	..	13,629
Drivers, road transport	166,889	3,186	170,075
Guards and conductors, railway	4,290	..	4,290
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	21,692	963	22,655
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators	3,513	23,808	27,321
Postmasters, postmen and messengers	24,811	4,768	29,579
Workers in transport and communication occupations, n.e.c.	8,666	1,287	9,953
Total workers in transport, etc.	260,041	34,068	294,109
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	17,595	21,694	39,289
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	18,611	76,614	95,225
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	12,072	11,235	23,307
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	19,834	..	19,834
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	15,638	812	16,450
Toolmakers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	368,084	2,990	371,074
Electricians and related electric and electronics workers	116,593	1,328	117,921
Metal makers, metal workers and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	63,271	33,054	96,325
Carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers and related workers	136,487	2,075	138,562
Painters and decorators	50,791	673	51,464
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	88,965	150	89,115
Compositors, pressmen, engravers, bookbinders, and related workers	33,404	8,278	41,682
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	10,953	1,716	12,669
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	85,048	17,757	102,805
Chemical and related process workers	20,471	4,556	25,027
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	945	1,397	2,342
Craftsmen and production-process workers, n.e.c.	28,668	16,663	45,331
Packers, labellers and related workers	9,896	20,882	30,778
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators and related workers	69,748	197	69,945
Freight handlers including waterside workers	103,243	2,659	105,902
Labourers, n.e.c.	224,912	3,379	228,291
Total craftsmen, etc.	1,495,229	228,109	1,723,338

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

Occupation group and sub-group	Males	Females	Persons
Service, sport and recreation workers—			
Fire brigade men, policemen, protective service and related workers	36,205	609	36,814
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	17,722	104,186	121,908
Waiters, bartenders	13,887	28,089	41,976
Building caretakers, cleaners	30,950	32,371	63,321
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	9,690	20,215	29,905
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	6,488	13,912	20,400
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	3,317	503	3,820
Photographers and related camera operators	3,264	892	4,156
Embalmers and undertakers	898	46	944
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	18,467	19,267	37,734
Total service, etc., workers	140,888	220,090	360,978
Members of armed services	54,833	2,460	57,293
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	30,286	45,307	75,593
Total in work force	**3,421,814**	**1,434,641**	**4,856,455**

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified.

The proportion of the work force in each major group of occupation is shown in the following table.

PROPORTION OF THE WORK FORCE IN EACH OCCUPATION GROUP AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Occupation (major group)	Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers	7.63	13.20	9.28
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	7.83	2.55	6.27
Clerical workers	8.34	29.85	14.69
Sales workers	5.74	12.49	7.73
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	11.63	4.96	9.66
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	0.93	0.00	0.66
Workers in transport and communication occupations	7.60	2.37	6.06
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	43.70	15.90	35.49
Service, sport and recreation workers	4.12	15.34	7.43
Members of armed services	1.60	0.17	1.18
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	0.89	3.16	1.56
Total in work force	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified.

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

NOTE. Occupation groups and minor groups used in this table are contained in the 1966 Classification and Classified List of Occupations published by this Bureau.

Occupation group (abbreviated descriptions—for detailed description *see* table on pages 150–152)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Professional, etc.—									
Architects, etc.	12,331	10,165	3,124	2,429	1,953	1,080	199	476	31,757
Chemists, etc.	3,383	3,098	994	1,008	668	260	109	612	10,132
Biologists, etc.	1,347	1,135	890	372	399	222	42	155	4,562
Medical practnrs., dentists	6,750	4,634	2,331	1,514	1,195	494	60	186	17,164
Nurses	28,635	20,481	11,095	7,495	5,699	2,842	415	575	77,237
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	5,373	4,399	1,974	1,184	978	387	41	108	14,444
Teachers	46,183	40,754	16,839	14,243	9,855	4,863	509	1,670	134,916
Clergy, etc.	5,822	4,460	2,369	1,539	1,325	526	99	200	16,340
Law professionals	3,649	2,382	928	409	343	192	24	144	8,071
Artists, etc.	10,915	7,102	2,967	1,969	1,658	745	63	426	25,845
Draftsmen, etc	27,017	19,532	7,742	7,199	4,662	1,990	465	1,462	70,069
Other	15,490	12,781	3,643	3,123	2,529	958	152	1,362	40,038
Total professional, etc.	166,895	130,923	54,896	42,484	31,264	14,559	2,178	7,376	450,575
Administrative, etc.—									
Administrators, etc.	3,787	3,068	1,824	1,088	1,131	468	118	643	12,127
Employers, etc.	111,765	86,587	38,135	26,285	18,687	7,788	1,134	2,131	292,512
Total, administrative, etc	115,552	89,655	39,959	27,373	19,818	8,256	1,252	2,774	304,639
Clerical workers—									
Book-keepers, etc.	28,951	21,755	7,762	5,193	4,868	1,950	301	541	71,321
Stenographers, etc.	64,622	49,902	14,817	14,884	11,308	4,441	472	2,360	162,806
Other	183,594	132,069	68,420	41,345	31,324	12,379	1,634	8,656	479,421
Total, clerical workers	277,167	203,726	90,999	61,422	47,500	18,770	2,407	11,557	713,548
Sales workers—									
Insurance, etc.	8,574	6,857	3,221	2,286	1,867	591	27	171	23,594
Commercial, etc.	18,611	14,284	6,495	4,543	3,320	1,158	48	294	48,753
Proprietors, etc.	111,718	84,345	42,910	29,706	22,060	9,495	739	2,147	303,120
Total, sales workers	138,903	105,486	52,626	36,535	27,247	11,244	814	2,612	375,467
Farmers, etc.—									
Farmers, etc.	78,681	74,732	53,439	30,406	25,333	9,024	417	263	272,295
Farm workers, n.e.c.	55,496	37,387	39,514	16,654	16,370	6,743	812	630	173,606
Wool classers	866	717	320	220	224	59	..	..	2,406
Hunters, etc.	428	176	324	123	85	22	27	..	1,185
Fishermen, etc.	2,153	945	1,253	936	1,474	547	48	6	7,362
Timber getters, etc.	3,545	2,894	2,795	809	980	1,056	23	95	12,197
Total farmers, etc.	141,169	116,851	97,645	49,148	44,466	17,451	1,327	994	469,051
Miners, etc.—									
Miners, etc.	13,166	2,023	5,080	1,468	3,925	1,632	442	56	27,792
Well drillers, etc.	273	184	613	178	291	11	102	4	1,656
Mineral treaters	790	185	479	124	494	242	97	5	2,416
Total miners, etc.	14,229	2,392	6,172	1,770	4,710	1,885	641	65	31,864
Workers in transport, etc.—									
Deck officers, etc., ship	1,649	602	713	423	578	165	38	4	4,172
Deck hands, etc.	3,832	1,972	1,293	880	1,241	461	67	1	9,747
Aircraft pilots, etc.	1,051	806	371	121	252	19	58	10	2,688
Drivers, etc., railway	5,053	2,292	3,459	1,079	1,453	266	24	3	13,629
Drivers, road	64,324	46,088	24,100	15,450	12,730	5,537	745	1,101	170,075
Guards, etc., railway	1,614	835	929	363	454	80	15	..	4,290
Inspectors, etc.	8,988	4,837	4,477	2,035	1,618	574	66	60	22,655
Telephone, etc., operators	10,676	7,412	3,556	2,602	1,839	798	157	281	27,321
Postmasters, etc.	10,971	8,396	4,382	2,666	1,784	1,075	83	222	29,579
Workers, n.e.c.	4,175	2,805	1,348	701	748	140	19	17	9,953
Total transport, etc.	112,333	76,045	44,628	26,320	22,697	9,115	1,272	1,699	294,109
Craftsmen, etc., n.e.c.—									
Spinners, etc.	11,369	21,391	1,438	1,811	603	2,672	3	2	39,289
Tailors, etc.	37,416	40,811	7,666	4,945	3,238	930	34	185	95,225
Leather cutters, etc.	7,672	11,601	1,601	1,494	734	169	12	24	23,307
Furnacemen, etc.	8,950	4,588	1,778	2,159	1,175	1,157	11	16	19,834
Precision instrument makers etc.	6,429	5,225	1,874	1,379	1,013	392	28	110	16,450

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—*continued*

Occupation group (abbreviated descriptions—for detailed description *see* table on pages 150–152)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Toolmakers, etc.	139,052	111,960	42,411	42,412	23,517	8,766	1,306	1,650	371,074
Electricians, etc.	46,801	31,482	14,421	12,141	7,569	3,964	533	1,010	117,921
Metal makers, etc., n.e.c.	46,319	28,500	7,466	8,684	3,660	1,378	153	165	96,325
Carpenters, etc.	47,797	36,066	22,355	12,595	10,884	7,031	536	1,298	138,562
Painters, etc.	18,423	14,388	7,077	5,817	3,555	1,372	255	577	51,464
Bricklayers, etc., n.e.c.	32,769	24,517	10,559	9,593	7,086	2,563	482	1,546	89,115
Compositors, etc.	17,445	13,481	4,087	2,876	2,174	1,008	37	574	41,682
Potters, etc.	6,158	3,682	807	1,076	676	164	12	94	12,669
Millers, etc.	33,016	30,074	18,787	9,198	6,810	4,349	237	334	102,805
Chemical, etc., workers	10,832	7,671	1,602	1,596	1,002	2,308	7	9	25,027
Tobacco preparers, etc.	1,038	1,225	74	2	2	..	..	1	2,342
Craftsmen, etc., n.e.c.	19,275	16,366	3,954	3,334	1,747	519	40	96	45,331
Packers, etc.	11,389	10,811	3,290	3,423	1,277	516	29	43	30,778
Stationary engine, etc., workers	26,604	15,996	10,471	6,965	6,161	2,823	453	472	69,945
Freight handlers, etc.	38,011	29,807	14,154	10,814	8,498	3,734	522	362	105,902
Labourers, n.e.c.	88,515	62,125	34,496	18,908	15,348	6,567	969	1,363	228,291
Total craftsmen, etc. n.e.c.	655,280	521,767	210,368	161,222	106,729	52,382	5,659	9,931	1,723,338
Service, sport, etc.—									
Fire brigade, police, etc.	14,002	9,557	5,389	3,491	2,486	1,217	247	425	36,814
Housekeepers, etc.	43,373	32,647	18,069	11,478	9,994	4,059	966	1,322	121,908
Waiters, etc.	17,709	8,867	6,476	3,524	3,405	1,157	269	569	41,976
Building caretakers, etc.	27,088	16,724	6,582	6,398	4,154	1,584	195	596	63,321
Barbers, etc.	10,965	9,233	3,427	3,039	2,172	804	48	217	29,905
Launderers, etc.	7,768	6,322	2,596	1,628	1,437	476	90	83	20,400
Athletes, etc.	1,380	1,112	638	303	311	55	2	19	3,820
Photographers, etc.	1,537	1,199	511	433	283	105	19	69	4,156
Embalmers, etc.	351	331	125	54	53	26	1	3	944
Service, n.e.c.	13,485	9,616	6,040	3,249	3,747	1,194	122	281	37,734
Total, service, etc.	137,658	95,608	49,853	33,597	28,042	10,677	1,959	3,584	360,978
Members of armed services	24,039	15,253	7,452	3,599	2,452	379	1,282	2,837	57,293
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	30,927	19,342	10,271	6,954	4,654	2,605	353	487	75,593
Total in work force	1,814,152	1,377,048	664,869	450,424	339,579	147,323	19,144	43,916	4,856,455

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified.

MARRIED WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE, BY AGE AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Age last birthday (years)	Number(*a*)	Proportion of married women in each age group	
		Total females of that age group in the work force	Total married women(*a*) in that age group
		per cent	per cent
15–19	12,437	3.91	29.83
20–24	92,933	37.81	37.54
25–29	83,949	67.26	26.78
30–34	83,594	78.84	27.62
35–39	108,207	82.41	32.27
40–44	117,472	81.55	34.68
45–49	94,908	76.57	32.76
50–54	71,545	68.91	27.65
55–59	41,517	57.21	21.09
60–64	16,176	44.58	11.70
65 and over	7,984	28.43	3.94
Total	**730,722**	**50.93**	**27.41**

(*a*) Includes women married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise.

The population survey

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in February, May, August, and November of each year in all States and Territories. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the collection of data on demographic and work force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the work force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the work force survey. The results of surveys of multiple jobholding and of leavers from schools, universities, etc., are given in the following pages. The population survey was instituted in November 1960 in the six State capital cities and was subsequently extended to include non-metropolitan areas. About 38,000 households, representing one per cent of all households, are selected by area sampling methods and enumerated each quarter, the information being obtained by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers during a four-week period on each occasion.

The work force survey covers all persons fifteen years of age and over, except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement, and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from the census and estimated populations. Each person included in the survey is classified to a work force category or as not in the work force on the basis of his actual activity during a specified week, his activity during that week being determined from answers to a set of questions specially designed for the purpose.

To date, work force survey estimates have been published only for the total of the six State capital cities; a summary of the results was given in the previous issue of the Labour Report, and more detailed tables have been published in *Employment and Unemployment*. It is intended that estimates of the total Australian work force for each quarter from February 1964 be published in the near future. Calculation of these estimates is dependent on the use of revised benchmark data derived from the 1966 population census, and when this chapter was sent for press the work was not sufficiently advanced to enable Australian estimates to be included. (For details of these estimates *see* Appendix—Section XIX).

Surveys of multiple jobholding

1. General

Surveys of the nature and extent of multiple jobholding in Australia were conducted during November 1965, August 1966, and August 1967. A multi-stage area sample of households (inclusive of hotels, hospitals and other non-private dwellings) was used. The surveys covered all employed civilians aged fifteen years and over (fourteen years and over in November 1965), other than certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from the census and estimated populations.

For the purpose of these surveys, employed persons are defined as those who, during the survey week:

(*a*) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (the category includes employees, employers and workers on own account), or

(*b*) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm) owned and operated by a member of the same household, or

(*c*) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave or holiday, industrial dispute or because of production holdup due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.

The numbers of multiple jobholders shown in the following tables do not include persons who were described as employers or self-employed in two businesses (including farms). They comprise only those persons who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. For the purpose of the survey a second job did not exclude such occupations as those of professional sportsmen, part-time musicians, paid coaches and the like. Persons who by the very nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted

as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind, nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during survey week.

Further details of the results of these surveys may be found in the mimeographed bulletins *Survey of Multiple Jobholding, November* 1965*; Survey of Multiple Jobholding, August* 1966; and *Survey of Multiple Jobholding, August* 1967.

2. Occupational status

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(*a*): OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUSTRALIA

('000)

Occupational status in main job(*b*)	Date	Occupational status in second job					
		Employer or self-employed		Wage or salary earner(*c*)		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK							
Employer or self-employed .	Aug. 1966	..	..	10.7	*	10.7	*
	Aug. 1967	..	..	10.0	*	10.0	*
Wage or salary earner(*c*) . .	Aug. 1966	31.5	*	65.4	13.8	97.0	15.7
	Aug. 1967	29.1	*	64.4	14.2	93.5	16.2
Total	**Aug. 1966**	**31.5**	*	**76.1**	**15.7**	**107.6**	**17.6**
	Aug. 1967	**29.1**	*	**74.4**	**15.2**	**103.5**	**17.2**
ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK							
Employer or self-employed .	Aug. 1966	..	..	13.3	*	13.3	*
	Aug. 1967	..	..	12.7	*	12.7	*
Wage or salary earner(*c*) . .	Aug. 1966	39.4	*	74.5	15.8	113.9	18.6
	Aug. 1967	36.0	*	75.7	15.9	111.7	18.2
Total	**Aug. 1966**	**39.4**	*	**87.7**	**18.0**	**127.1**	**20.9**
	Aug. 1967	**36.0**	*	**88.4**	**17.1**	**124.4**	**19.5**

(*a*) Comprises only those civilians aged 15 years and over who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. *See* note (*c*). (*b*) The main job is the job at which most hours were worked during survey week or, where no hours were worked or the hours were equal, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. (*c*) Includes a small number of unpaid family helpers.

* Estimates of less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

3. Distribution by States

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(*a*): STATES

('000)

	Date	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust. (*b*)
Persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week	Aug. 1966	44.4	33.5	10.1	18.1	10.7	5.7	125.2
	Aug. 1967	43.2	29.7	14.4	16.0	10.5	*	120.7
All persons who held a second job in survey week	Aug. 1966	53.0	38.0	14.3	20.7	12.7	6.5	148.0
	Aug. 1967	52.4	34.3	17.7	17.8	13.6	*	143.9

(*a*) Comprises only those civilians aged 15 years and over who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. (*b*) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

* Estimates of less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

NOTE. The numbers of females are too small to show in the detail given above. In New South Wales female multiple jobholders numbered 7,700 in August 1967 and 8,400 in August 1966. The number in Victoria in both years was about 5,000.

4. Industry group of main and second jobs

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUP OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUSTRALIA

('000)

Industry group	Persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week				All persons who held a second job in survey week			
	Main job(*b*)		Second job		Main job(*b*)		Second job	
	Aug. 1966	Aug. 1967	Aug. 1966	Aug. 1967	Aug. 1966	Aug. 1967	Aug. 1966	Aug. 1967
Primary production	15.2	12.6	23.7	21.6	21.4	17.9	29.9	26.9
Manufacturing	31.8	28.1	9.6	10.1	36.0	32.2	12.0	13.7
Building and construction	9.4	9.3	5.2	5.1	10.9	9.9	6.0	6.9
Transport and communication	8.7	7.7	7.3	7.2	9.7	9.7	8.3	8.3
Commerce	19.4	22.3	17.0	14.3	23.2	26.2	20.1	16.0
Public authority (n.e.i.), and community and business services	23.0	21.0	19.8	19.5	26.1	25.1	22.5	23.3
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	6.8	8.0	40.7	40.2	8.1	9.7	46.7	45.5
Other industries(*c*)	10.8	11.7	*	*	12.5	13.0	*	*
Total	**125.2**	**120.7**	**125.2**	**120.7**	**148.0**	**143.9**	**148.0**	**143.9**

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) to previous table. (*b*) The main job is the job at which most hours were worked during survey week or, where no hours were worked or the hours were equal, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. (*c*) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; finance and property.

* Estimates of less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

5. Hours of work

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(*a*): HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS(*b*), AUSTRALIA

('000)

Hours worked in main job (*c*)	Hours worked in second job					
	1–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20 and over	Total
AUGUST 1966						
Under 35	7.5	7.1	*	*	*	24.6
35–40	17.2	22.0	12.7	9.2	11.3	72.3
Over 40	6.2	8.4	*	*	5.0	28.3
Total	**30.9**	**37.4**	**21.2**	**16.0**	**19.6**	**125.2**
AUGUST 1967						
Under 35	6.1	5.7	*	*	*	21.5
35–40	16.6	21.1	13.4	7.6	11.6	70.3
Over 40	5.7	8.6	5.2	*	5.9	28.9
Total	**28.3**	**35.4**	**21.9**	**14.1**	**21.0**	**120.7**

(*a*) Comprises only those civilians aged 15 years and over who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. (*b*) By persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week. (*c*) The main job is the job at which most hours were worked during survey week or, where no hours were worked or the hours were equal, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job.

* Less than 5,000. *See* note to previous table.

Surveys of leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions

1. General

Surveys using a multi-stage area sample of households (inclusive of hotels, hospitals and other non-private dwellings) were carried out on an Australia-wide basis in February of each year from 1964 to 1968.

The survey questions were designed to distinguish persons who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time in the previous year and, among such persons, to identify those who were intending to return to full-time education and those who were not returning to full-time education, the latter being described in this section as 'leavers'.

Estimates shown in the following tables, except that on page 161, relate to the total population of Australia within the age range fifteen to twenty-four years, with the exception of members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement, and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

Persons who were patients in hospitals and sanatoriums, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc. and for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling, although included in the survey, were not asked the particular questions on attendance at schools, etc. Persons who were reported as permanently unable to work were also not asked these questions. An estimate of the total number of such persons, for whom no information on attendance, etc. can be given, is shown in the first table in this section.

The 'leavers', i.e. the persons who had attended full time at a school, university, etc. at some time in the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education, were

asked to indicate when they had ceased full-time education. All persons were asked questions about their occupational status and those in the work force were further questioned about occupation and industry. Although many persons who were intending to return to full-time education were in the work force at the time of the surveys, their numbers would not give a useful indication of the extent of vacation working, because of the timing of the surveys.

For further details reference should be made to the mimeographed bulletins *Survey of Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions.*

2. Attendance or non-attendance at school, university, etc.

CIVILIANS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS(*a*): ATTENDANCE OR NON-ATTENDANCE FULL TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC. IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, AUSTRALIA

('000)

	February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Attended school, university, etc., full time in the previous year(*b*)—							
Returning to full-time education	168.3	119.4	174.7	124.7	192.1	140.1	332.3
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers') . . .	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4	167.4
Total who attended school, etc.	*251.5*	*199.0*	*263.3*	*209.5*	*277.1*	*225.5*	*499.7*
Did not attend school, university, etc., full time in previous year(*b*) .	644.7	668.2	668.6	692.5	679.8	719.6	1,399.4
In hospitals, etc.(*c*) . . .	9.0	6.3	11.7	8.1	11.9	6.6	18.5
Total persons aged 15 to 24 years	**905.2**	**873.5**	**943.6**	**910.1**	**968.8**	**948.8**	**1,917.6**

(*a*) At the time of the survey. (*b*) Excludes some patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and some inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc. at the time of the survey, and persons permanently unable to work. (*c*) Estimated numbers of persons within the scope of the survey for whom the hospital, sanatorium, gaol, reformatory, etc. was regarded as their dwelling and persons who were reported as permanently unable to work. Particulars of attendance at schools, etc. were not obtained in respect of such persons.

3. Occupational status of 'leavers'

'LEAVERS'(*a*)(*b*): OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA

('000)

Occupational status	February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
In the work force—							
Employed(*c*)	75.5	60.5	77.7	64.2	71.3	63.6	134.9
Unemployed	*	9.7	8.0	11.2	8.6	11.1	19.6
Total in the work force .	*80.2*	*70.2*	*85.7*	*75.3*	*79.9*	*74.6*	*154.5*
Not in the work force . . .	*	9.4	*	9.5	5.1	7.8	12.9
Total 'leavers'(*a*)(*b*) . .	**83.3**	**79.6**	**88.7**	**84.8**	**85.0**	**82.4**	**167.4**

(*a*) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc. full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. (*b*) *See* notes (*b*) and (*c*) to previous table. (*c*) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers.

* Estimates of less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

4. Distribution of 'leavers' by States

'LEAVERS'(*a*)(*b*): STATES
('000)

State	February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	30.1	29.1	32.1	32.4	29.7	27.2	57.0
Victoria	21.2	20.3	24.0	22.4	24.3	23.1	47.4
Queensland	13.9	11.6	11.3	11.9	12.2	13.6	25.9
South Australia	9.3	7.3	10.3	9.1	7.9	8.9	16.8
Western Australia	5.9	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.8	5.9	12.8
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.2
Australia(*c*)	**83.3**	**79.6**	**88.7**	**84.8**	**85.0**	**82.4**	**167.4**

(*a*) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc. full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. (*b*) *See* notes (*b*) and (*c*) to first table on page 159. (*c*) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

* Estimates of less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

5. Time of leaving of 'leavers'

'LEAVERS'(*a*)(*b*): AGE GROUP AND TIME OF LEAVING, AUSTRALIA
('000)

Time of leaving	February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS							
Previous January–June	6.3	8.6	7.2	7.3	6.0	7.1	13.1
Previous July–October	9.8	11.9	8.1	11.7	7.2	10.7	17.9
Previous November	15.7	13.7	19.2	19.1	21.6	21.5	43.1
Previous December(*c*)	46.8	42.3	47.7	44.8	41.8	39.3	81.1
Total(*a*)(*b*)	**78.6**	**76.6**	**82.2**	**82.9**	**76.6**	**78.7**	**155.3**
PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS							
Previous January–June	6.5	8.8	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.3	14.0
Previous July–October	10.1	11.9	8.7	12.0	7.6	11.3	18.9
Previous November	17.3	14.9	20.8	19.7	25.2	22.8	48.0
Previous December(*c*)	49.3	44.0	51.6	45.8	45.5	41.0	86.5
Total(*a*)(*b*)	**83.3**	**79.6**	**88.7**	**84.8**	**85.0**	**82.4**	**167.4**

(*a*) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc. full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. (*b*) *See* notes (*b*) and (*c*) to first table on page 159. (*c*) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc. in January or February of the following year.

6. Industry of 'leavers'

'Leavers' in February of each of the years 1965 to 1967 are classified according to industry group in the following table. Included in the figures for 1965 and 1966 are 8,300 and 4,800 persons respectively who were aged 14 years at the time of the survey.

'LEAVERS' WHO WERE EMPLOYED(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUP, AUSTRALIA

('000)

Industry group	February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production	10.0	*	8.0	*	8.1	*	9.5
Manufacturing	24.9	10.5	23.2	11.7	19.9	9.1	29.0
Building and construction	7.8	*	6.2	*	7.3	*	7.8
Transport, storage and communication	5.4	*	6.0	*	5.8	*	8.0
Commerce	13.9	19.0	17.3	19.4	12.8	17.4	30.2
Public authority (n.e.i.), and community and business services	8.9	17.6	10.1	17.4	9.1	18.2	27.3
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	5.2	6.9
Other(*b*)	8.4	8.2	8.7	9.1	6.6	9.6	16.2
Total	**80.7**	**63.7**	**80.6**	**66.1**	**71.3**	**63.6**	**134.9**

(*a*) Persons aged 14 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey (15 to 24 years in February 1967) who had attended school, university, etc. full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. *See* notes (*b*) and (*c*) to first table on page 159. (*b*) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; finance and property.

* Less than 5,000. *See* note to first table on page 160.

Wage and salary earners in employment

1. General

The series contained in this section, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as 'benchmarks') derived for the purpose from the population censuses of June 1954 and 1961. For the intercensal period 1954–1961 and from July 1961 to date the figures shown are estimates designed to measure month-to-month changes in the sector of employment to which the benchmarks relate. The series will be revised in the light of the 1966 population census results. Between population censuses the employment data are obtained from three main sources, namely (*a*) current pay-roll tax returns; (*b*) current returns from government bodies; and (*c*) some other direct current records of employment (e.g. for hospitals). The total of recorded employment is supplemented each month by estimates of changes in the number of wage and salary earners not covered by the foregoing collections. The series relate only to wage and salary earners. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons and unpaid helpers. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in rural industry and in private domestic service.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the pay-roll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' pay-rolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike, or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

Pay-roll tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than $400 a week in wages (other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals, and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1941–1968).

The level of the estimates in this section is affected by the exclusion of many employees from the 1954 and 1961 census benchmarks (*see* below); nevertheless, they measure reasonably well the short-term trends in employment *in the defined field*. However, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and pay-roll data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding, and part-time working affect the trend over longer periods. Figures providing a broad measure of long-term trends for the period since June 1947 estimated on a basis approximately comparable with that for later periods are shown on page 168.

The benchmark figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules, while the estimated monthly figures are derived mainly from reports supplied by employers, relating to enterprises or establishments. Because the two sources differ in some cases in scope and in the reporting of industry, the industry dissection of the benchmark totals was adjusted to conform as closely as possible to an enterprise-establishment reporting basis. The industry classification used throughout the series is that of the population census of June 1961.

At the 1954 and 1961 population censuses those persons who were not stated to be engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade, or service were required to be described as students, pensioners, engaged in home duties, etc., and were automatically classified as not being in the work force. It is believed that many persons—particularly married women—classified themselves according to their main or usual activity or status (e.g. home duties) and overlooked the part-time or casual employment that they had at the time of the census. Had the census questions been designed to obtain particulars of each person's actual activity during a specified period (as the 1966 population census work force questions were), so that all employees who did any paid work at all, or who had a job, would have been included, these persons would have been counted in the total of employed wage and salary earners.

The scope of the current monthly series is similar to and subject to the same limitations as that of the population census benchmarks. For this reason the totals shown in this section for Australia, for States and Territories, and for industries do not necessarily represent, at any point of time, the total numbers of wage and salary earners employed full-time or part-time in those areas or industries. Instead, they represent the estimated numbers of persons who would have been counted as wage and salary earners at a population census in which the concepts and definitions were the same as those of the 1961 census. The concepts and definitions adopted at the 1966 population census conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians: all persons who did any paid work for an employer or who had a job as an employee from which they were temporarily absent were therefore classified as employed wage and salary earners. Census figures have been published in a series of mimeographed census bulletins which show particulars of the occupational status and industry of the population in each State and Territory at June 1966. The figures therein for wage and salary earners classified by industry are not comparable with those in this section, because they are based on different work force concepts and definitions and on a different method of allocating persons to industries. Furthermore, the figures in this section are still based on June 1961 benchmarks.

The table below gives a comparison, at June 1966, of the estimated number of employed wage and salary earners (excluding defence forces and employees in rural industry and private domestic service), compiled on the current basis, and figures from the population census. In adjusting the census figures to exclude the categories of persons excluded from the estimates, allowance has been made for persons whose industry was either inadequately described or not stated.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 1966

EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE

('000)

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
Males—									
1. Estimates(*b*)	996.2	733.4	336.6	242.1	180.7	81.1	10.5	26.0	2,606.6
2. Population census(*c*)	989.2	735.3	341.0	243.1	179.9	81.6	10.7	26.5	2,607.2
3. Difference (1–2)	*7.0*	*−1.9*	*−4.4*	*−1.0*	*0.8*	*−0.5*	*−0.2*	*−0.5*	*−0.6*
Females—									
1. Estimates(*b*)	426.7	328.4	128.9	97.7	68.0	29.8	3.6	13.1	1,096.2
2. Population census(*c*)	456.3	360.8	139.5	105.9	76.0	33.7	3.9	13.2	1,189.3
3. Difference (1–2)	*−29.6*	*−32.4*	*−10.6*	*−8.2*	*−8.0*	*−3.9*	*−0.3*	*−0.1*	*−93.1*

(*a*) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas. (*b*) Based on 1961 population census benchmarks. (*c*) Not comparable with 1961 population census results; *see* above.

A new series of estimates for June 1966 and subsequent months is being prepared. (*See* Sections III and XX of the Appendix). This series will be based on 1966 census benchmarks and will therefore differ from the present series (*see* table above). In due course the estimates for periods prior to the census of June 1966 will be revised, but on a basis comparable with that of the 1961 census benchmarks, the information needed to revise these benchmarks on the 1966 census basis not being available.

With the exception of the table at the foot of page 168, the tables in this section show particulars only for June of each year. Total figures for each month from July 1957 will be found in Section III of the Appendix. More detailed particulars for each State and Territory and for the principal industry groups have been published in two mimeographed bulletins

entitled *Wage and Salary Earners in Employment*, one covering the period June 1954 to June 1961, the other, the period June 1961 to June 1965. Some of the figures from January 1964 have since been revised. Revised series were published in the June 1966 and August 1967 issues of the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*. This bulletin contains the latest figures including revisions made since other publications were sent for press. However, as noted above, all figures for periods from July 1961 are subject to further revision.

In the tables in this section and in Section III of the Appendix any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

2. Total civilian employees and defence forces

The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of civilian employees (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) and the numbers in the defence forces at June of each of the years 1959 to 1968.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA(*a*)

(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)

('000)

June—	Civilian employees			Defence forces(*b*)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1959	2,185.6	819.1	3,004.7	45.5	1.8	47.3	2,231.1	820.9	3,052.0
1960	2,256.8	869.7	3,126.5	45.3	1.7	47.0	2,302.1	871.4	3,173.5
1961	2,264.3	868.9	3,133.2	44.3	1.8	46.1	2,308.6	870.7	3,179.3
1962	2,308.0	905.5	3,213.5	45.8	2.0	47.8	2,353.8	907.5	3,261.3
1963	2,376.2	938.6	3,314.8	47.2	2.1	49.3	2,423.4	940.7	3,364.1
1964	2,469.3	991.4	3,460.7	49.6	2.2	51.8	2,518.9	993.6	3,512.5
1965	2,553.1	1,051.0	3,604.1	52.5	2.2	54.7	2,605.6	1,053.2	3,658.8
1966	2,606.6	1,096.2	3,702.8	64.2	2.5	66.6	2,670.8	1,098.7	3,769.4
1967	2,635.3	1,139.8	3,775.1	74.8	2.5	77.3	2,710.1	1,142.3	3,852.4
1968	2,714.4	1,188.5	3,902.9	78.1	2.7	80.8	2,792.5	1,191.2	3,983.7

(*a*) Figures for periods subsequent to June 1961 are being revised; *see* pages 162 to 164. (*b*) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. Figures for 1959 exclude National Service trainees in camp under the former training scheme. Figures for 1966, 1967 and 1968 include national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement.

3. Civilian employees

(i) *Australia—Industry Groups.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June of each of the years 1961 and 1963 to 1968. A graph showing employment in the more important groups appears on page 166.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*a*)

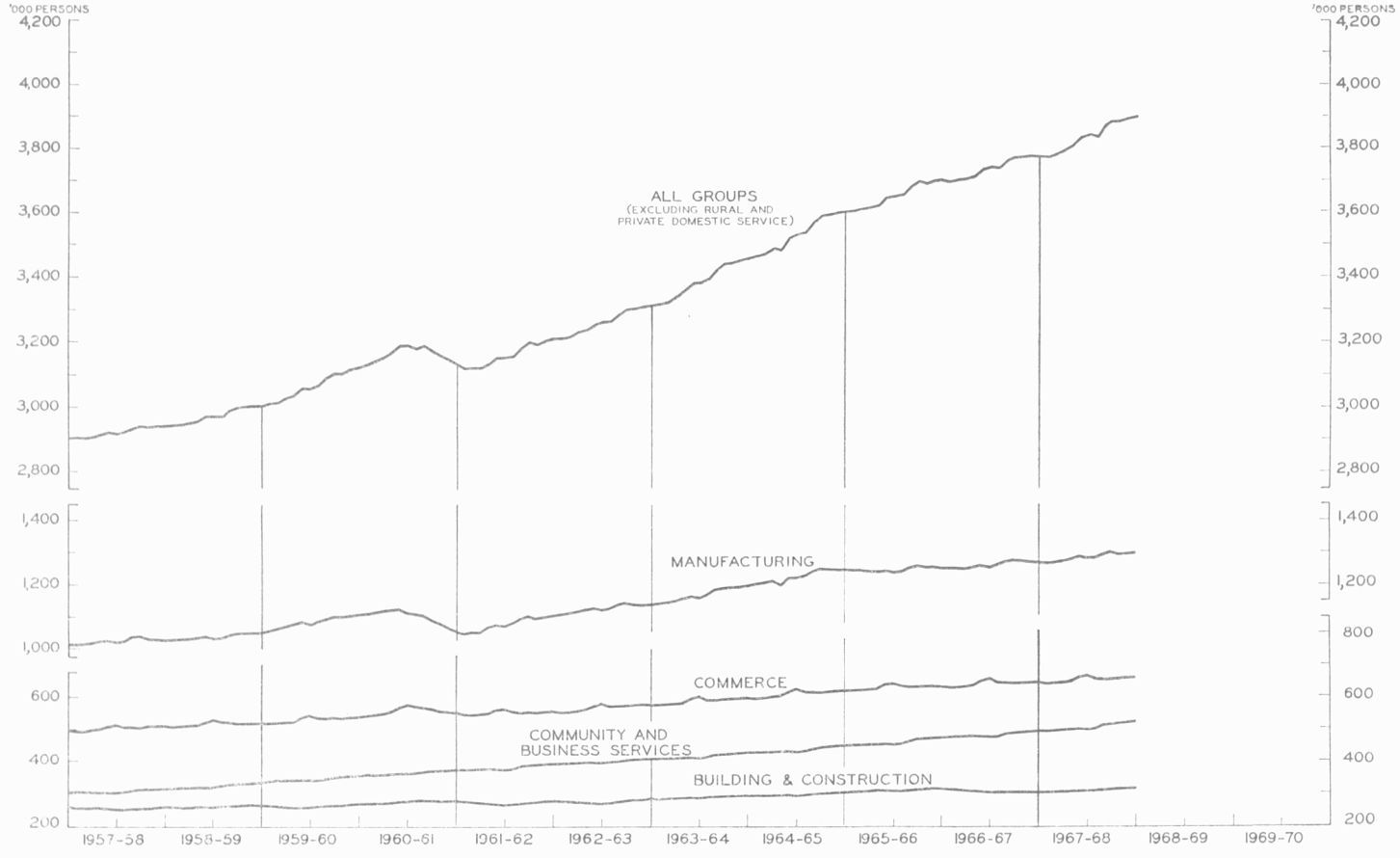
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)

('000)

Industry group	June—						
	1961	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
MALES							
Mining and quarrying	48.2	45.9	46.4	47.7	50.3	51.4	54.0
Manufacturing(*b*)	821.6	879.4	920.9	952.2	955.2	965.9	987.1
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	88.5	91.5	93.4	94.6	97.7	99.6	101.5
Building and construction	274.8	281.6	290.0	299.0	310.1	299.0	310.0
Transport and storage	190.4	187.1	192.5	197.9	201.8	201.9	206.2
Communication	75.2	76.8	78.1	79.3	81.1	84.2	87.0
Finance and property	80.4	86.2	92.1	96.9	101.7	105.4	109.3
Retail trade	191.3	203.2	210.8	215.8	216.5	218.0	222.3
Wholesale and other commerce	161.4	164.4	170.5	177.1	179.7	180.4	184.1
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	95.0	101.7	105.7	110.1	116.5	122.5	128.2
Health, hospitals, etc.	31.0	33.8	35.3	36.2	37.2	38.4	39.7
Education	57.1	66.2	69.5	73.3	77.6	80.5	85.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	70.1	74.6	78.2	83.2	87.9	92.0	97.7
Other(*c*)	79.3	83.9	86.0	89.9	93.5	96.2	101.9
Total	*2,264.3*	*2,376.2*	*2,469.3*	*2,553.1*	*2,606.6*	*2,635.3*	*2,714.4*
FEMALES							
Mining and quarrying	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6
Manufacturing(*b*)	233.5	259.7	277.6	293.8	297.1	305.5	313.2
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.6
Building and construction	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.6	7.1	7.5	8.2
Transport and storage	17.0	17.1	18.1	19.4	21.0	21.7	22.7
Communication	18.3	18.3	19.3	20.6	21.5	22.7	23.0
Finance and property	54.2	56.6	60.0	63.6	67.5	70.1	73.1
Retail trade	150.7	162.7	169.5	177.6	184.2	191.9	197.2
Wholesale and other commerce	49.2	50.0	52.1	55.5	58.1	59.0	61.1
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	34.6	37.2	39.1	42.0	46.2	49.4	51.9
Health, hospitals, etc.	102.6	111.4	117.6	124.3	129.2	133.4	139.6
Education	73.7	83.6	87.9	92.1	98.6	104.4	112.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	78.8	81.8	86.0	93.5	100.0	105.5	113.1
Other(*c*)	43.9	46.8	50.3	53.2	56.1	59.1	62.8
Total	*868.9*	*938.6*	*991.4*	*1,051.0*	*1,096.2*	*1,139.8*	*1,188.5*

(*a*) Figures for periods subsequent to June 1961 are being revised; see pages 162 to 164. (*b*) As well as employees engaged directly in manufacturing activity, these figures include the employees of manufacturing enterprises or establishments who are engaged in selling and distribution, etc. (*c*) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY GROUPS
AUSTRALIA, 1957-58 TO 1967-68



WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*a*)—*continued*

(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)

('000)

Industry group	June—						
	1961	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
PERSONS							
Mining and quarrying	49.6	47.5	48.1	49.4	52.3	53.8	56.7
Manufacturing(*b*)	1,055.1	1,139.1	1,198.5	1,246.1	1,252.3	1,271.4	1,300.2
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	94.7	97.9	99.9	101.6	105.1	106.9	109.1
Building and construction	279.7	287.1	295.8	305.6	317.2	306.5	318.2
Transport and storage	207.4	204.2	210.6	217.3	222.8	223.6	228.9
Communication	93.5	95.1	97.4	99.9	102.6	106.9	110.0
Finance and property	134.6	142.8	152.1	160.4	169.1	175.5	182.5
Retail trade	342.0	365.9	380.3	393.4	400.7	409.9	419.5
Wholesale and other commerce	210.6	214.4	222.6	232.6	237.8	239.5	245.2
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	129.6	138.9	144.8	152.1	162.7	172.0	180.1
Health, hospitals, etc.	133.6	145.2	152.9	160.5	166.4	171.7	179.3
Education	130.7	149.7	157.4	165.4	176.2	184.9	197.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	148.9	156.4	164.2	176.7	187.8	197.5	210.8
Other(*c*)	123.2	130.6	136.3	143.2	149.6	155.2	164.6
Total	**3,133.2**	**3,314.8**	**3,460.7**	**3,604.1**	**3,702.8**	**3,775.1**	**3,902.9**

(*a*) Figures for periods subsequent to June 1961 are being revised; *see* pages 162 to 164. (*b*) As well as employees engaged directly in manufacturing activity, these figures include the employees of manufacturing enterprises or establishments who are engaged in selling and distribution, etc. (*c*) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

(ii) *States and Territories—Totals.* Estimates of the numbers of wage and salary earners (excluding defence forces and employees in rural industry and private domestic service), are shown in the following table for each State and Territory at June of each of the years 1959 to 1968.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT(*a*)

(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)

('000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*b*)	Aus-tralia
MALES									
1959	836.3	621.8	290.0	201.1	144.9	70.4	6.9	14.2	2,185.6
1960	870.6	643.5	293.7	206.4	147.5	72.6	7.2	15.3	2,256.8
1961	876.5	643.6	291.7	207.5	148.5	73.2	7.3	16.0	2,264.3
1962	894.2	654.3	294.5	211.2	154.7	73.6	7.5	18.0	2,308.0
1963	914.2	675.2	304.5	219.6	159.4	74.9	8.0	20.4	2,376.2
1964	947.7	702.8	316.8	229.4	164.3	77.4	8.9	21.9	2,469.3
1965	976.9	723.5	329.1	239.9	171.5	78.4	9.5	24.2	2,553.1
1966	996.2	733.4	336.6	242.1	180.7	81.1	10.5	26.0	2,606.6
1967	1,006.4	744.8	335.2	243.2	183.9	82.7	11.6	27.4	2,635.3
1968	1,031.4	763.1	345.0	250.0	198.1	84.3	13.1	29.4	2,714.4

(*a*) Figures for periods subsequent to June 1961 are being revised; *see* pages 162 to 164. (*b*) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT(*a*)—*continued*

(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)

('000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*b*)	Australia
				FEMALES					
1959	321.3	253.4	97.7	68.4	48.4	23.2	1.9	4.8	819.1
1960	342.7	269.7	102.3	72.6	50.4	24.5	2.0	5.5	869.7
1961	343.6	266.2	102.1	72.3	51.2	24.9	2.3	6.3	868.9
1962	359.0	276.5	104.7	76.7	53.4	25.5	2.5	7.2	905.5
1963	370.8	285.4	108.9	80.9	55.5	25.5	2.9	8.7	938.6
1964	390.7	300.6	115.5	86.0	58.5	27.1	3.0	10.0	991.4
1965	412.6	316.3	123.1	93.4	62.7	28.1	3.2	11.5	1,051.0
1966	426.7	328.4	128.9	97.7	68.0	29.8	3.6	13.1	1,096.2
1967	443.4	340.9	133.9	99.7	72.4	30.9	4.1	14.4	1,139.8
1968	460.3	350.9	139.9	106.0	78.7	31.9	4.8	16.0	1,188.5
				PERSONS					
1959	1,157.6	875.2	387.7	269.5	193.3	93.6	8.8	19.0	3,004.7
1960	1,213.3	913.2	396.0	279.0	197.9	97.1	9.2	20.8	3,126.5
1961	1,220.1	909.8	393.8	279.8	199.7	98.1	9.6	22.3	3,133.2
1962	1,253.2	930.8	399.2	287.9	208.1	99.1	10.0	25.2	3,213.5
1963	1,285.0	960.6	413.4	300.5	214.9	100.4	10.9	29.1	3,314.8
1964	1,338.4	1,003.3	432.3	315.5	222.9	104.5	11.9	31.9	3,460.7
1965	1,389.5	1,039.8	452.2	333.3	234.2	106.5	12.7	35.7	3,604.1
1966	1,422.9	1,061.8	465.5	339.8	248.7	110.9	14.1	39.1	3,702.8
1967	1,449.8	1,085.7	469.1	342.9	256.3	113.6	15.7	41.8	3,775.1
1968	1,491.7	1,114.0	484.9	356.0	276.8	116.2	17.9	45.4	3,902.9

(*a*) Figures for periods subsequent to June 1961 are being revised; *see* pages 162 to 164. (*b*) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

(iii) *Australia*, 1947 *to* 1968. As explained on page 162 figures shown for periods prior to June 1954 have been estimated on a basis approximately comparable with that for later periods in order to provide a broad measure of long-term trends. Particulars for June of each year from 1947 to 1968 and averages for the years 1947–48 to 1967–68 are shown in the following table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA(*a*)

(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)

('000)

June—	Males	Females	Persons	Average for Year ended June—	Males	Females	Persons
1947	1,627	616	2,243	..	..	..	..
1948	1,713	638	2,351	1948	1,673	630	2,303
1949	1,782	659	2,441	1949	1,748	652	2,400
1950	1,868	686	2,554	1950	1,815	671	2,486
1951	1,936	717	2,653	1951	1,903	705	2,608
1952	1,947	673	2,620	1952	1,952	705	2,657
1953	1,932	666	2,598	1953	1,918	663	2,581
1954	2,004	701	2,705	1954	1,965	690	2,655
1955	2,067	736	2,803	1955	2,034	723	2,757
1956	2,108	764	2,872	1956	2,091	757	2,848
1957	2,128	779	2,907	1957	2,117	774	2,891
1958	2,148	794	2,942	1958	2,134	791	2,925
1959	2,186	819	3,005	1959	2,169	809	2,978
1960	2,257	870	3,127	1960	2,223	848	3,071
1961	2,264	869	3,133	1961	2,282	884	3,166
1962	2,308	906	3,214	1962	2,277	888	3,165
1963	2,376	939	3,315	1963	2,341	927	3,268
1964	2,469	992	3,461	1964	2,427	969	3,396
1965	2,553	1,051	3,604	1965	2,514	1,026	3,540
1966	2,607	1,096	3,703	1966	2,581	1,078	3,659
1967	2,635	1,140	3,775	1967	2,620	1,122	3,742
1968	2,714	1,189	3,903	1968	2,678	1,167	3,845

(*a*) Figures for periods subsequent to June 1961 are being revised; *see* pages 162 to 164.

(iv) *Private and Government.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of private and government civilian employees (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) at June of each of the years 1959 to 1968. Further particulars of government employees are given in para. 4 below.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA(*a*)

(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)

('000)

June—	Private			Government(*b*)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1959	1,532.7	678.2	2,210.9	652.9	140.9	793.8	2,185.6	819.1	3,004.7
1960	1,605.0	722.6	2,327.6	651.8	147.1	798.9	2,256.8	869.7	3,126.5
1961	1,594.6	714.5	2,309.1	669.7	154.4	824.1	2,264.3	868.9	3,133.2
1962	1,626.4	744.7	2,371.1	681.6	160.8	842.4	2,308.0	905.5	3,213.5
1963	1,680.8	771.5	2,452.3	695.4	167.1	862.5	2,376.2	938.6	3,314.8
1964	1,762.3	815.1	2,577.4	707.0	176.3	883.3	2,469.3	991.4	3,460.7
1965	1,834.7	863.2	2,697.9	718.4	187.8	906.2	2,553.1	1,051.0	3,604.1
1966	1,861.5	894.4	2,755.9	745.1	201.8	946.9	2,606.6	1,096.2	3,702.8
1967	1,878.4	927.1	2,805.6	756.9	212.7	969.5	2,635.3	1,139.8	3,775.1
1968	1,934.6	964.3	2,899.0	779.8	224.2	1,003.9	2,714.4	1,188.5	3,902.9

(*a*) Figures for periods subsequent to June 1961 are being revised, *see* pages 162 to 164. (*b*) *See* footnotes (*b*) and (*c*) below.

4. Government employees

(i) *States and Territories.* The numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities in each State and Territory at June 1968 are shown in the following table. These include employees, within Australia, of government authorities on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: JUNE 1968(*a*)(*b*)

('000)

State or Territory	Commonwealth Government(*c*)			State Government(*c*)			Local Government			Total(*c*)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
N.S.W.	78.2	23.7	101.9	157.3	51.3	208.5	44.9	5.4	50.3	280.3	80.4	360.7
Vic.	64.1	19.3	83.4	121.6	36.8	158.4	17.8	2.5	20.3	203.6	58.6	262.2
Qld	23.3	6.7	30.0	68.1	17.2	85.3	17.9	1.4	19.3	109.3	25.3	134.6
S.A.	22.3	5.3	27.7	47.7	18.5	66.2	4.5	0.6	5.1	74.5	24.4	98.9
W.A.	13.2	3.6	16.8	43.9	12.7	56.6	5.3	0.7	6.0	62.4	17.0	79.3
Tas.	5.0	1.5	6.5	18.6	5.3	23.9	2.3	0.3	2.6	25.9	7.1	33.0
N.T.	5.7	2.1	7.9	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	5.8	2.2	8.0
A.C.T.	17.9	9.2	27.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.9	9.2	27.1
Australia	**229.8**	**71.6**	**301.4**	**457.2**	**141.8**	**598.9**	**92.8**	**10.8**	**103.6**	**779.8**	**224.2**	**1,003.9**

(*a*) Subject to revision; *see* pages 162 to 164. (*b*) Excludes State and local government employees engaged in rural industry or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services (3.3 thousand persons in June 1968). Also excludes defence forces (*see* table on page 164). (*c*) Includes semi-government authorities. *See* explanation above.

(ii) *Australia.* The following table shows at June in each of the years 1959 to 1968 the numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: AUSTRALIA(*a*)(*b*)

('000)

June—	Commonwealth Government(*c*)			State Government(*c*)			Local Government			Total(*c*)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1959	176.9	47.6	224.5	406.2	86.4	492.6	69.8	6.9	76.7	652.9	140.9	793.8
1960	178.5	48.5	227.0	400.6	91.3	491.9	72.7	7.3	80.0	651.8	147.1	798.9
1961	182.0	49.7	231.7	411.5	96.9	508.4	76.2	7.8	84.0	669.7	154.4	824.1
1962	185.3	50.0	235.3	417.2	102.8	520.0	79.1	8.0	87.1	681.6	160.8	842.4
1963	189.7	51.4	241.1	424.6	107.3	531.9	81.1	8.4	89.5	695.4	167.1	862.5
1964	195.9	54.4	250.3	428.9	113.2	542.1	82.2	8.7	90.9	707.0	176.3	883.3
1965	203.3	59.4	262.8	430.9	119.2	550.1	84.2	9.2	93.4	718.4	187.8	906.2
1966	213.3	64.7	278.0	442.3	127.4	569.8	89.5	9.7	99.1	745.1	201.8	946.9
1967	222.6	68.8	291.4	445.6	133.5	579.1	88.7	10.4	99.1	756.9	212.7	969.5
1968	229.8	71.6	301.4	457.2	141.8	598.9	92.8	10.8	103.6	779.8	224.2	1,003.9

See footnotes to previous table.

Commonwealth Employment Service

1. General

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945–1966 (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the C.E.S. are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications, and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to their needs.

The organisation and functions of the C.E.S. conform to the provisions of the Employment Service Convention 1948 of the International Labour Organisation, which was ratified by Australia in December 1949. In addition, C.E.S. practices accord substantially with the provisions of the I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation 1948.

The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis within the Employment and Industrial Services Division of the Department of Labour and National Service. The Central Office is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. There are 152 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 322 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices and Branch Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 54; Victoria, 37; Queensland, 26; South Australia, 14; Western Australia, 14; Tasmania, 4; Northern Territory, 2; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

Specialised facilities are provided for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, ex-members of the defence forces, national service dischargees, migrants, rural workers and persons with professional and technical qualifications. The C.E.S. provides vocational guidance free of charge in all States and has a staff of qualified psychologists for this function. Guidance is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen and the handicapped. In New South Wales the C.E.S. provides vocational guidance to adults including ex-servicemen and the handicapped while the State Department of Labour and Industry provides a vocational guidance service within the school system and for young persons leaving school.

All applicants for unemployment benefits under the *Social Services Act* 1947–1968 must register at a District Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The C.E.S. is responsible for

placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth migrant hostels. Assistance in obtaining employment is provided to other migrants as required. From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of June 1968, about 252,000 British and European migrant workers had been placed in initial employment by the C.E.S. Since 1951, it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the U.N. Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out, and detailed information is supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Service completed its twenty-second year of operation in May 1968. During 1967 there were 1,035,585 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 711,195 were referred to employers and 421,653 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 602,209.

2. Persons registered for employment

The following table shows the number of persons who claimed, when registering for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service, that they were not employed and who were recorded as unplaced. The figures include those persons who were referred to employers and those who may have obtained employment without notifying the C.E.S. They include persons in receipt of unemployment benefit (*see* page 174).

PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(*Source:* Department of Labour and National Service)

Month(*a*)	N.S.W.(*b*)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(*c*)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1959—June	26,957	14,584	12,026	3,958	6,074	2,109	65,708
1960—June	15,848	11,333	8,587	4,547	4,694	2,204	47,213
1961—June	42,793	30,764	19,263	9,035	6,616	3,213	111,684
1962—June	34,869	26,160	16,284	6,886	5,320	3,609	93,128
1963—June	34,258	19,135	12,055	6,479	6,053	3,427	81,407
1964—June	18,400	10,137	7,558	4,339	5,141	2,968	48,543
1965—June	15,670	8,771	8,360	3,533	3,576	2,235	42,145
1966—June	22,837	14,026	9,735	7,357	3,370	1,695	59,020
1967—June	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491
1968—June	20,808	19,595	10,252	8,359	4,151	2,088	65,253
1967—July	24,527	16,257	10,476	8,463	3,446	2,216	65,385
August	22,493	15,352	8,602	8,046	3,142	2,153	59,788
September	19,901	14,672	7,171	6,949	2,411	2,096	53,200
October	18,847	12,995	6,723	6,091	2,240	1,738	48,634
November	24,068	15,288	12,432	6,244	3,029	1,961	63,022
December	24,252	23,930	18,195	10,304	3,844	3,064	83,589
1968—January	29,024	25,665	21,625	11,366	5,360	3,173	96,213
February	24,776	20,852	17,659	9,006	4,466	2,390	79,149
March	21,595	19,227	14,972	8,308	3,626	1,635	69,363
April	20,795	19,582	13,347	8,118	3,430	1,714	66,986
May	20,949	19,850	12,767	8,192	3,666	1,922	67,346
June	20,808	19,595	10,252	8,359	4,151	2,088	65,253

(*a*) Generally at Friday nearest end of month. (*b*) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Includes the Northern Territory.

3. Job vacancies

The following table shows vacancies which employers claimed were available immediately or would be available by the end of the following calendar month.

VACANCIES REGISTERED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(*Source:* Department of Labour and National Service)

Month(*a*)	N.S.W.(*b*)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(*c*)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1959—June	7,624	7,081	2,284	1,581	849	624	20,043
1960—June	14,301	11,590	2,623	1,488	904	810	31,716
1961—June	5,150	3,841	1,394	762	605	556	12,308
1962—June	7,371	5,951	1,794	1,517	928	505	18,066
1963—June	6,419	8,461	2,772	2,007	947	447	21,053
1964—June	12,090	14,141	4,540	3,425	1,143	601	35,940
1965—June	15,602	17,901	3,769	4,356	2,422	639	44,689
1966—June	10,734	13,751	3,239	1,507	2,965	825	33,021
1967—June	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335
1968—June	11,416	9,411	2,605	1,591	2,630	1,069	28,722
1967—July	10,685	10,904	2,339	1,379	2,427	1,501	29,235
August	11,567	11,443	2,814	1,691	2,945	1,535	31,995
September	12,361	12,146	3,219	1,885	3,621	1,787	35,019
October	13,582	13,137	3,491	2,217	4,206	1,687	38,320
November	15,219	13,387	3,456	2,089	4,284	2,935	41,370
December	14,846	17,617	2,979	3,659	3,470	2,849	45,420
1968—January	15,878	18,762	2,858	3,128	3,890	2,106	46,622
February	14,335	13,460	2,603	2,076	3,803	2,119	38,396
March	13,212	11,942	2,614	1,992	3,769	1,458	34,987
April	12,148	10,188	2,480	1,769	3,720	1,163	31,468
May	11,887	9,678	2,719	1,785	3,307	1,186	30,562
June	11,416	9,411	2,605	1,591	2,630	1,069	28,722

(*a*) Generally at Friday nearest end of month. (*b*) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Includes the Northern Territory.

Commonwealth unemployment, sickness and special benefits

1. General

Unemployment and sickness benefits are paid to men over 16 and under 65 years of age, and women over 16 and under 60 years of age, who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. They must have been living in Australia during the preceding twelve months or be likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension, or a service pension (as distinct from a war pension) under the *Repatriation Act* 1920-1967, or a tuberculosis allowance, is ineligible to receive a benefit.

To qualify for an unemployment benefit, a person must establish that he is unemployed and that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike, that he is capable and willing to undertake suitable work, and that he has taken reasonable steps to obtain such work. Registration with the local Commonwealth District Employment Office is necessary.

To qualify for a sickness benefit, a person must establish that he is temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or accident and that he has thereby suffered a loss of salary, wages or other income.

A married woman is not eligible to receive a sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, a benefit may be paid at such rate as is considered reasonable in the circumstances. In exceptional cases a married woman may qualify for an unemployment benefit in her own right.

A special benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who is not receiving an age, invalid, widow's or service pension, a wife's allowance or a tuberculosis allowance, if because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Recipients of special benefits include, among others, deserted wives, persons ineligible for age, invalid or widows' pensions because of lack of residence qualifications, and persons caring for invalid parents.

Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in Commonwealth centres or hostels and are awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia. During this time they receive a short instruction in English and in Australian conditions to facilitate their assimilation into the community and employment.

Information as to the numbers of persons receiving sickness and special benefits and the amounts paid in benefit may be obtained from the *Official Year Book* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.*

2. Rates of benefit

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and permissible income in respect of benefit periods which commenced on or after 1 March 1962 are as follows:

Age and marital status of claimant	Maximum weekly rate	Permissible weekly income
	$	$
Unmarried person under 18 years of age	3.50	2.00
Unmarried person 18 to 20 years of age	4.75	2.00
All others	8.25	4.00

An additional benefit of $6 a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and $1.50 a week for each dependent child under 16 years of age if resident in Australia. Additional benefit, at the same rate as that for a dependent spouse, may be paid where a woman is keeping house for a claimant who has one or more children under 16 years of age in his care. It may be granted only if no such benefit is payable for his wife and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on him but not employed by him.

The weekly rate of benefit is reduced by the amount by which a beneficiary's other income exceeds the amount shown in the relevant line of the final column in the table above. For unemployment benefit purposes the income of the spouse is also taken into account, unless the claimant and his spouse are permanently separated. For sickness benefit purposes, the income from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is disregarded. 'Income' does not include child endowment, or other payments for children, Commonwealth hospital and pharmaceutical benefits, or an amount paid in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses. There is no means test on property.

The amount of compensation, damages or similar payment, or war pension, if paid in respect of the same incapacity as that for which sickness benefit is claimed, is deducted from the sickness benefit. If not paid in respect of the same incapacity, compensation is regarded as income and war pension is ignored.

There is a waiting period of seven days for which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable.

3. Unemployment benefit

(i) *Number on Benefit.* The following table shows the number of persons on benefit in June of each of the years 1959 to 1968 and in each month from July 1967 to June 1968. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment.*

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

(*Source:* Department of Social Services)

Month(*a*)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld (*b*)	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia		
									Males	Females	Persons
1959—June	12,062	6,013	4,477	1,332	2,939	670	5	30	19,691	7,837	27,528
1960—June	5,605	3,676	3,064	1,380	2,293	500	3	20	11,399	5,142	16,541
1961—June	19,574	16,089	9,632	4,042	3,417	1,336	14	150	42,479	11,775	54,254
1962—June	16,967	14,338	7,432	3,057	2,667	1,778	17	68	32,401	13,923	46,324
1963—June	16,834	8,548	5,353	2,441	3,179	1,777	3	53	24,200	13,988	38,188
1964—June	6,851	3,380	2,803	1,267	2,367	1,399	6	56	9,478	8,651	18,129
1965—June	4,667	1,960	3,239	703	1,137	926	6	18	6,753	5,903	12,656
1966—June	7,839	3,450	4,209	2,352	743	433	5	27	12,154	6,904	19,058
1967—June	8,170	4,159	5,916	3,808	785	526	1	29	15,833	7,561	23,394
1968—June	6,437	6,141	3,815	3,461	746	635	20	20	13,350	7,925	21,275
1967—July	8,517	4,530	4,272	4,147	855	597	3	30	15,542	7,409	22,951
August	7,882	4,373	3,342	3,789	736	620	5	20	13,976	6,791	20,767
September	6,603	3,926	2,620	2,997	494	533	1	13	11,408	5,779	17,187
October	6,013	3,505	2,345	2,593	396	419	1	15	9,806	5,481	15,287
November	6,096	3,472	2,856	2,500	360	432	2	17	9,869	5,866	15,735
December	8,770	5,229	7,411	3,665	673	536	1	36	18,738	7,583	26,321
1968—January	8,267	4,954	8,570	3,691	629	536	6	32	18,712	7,973	26,685
February	7,271	4,238	8 072	3 209	606	474	30	28	15,463	8,465	23,928
March	6,079	4,197	6,595	2,907	574	361	7	28	12,460	8,288	20,748
April	6,457	5,007	5,470	3,197	541	396	3	19	12,911	8,179	21,090
May	6,231	5,671	5,699	3,185	491	456	8	28	13,671	8,098	21,769
June	6,437	6,141	3,815	3,461	746	635	20	20	13,350	7,925	21,275

(*a*) Number on benefits at last Saturday of month. (*b*) Excludes Torres Straits Islanders.

(ii) *Amounts paid.* The amounts paid in unemployment benefit for each of the years 1958-59 to 1967–68 are shown in the following table. Current figures are published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.*

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS

($'000)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1958–59	4,844	2,449	2,306	725	1,308	270	2	14	11,918
1959–60	3,202	1,871	2,053	498	1,129	242	2	12	9,009
1960–61	2,653	1,791	2,599	686	958	229	8	12	8,937
1961–62	8,804	7,207	5,272	1,786	1,452	696	13	44	25,274
1962–63	8,176	5,195	4,496	1,185	1,438	783	7	22	21,301
1963–64	5,084	2,750	2,694	751	1,403	750	4	22	13,458
1964–65	2,227	1,160	1,587	390	842	583	3	15	6,807
1965–66	2,773	1,216	2,458	709	368	275	3	11	7,813
1966–67	3,948	1,882	3,068	1,653	374	228	14	19	11,186
1967–68	3,665	2,425	2,913	1,637	304	264	19	15	11,242

Industrial disputes

1. General

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for following years in subsequent issues. Current figures are published in a quarterly Statistical Bulletin. A summary of the yearly figures since 1913 for Australia, States and industry groups will be found in the Appendix, Section XIII.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources—(*a*) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (*b*) reports from government departments and authorities; (*c*) reports of State and Commonwealth industrial authorities; and (*d*) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports.

In the tables in the following pages details of industrial disputes for the year 1967 and earlier years are given. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishment where the stoppage occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics. Workers indirectly involved are employees thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

An industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes (in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved); but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in figures for the following year.

For estimated loss in wages in the following tables any discrepancies between totals and the sums of industry groups etc. are due to rounding.

In addition to details of disputes in industry groups for each State and Australia, statistics of causes, duration, methods of settlement and analyses by numbers of workers involved and by numbers of working days lost are included in tables in this section. Because of the importance of disputes in the coal mining and stevedoring industries and their differing pattern from those in other industries, statistics for these industries have been shown separately in a number of the tables.

2. Industry Groups

(i) *States and Territories.* In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more) which occurred during 1967 are shown for each State and Territory according to industry group.

A table showing statistics of industrial disputes in the main industry groups from 1913 is included in the Appendix, Section XIII.

A graph showing, for the years 1954 to 1967, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industry groups is shown on page 179.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1967

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
New South Wales						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	1	180	..	180	900	9.0
Coal mining	171	39,624	..	39,624	44,759	456.7
Other mining and quarrying	22	6,072	60	6,132	8,837	107.1
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	297	160,249	7,975	168,224	174,304	1,721.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1	1,040	..	1,040	1,079	10.3
Food, drink and tobacco	44	7,266	434	7,700	28,553	310.3
Paper, printing, etc.	20	10,499	..	10,499	60,377	736.3
Other manufacturing	79	13,461	181	13,642	28,851	286.6
Building and construction	86	10,615	192	10,807	39,281	442.8
Railway and tramway services	8	22,432	..	22,432	27,940	240.7
Road and air transport	19	5,714	85	5,799	6,798	68.0
Shipping	9	279	..	279	311	2.7
Stevedoring	38	7,040	..	7,040	3,962	43.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	20	16,234	105	16,339	35,334	300.3
Other industries (*a*)	21	10,504	..	10,504	6,748	69.1
Total	*836*	*311,209*	*9,032*	*320,241*	*468,034*	*4,804.6*
Victoria						
Other mining and quarrying	2	54	..	54	603	8.1
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	70	46,704	318	47,022	52,215	528.5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1	630	..	630	4,410	40.9
Food, drink and tobacco	23	4,179	893	5,072	12,864	134.6
Paper, printing, etc.	2	64	..	64	48	0.5
Other manufacturing	23	2,341	..	2,341	6,150	70.2
Building and construction	39	6,092	..	6,092	12,804	147.9
Railway and tramway services	1	1,834	..	1,834	683	8.2
Road and air transport	5	817	..	817	931	11.0
Stevedoring	29	14,288	..	14,288	8,566	92.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	1	2,500	..	2,500	3,750	30.0
Other industries(*a*)	16	3,722	85	3,807	4,288	34.4
Total	*212*	*83,225*	*1,296*	*84,521*	*107,312*	*1,106.6*
Queensland						
Coal mining	21	1,294	..	1,294	3,593	38.1
Other mining and quarrying	3	256	..	256	131	1.6
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44	13,600	..	13,600	18,912	184.1
Food, drink and tobacco	13	1,914	535	2,449	4,473	47.7
Paper, printing, etc.	3	248	..	248	387	4.8
Other manufacturing	3	980	..	980	2,328	24.5
Building and construction	27	3,911	100	4,011	20,041	219.7
Railway and tramway services	13	13,840	..	13,840	30,075	283.1
Road and air transport	7	763	..	763	1,227	16.8
Stevedoring	16	3,542	..	3,542	2,247	24.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	1	1,700	..	1,700	940	6.5
Other industries(*a*)	8	3,568	..	3,568	3,832	35.3
Total	*159*	*45,616*	*635*	*46,251*	*88,186*	*886.7*

For footnote *see* page 178.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1967—*continued*

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
South Australia						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	30	10,710	96	10,806	11,267	121.0
Paper, printing, etc.	2	350	..	350	1,162	16.2
Other manufacturing	5	915	..	915	1,311	14.2
Building and construction	5	1,437	..	1,437	939	9.4
Railway and tramway services	1	1,830	..	1,830	2,120	17.6
Road and air transport	2	155	..	155	159	1.9
Stevedoring	8	1,592	..	1,592	1,539	16.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	1	9	..	9	54	0.4
Other industries(*a*)	1	353	..	353	140	1.9
Total	*55*	*17,351*	*96*	*17,447*	*18,691*	*199.0*
Western Australia						
Other mining, etc.	3	77	..	77	184	2.3
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1	42	..	42	20	0.2
Food, drink and tobacco	4	1,572	..	1,572	2,171	18.8
Paper, printing, etc.	1	238	..	238	46	0.4
Other manufacturing	2	186	..	186	599	7.0
Building and construction	7	1,841	39	1,880	2,351	26.5
Road and air transport	3	89	..	89	70	0.8
Stevedoring	3	677	..	677	441	5.4
Other industries(*a*)	2	310	..	310	112	1.3
Total	*26*	*5,032*	*39*	*5,071*	*5,994*	*62.6*
Tasmania						
Other mining and quarrying	1	105	..	105	297	2.6
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	3	1,889	..	1,889	2,117	24.9
Other manufacturing	4	1,832	..	1,832	2,864	29.6
Building and construction	14	1,293	7	1,300	1,517	20.5
Railway and tramway services	1	446	..	446	240	2.4
Road and air transport	2	79	..	79	79	0.9
Stevedoring	1	13	..	13	13	0.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	2	493	..	493	146	1.0
Other industries(*a*)	1	50	..	50	17	0.2
Total	*29*	*6,200*	*7*	*6,207*	*7,290*	*82.3*
Northern Territory						
Other mining and quarrying	1	545	..	545	539	6.2
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1	28	..	28	213	2.6
Other manufacturing	1	76	..	76	44	0.5
Building and construction	3	824	..	824	7,066	90.5
Stevedoring	8	1,112	..	1,112	1,118	13.1
Other industries(*a*)	2	94	..	94	75	1.0
Total	*16*	*2,679*	..	*2,679*	*9,055*	*113.7*
Australian Capital Territory						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	2	454	..	454	210	2.1
Building and construction	4	295	..	295	480	4.8
Other industries(*a*)	1	108	..	108	63	0.6
Total	*7*	*857*	..	*857*	*753*	*7.5*

For footnote *see* page 178.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1967—*continued*

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
Australia						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	1	180	..	180	900	9.0
Coal mining	192	40,918	..	40,918	48,352	494.9
Other mining and quarrying	32	7,109	60	7,169	10,591	127.8
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	448	233,676	8,389	242,065	259,258	2,585.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2	1,670	..	1,670	5,489	51.2
Food, drink and tobacco	84	14,931	1,862	16,793	48,061	511.3
Paper, printing, etc.	28	11,399	..	11,399	62,020	758.1
Other manufacturing	117	19,791	181	19,972	42,147	432.5
Building and construction	185	26,308	338	26,646	84,479	961.8
Railway and tramway services	24	40,382	..	40,382	61,058	551.9
Road and air transport	38	7,617	85	7,702	9,264	99.4
Shipping	9	279	..	279	311	2.7
Stevedoring	103	28,264	..	28,264	17,886	195.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	25	20,936	105	21,041	40,224	338.3
Other industries(*a*)	52	18,709	85	18,794	15,275	143.8
Total	**1,340**	**472,169**	**11,105**	**483,274**	**705,315**	**7,263.1**

(*a*) Includes Communication; Finance and property; Wholesale and retail trade; and Public authority (n.e.i.) and Community and business services.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. *see* text on page 175.

(ii) *Australia.* The following table shows, for various industry groups, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1962 to 1967.

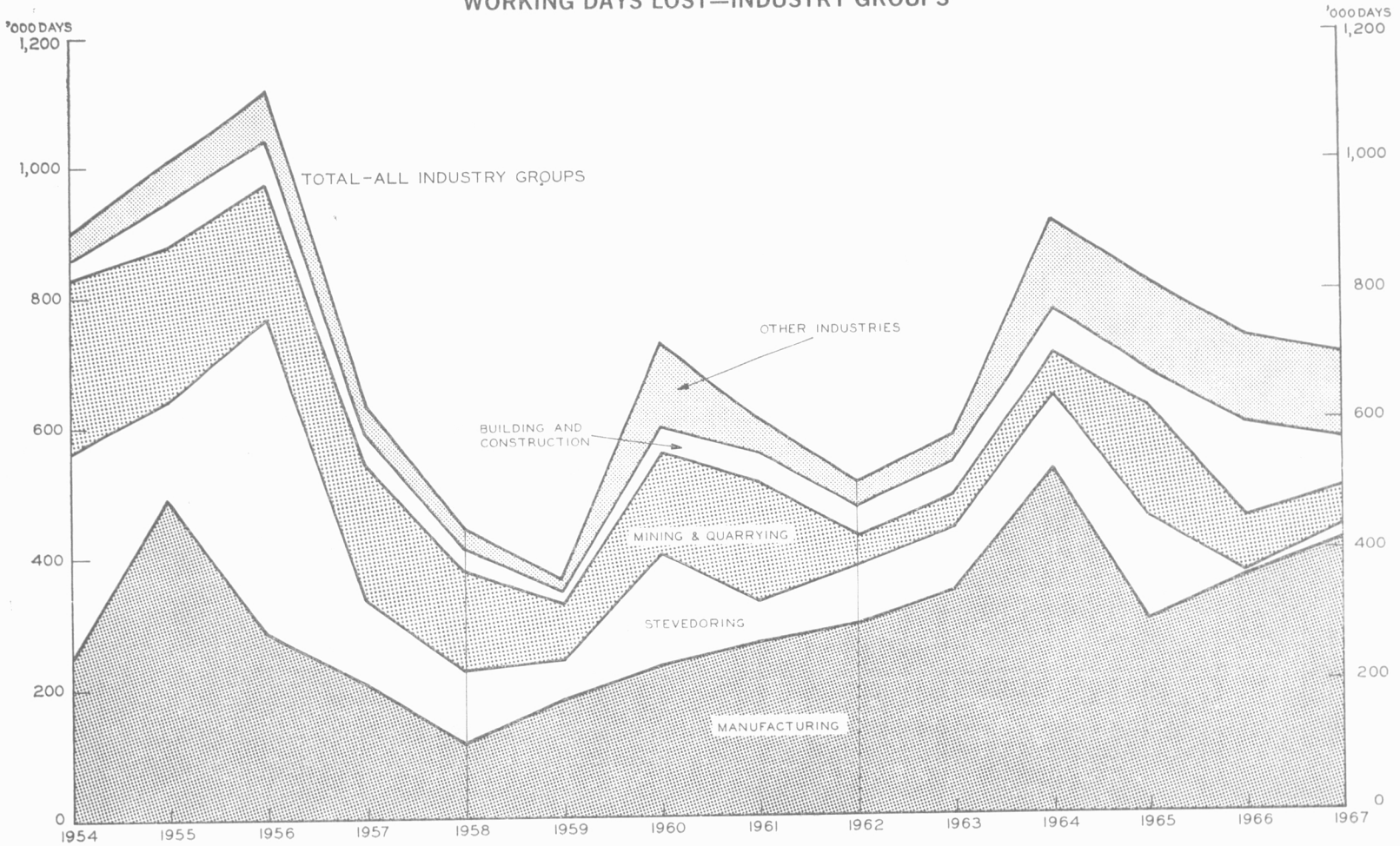
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Industry group	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
NUMBER						
Coal mining	299	222	223	208	212	192
Other mining and quarrying	5	9	7	7	17	32
Manufacturing	498	489	577	554	645	679
Building and construction	135	146	140	196	248	185
Stevedoring	180	312	317	271	49	103
Other transport	45	49	44	63	62	71
Other industries	21	23	26	47	40	78
Total	**1,183**	**1,250**	**1,334**	**1,346**	**1,273**	**1,340**
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)						
Coal mining	38,262	29,059	35,314	35,198	46,687	40,918
Other mining and quarrying	2,091	4,513	9,084	3,818	8,417	7,169
Manufacturing	132,194	186,641	218,478	143,048	206,198	291,899
Building and construction	27,728	23,809	41,393	30,223	77,215	26,646
Stevedoring	121,245	118,438	149,483	181,857	8,979	28,264
Other transport	29,675	37,928	78,202	65,853	28,454	48,363
Other industries	2,658	12,320	13,674	15,047	18,901	40,015
Total	**353,853**	**412,708**	**545,628**	**475,044**	**394,851**	**483,274**

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

1954 TO 1967

WORKING DAYS LOST—INDUSTRY GROUPS



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Industry group	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
WORKING DAYS LOST						
Coal mining	43,739	45,914	34,261	50,993	67,870	48,352
Other mining and quarrying	2,796	4,807	31,066	122,230	19,558	10,591
Manufacturing	293,618	343,505	528,910	296,581	361,619	416,975
Building and construction	49,376	52,915	68,882	55,964	144,479	84,479
Stevedoring	86,571	95,050	113,556	155,520	4,772	17,886
Other transport	28,292	25,623	117,268	105,247	112,500	70,633
Other industries	4,363	13,754	17,415	29,334	21.286	56,399
Total	**508,755**	**581,568**	**911,358**	**815,869**	**732,084**	**705,315**
WORKING DAYS LOST PER WORKER INVOLVED						
Coal mining	1.14	1.58	0.97	1.45	1.45	1.18
Other mining and quarrying	1.34	1.07	3.42	32.01	2.32	1.48
Manufacturing	2.22	1.84	2.42	2.07	1.75	1.43
Building and construction	1.78	2.22	1.66	1.85	1.87	3.17
Stevedoring	0.71	0.80	0.76	0.86	0.53	0.63
Other transport	0.95	0.68	1.50	1.60	3.95	1.46
Other industries	1.64	1.12	1.27	1.95	1.13	1.41
Total	**1.44**	**1.41**	**1.67**	**1.72**	**1.85**	**1.46**
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES ($'000)						
Coal mining	375.5	419.0	334.4	493.9	660.0	494.9
Other mining and quarrying	27.5	42.3	403.1	1,571.9	304.9	127.8
Manufacturing	2,399.8	2,907.2	4,888.0	2,766.2	3,441.6	4,338.2
Building and construction	446.6	497.2	653.2	592.3	1,549.6	961.8
Stevedoring	735.7	830.2	1,129.6	1,591.8	51.0	195.3
Other transport	227.4	203.6	1,013.7	917.0	1,127.5	654.0
Other industries	31.7	92.1	139.0	265.4	167.9	491.1
Total	**4,244.1**	**4,991.5**	**8,560.9**	**8,198.5**	**7,302.5**	**7,263.1**

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. *see* page **175**.

3. States and Territories

The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1963 to 1967, and the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table. A table showing particulars of industrial disputes in each State from 1913 is included in Appendix Section XIII.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Year	Number	Workers involved.			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
			Directly	Indirectly	Total		
New South Wales	1963	817	214,643	4,333	218,976	307,440	2,629.5
	1964	828	221,510	7,566	229,076	320,568	2,996.2
	1965	832	244,900	6,156	251,056	367,942	3,479.1
	1966	835	203,701	6,315	210,016	400,111	4,026.0
	1967	836	311,209	9,032	320,241	468,034	4,804.6
Victoria	1963	180	85,757	2,221	87,978	172,963	1,510.2
	1964	206	188,836	1,239	190,075	359,567	3,428.2
	1965	208	118,534	3,264	121,798	214,300	2,061.6
	1966	179	99,625	1,865	101,490	219,605	2,097.2
	1967	212	83,225	1,296	84,521	107,312	1,106.6
Queensland	1963	160	37,047	7,266	44,313	54,861	468.1
	1964	198	84,951	7,745	92,696	157,571	1,453.3
	1965	186	48,328	5,241	53,569	189,941	2,221.2
	1966	171	67,109	1,622	68,731	80,692	860.8
	1967	159	45,616	635	46,251	88,186	886.7
South Australia	1963	35	11,938	107	12,045	8,957	81.9
	1964	55	22,851	189	23,040	62,785	585.2
	1965	48	28,323	143	28,466	26,379	253.3
	1966	42	8,697	63	8,760	20,903	199.7
	1967	55	17,351	96	17,447	18,691	199.0
Western Australia	1963	28	42,390	194	42,584	31,969	252.5
	1964	26	6,093	72	6,165	7,148	62.6
	1965	33	12,611	..	12,611	10,020	100.8
	1966	25	2,860	16	2,876	6,239	64.5
	1967	26	5,032	39	5,071	5,994	62.6
Tasmania	1963	11	5,019	..	5,019	2,933	26.8
	1964	8	1,898	..	1,898	1,939	18.0
	1965	17	5,131	..	5,131	3,894	41.4
	1966	14	2,541	..	2,541	3,119	34.8
	1967	29	6,200	7	6,207	7,290	82.3
Northern Territory	1963	8	915	..	915	968	9.3
	1964	6	602	..	602	437	4.3
	1965	17	1,742	6	1,748	2,784	35.0
	1966	4	259	..	259	1,211	17.3
	1967	16	2,679	..	2,679	9,055	113.7
Australian Capital Territory	1963	11	858	20	878	1,477	13.1
	1964	7	2,076	..	2,076	1,343	13.1
	1965	5	665	..	665	609	6.2
	1966	3	178	..	178	204	2.2
	1967	7	857	..	857	753	7.5
Australia	1963	1,250	398,567	14,141	412,708	581,568	4,991.5
	1964	1,334	528,817	16,811	545,628	911,358	8,560.9
	1965	1,346	460,234	14,810	475,044	815,869	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	384,970	9,881	394,851	732,084	7,302.5
	1967	1,340	472,169	11,105	483,274	705,315	7,263.1

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. *see* page 175.

4. Duration

(i) *General.* The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e. the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting and cement manufacture).

(ii) *Industry Groups.* The following table shows, for the year 1967, industrial disputes in coal mining, stevedoring and other industries classified according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1967

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
		Number	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number	Proportion of total (per cent)	
COAL MINING						
1 day and less	128	31,351	76.6	24,047	49.7	244.4
2 days and more than 1 day	38	6,645	16.2	11,668	24.1	117.7
3 days and more than 2 days	15	1,224	3.0	3,294	6.8	36.5
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	8	1,007	2.5	4,120	8.5	40.8
5 days and less than 10 days	3	691	1.7	5,223	10.8	55.4
10 days and less than 20 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 days and less than 40 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*192*	*40,918*	*100.0*	*48,352*	*100.0*	*494.9*
STEVEDORING						
1 day and less	86	26,960	95.4	14,283	79.9	155.6
2 days and more than 1 day	8	536	1.9	888	5.0	9.6
3 days and more than 2 days	4	219	0.8	533	3.0	6.0
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	3	485	1.7	1,687	9.4	18.2
5 days and less than 10 days	1	42	0.1	250	1.4	3.2
10 days and less than 20 days	1	22	0.1	245	1.4	2.7
20 days and less than 40 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*103*	*28,264*	*100.0*	*17,886*	*100.0*	*195.3*
OTHER INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	481	243,138	58.7	157,977	24.7	1,573.0
2 days and more than 1 day	222	89,825	21.7	123,527	19.3	1,208.1
3 days and more than 2 days	132	48,293	11.7	111,532	17.5	1,055.5
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	111	13,573	3.3	54,130	8.5	576.1
5 days and less than 10 days	76	11,854	2.9	88,012	13.8	942.9
10 days and less than 20 days	15	5,917	1.4	63,989	10.0	773.3
20 days and less than 40 days	7	1,202	0.3	26,420	4.1	296.8
40 days and over	1	290	0.1	13,490	2.1	147.3
Total	*1,045*	*414,092*	*100.0*	*639,077*	*100.0*	*6,572.9*
ALL INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	695	301,449	62.4	196,307	27.8	1,973.0
2 days and more than 1 day	268	97,006	20.1	136,083	19.3	1,335.5
3 days and more than 2 days	151	49,736	10.3	115,359	16.4	1,097.9
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	122	15,065	3.1	59,937	8.5	635.1
5 days and less than 10 days	80	12,587	2.6	93,485	13.3	1,001.5
10 days and less than 20 days	16	5,939	1.2	64,234	9.1	776.0
20 days and less than 40 days	7	1,202	0.2	26,420	3.7	296.8
40 days and over	1	290	0.1	13,490	1.9	147.3
Total	**1,340**	**483,274**	**100.0**	**705,315**	**100.0**	**7,263.1**

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. *see* text page 175.

(iii) *Summary*, 1963 *to* 1967. The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Duration (working days)	Year	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
			Directly	Indirectly	Total		
1 day and less	1963	689	289,024	5,409	294,433	172,802	1,423.7
	1964	755	385,580	5,163	390,743	277,540	2,455.1
	1965	686	282,126	4,424	286,550	177,752	1,712.9
	1966	590	220,305	2,074	222,379	145,521	1,365.1
	1967	695	295,728	5,721	301,449	196,307	1,973.0
2 days and more than 1 day	1963	264	52,555	3,738	56,293	87,762	752.3
	1964	233	72,146	4,767	76,913	116,809	1,084.1
	1965	290	106,598	4,281	110,879	175,288	1,665.6
	1966	292	100,150	2,227	102,377	172,276	1,642.4
	1967	268	94,345	2,661	97,006	136,083	1,335.5
3 days and more than 2 days	1963	118	26,402	1,428	27,830	71,091	609.1
	1964	140	22,715	3,271	25,986	65,882	588.5
	1965	155	33,160	554	33,714	80,813	740.8
	1966	145	20,461	854	21,315	54,229	551.7
	1967	151	48,146	1,590	49,736	115,359	1,097.9
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	1963	65	10,297	516	10,813	42,843	378.5
	1964	95	22,767	1,629	24,396	84,173	813.1
	1965	102	17,211	1,275	18,486	69,890	657.8
	1966	131	21,892	741	22,633	87,703	894.3
	1967	122	14,296	769	15,065	59,937	635.1
5 days and less than 10 days	1963	77	16,599	1,030	17,629	125,706	1,073.2
	1964	76	11,542	273	11,815	77,097	713.7
	1965	85	16,378	721	17,099	110,610	1,090.9
	1966	79	13,829	1,155	14,984	95,929	1,081.8
	1967	80	12,237	350	12,587	93,485	1,001.5
10 days and less than 20 days	1963	31	3,179	2,020	5,199	66,180	606.7
	1964	26	5,317	1,688	7,005	92,796	949.5
	1965	24	4,460	1,789	6,249	68,532	674.2
	1966	32	7,676	456	8,132	100,928	987.3
	1967	16	5,925	14	5,939	64,234	776.0
20 days and less than 40 days	1963	5	507	..	507	14,984	146.4
	1964	7	8,663	..	8,663	191,790	1,907.6
	1965	2	28	..	28	635	5.5
	1966	2	454	2,374	2,828	62,454	629.4
	1967	7	1,202	..	1,202	26,420	296.8
40 days and over	1963	1	4	..	4	200	1.5
	1964	2	87	20	107	5,271	49.4
	1965	2	273	1,766	2,039	132,349	1,650.8
	1966	2	203	..	203	13,044	150.6
	1967	1	290	..	290	13,490	147.3
Total	1963	1,250	398,567	14,141	412,708	581,568	4,991.5
	1964	1,334	528,817	16,811	545,628	911,358	8,560.9
	1965	1,346	460,234	14,810	475,044	815,869	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	384,970	9,881	394,851	732,084	7,302.5
	1967	1,340	472,169	11,105	483,274	705,315	7,263.1

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. *see* text on page 175.

5. Causes

(i) *Classification.* The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees. Causes of industrial disputes are grouped under four main headings: (*a*) Wages, hours and leave; (*b*) Physical working conditions and managerial policy; (*c*) Trade unionism; (*d*) Other causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours and leave; minor questions regarding claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under managerial policy. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which term covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff and disputes arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc., in individual cases. The third group includes stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee, e.g. political matters, and cases (occurring mainly in the coal-mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

(ii) *Industry Groups.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1967 classified according to cause in the three industry groups, coal mining, stevedoring and other industries. This dissection has been made because the pattern of disputes in coal mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1967

Cause of dispute	Coal mining	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
Wages, hours and leave	5	4	327	336
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	97	85	590	772
Trade unionism	28	5	96	129
Other	62	9	32	103
Total	**192**	**103**	**1,045**	**1,340**
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)				
Wages, hours and leave	10,331	2,186	163,394	175,911
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	16,045	13,070	100,990	130,105
Trade unionism	4,071	525	13,244	17,840
Other	10,471	12,483	136,464	159,418
Total	**40,918**	**28,264**	**414,092**	**483,274**
WORKING DAYS LOST				
Wages, hours and leave	10,325	1,119	244,411	255,855
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	28,871	9,054	261,664	299,589
Trade unionism	4,453	499	21,758	26,710
Other	4,703	7,214	111,244	123,161
Total	**48,352**	**17,886**	**639,077**	**705,315**

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. *see* text on page 175. For explanation of causes *see* text above.

(iii) *Summary*, 1963 *to* 1967. The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages, hours and leave	279	320	426	325	336
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	748	758	735	714	772
Trade unionism	115	136	101	143	129
Other	108	120	84	91	103
Total	**1,250**	**1,334**	**1,346**	**1,273**	**1,340**
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)					
Wages, hours and leave	171,551	235,846	268,105	205,613	175,911
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	142,998	191,354	143,111	125,286	130,105
Trade unionism	22,251	31,670	17,722	22,393	17,840
Other	75,908	86,758	46,106	41,559	159,418
Total	**412,708**	**545,628**	**475,044**	**394,851**	**483,274**
WORKING DAYS LOST					
Wages, hours and leave	274,901	556,948	528,722	392,458	255,855
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	233,502	257,062	235,542	269,875	299,589
Trade unionism	23,268	33,392	18,873	32,885	26,710
Other	49,897	63,956	32,732	36,866	123,161
Total	**581,568**	**911,358**	**815,869**	**732,084**	**705,315**

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. *see* page 175. For explanation of causes *see* text on page 184.

6. Methods of settlement

(i) *General.* The statistics of methods of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. The figures also relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. For those reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Commonwealth legislation. Because the pattern of disputes in coal mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries, methods of settlement in these industries are analysed separately.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows.

(1) *Negotiation.* By private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.

(2) *Mediation.* By the arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.

(3) *State legislation*

(*a*) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. By intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or by reference to such authorities or by compulsory or voluntary conference.

(*b*) Under other State legislation. By intervention, assistance or advice of State Government officials or inspectors.

(4) *Commonwealth and joint Commonwealth-State legislation*

(*a*) By compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or by reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts.

(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

(ii) Coal Industry Acts.

(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.

(iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).

(*b*) By intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth Government officials or inspectors.

(5) By filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.

(6) By closing down the establishment permanently.

(7) By resumption without negotiation.

(8) By other methods.

(ii) *Industry Groups.* In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1967 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining, stevedoring and other industries.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1967

Method of settlement	Coal mining	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
1. By private negotiation	39	3	261	303
3. State legislation—				
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	1	2	149	152
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	159	159
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	11	..	..	11
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	4	..	4
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	..	56	..	
7. By resumption without negotiation	141	38	476	655
Total	**192**	**103**	**1,045**	**1,34.**
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRETCLY AND INDIRECTLY)				
1. By private negotiation	5,438	239	31,530	37,207
3. State legislation—				
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	62	183	19,310	19,555
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	33,244	33,244
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	969	..	..	969
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	248	..	248
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	..	8,085	..	8,085
7. By resumption without negotiation	34,449	19,509	330,008	383,966
Total	**40,918**	**28,264**	**414,092**	**483,274**
WORKING DAYS LOST				
1. By private negotiation	9,658	389	61,645	71,692
3. State legislation—				
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	62	831	68,770	69,663
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	156,960	156,960
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4,234	..	..	4,234
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	114	..	114
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	..	5,432	..	5,432
7. By resumption without negotiation	34,398	11,120	351,702	397,220
Total	**48,352**	**17,886**	**639,077**	**705,315**

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. *see* text on page 175. For explanation of methods of settlement *see* text on page 186.

(iii) *Summary, 1963 to 1967.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA

Method of settlement	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
1. By private negotiation	240	249	228	272	303
2. By mediation not based on legislation	..	..	..	..	..
3. State legislation—					
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	125	115	140	214	152
(*b*) By reference to State Government officials	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	83	110	104	160	159
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	22	14	13	14	11
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	5	11	1	..	4
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	6	..
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	227	157	170	24	56
6. By closing down establishment permanently	..	..	..	1	..
7. By resumption without negotiation	548	677	689	581	655
Total	**1,250**	**1,333**	**1,345**	**1,272**	**1,340**
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)					
.. By private negotiation	41,653	48,808	30,902	34,221	37,207
2. By mediation not based on legislation	..	..	..	..	..
3. State legislation—					
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	40,978	36,941	23,004	37,606	19,555
(*b*) By reference to State Government officials	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	13,633	15,700	21,769	23,216	33,244
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4,367	1,214	1,626	1,677	969
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	369	1,511	110	..	248
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	5,652	..
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	46,618	18,599	77,028	1,750	8,085
6. By closing down establishment permanently	..	..	..	11	
7. By resumption without negotiation	265,090	421,081	320,415	290,700	383,966
Total	**412,708**	**543,854**	**474,854**	**394,833**	**483,274**
WORKING DAYS LOST					
1. By private negotiation	109,594	293,650	61,190	137,487	71,692
2. By mediation not based on legislation	..	..	..	..	..
3. State legislation—					
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	103,906	104,790	71,391	113,497	69,663
(*b*) By reference to State Government officials	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	50,051	59,173	94,236	96,749	156,960
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	16,914	4,061	4,117	5,048	4,234
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	89	1,329	46	..	114
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	5,506	..
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	31,472	15,336	90,620	1,408	5,432
6. By closing down establishment permanently	..	..	..	594	..
7. By resumption without negotiation	269,542	413,043	492,593	371,553	397,220
Total	**581,568**	**891,382**	**814,193**	**731,842**	**705,315**

(*a*) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. *see* text on page 175. For explanation of methods of settlement *see* text on page 186.

7. Analysis by workers involved

The following table shows statistics of industrial disputes classified by the number of workers involved (by groups) for the years 1963 to 1967.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY): AUSTRALIA

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Year	Number of Disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
			Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1963	440	11,079	2.7	24,274	4.2	214.2
	1964	431	11,246	2.1	28,175	3.1	264.0
	1965	445	11,057	2.3	23,820	2.9	241.0
	1966	453	11,848	3.0	27,751	3.8	285.5
	1967	440	11,853	2.5	27,128	3.8	287.1
50 and under 100	1963	237	16,807	4.1	38,659	6.6	354.8
	1964	254	18,274	3.3	41,402	4.6	386.0
	1965	250	17,903	3.8	38,005	4.7	385.3
	1966	277	20,050	5.1	45,265	6.2	479.5
	1967	277	19,721	4.1	33,042	4.7	357.3
100 and under 200	1963	240	34,154	8.3	57,899	10.0	503.5
	1964	259	36,866	6.8	58,714	6.4	552.7
	1965	276	38,168	8.0	64,391	7.9	646.5
	1966	224	32,001	8.1	69,840	9.5	736.0
	1967	266	38,212	7.9	69,662	9.9	751.1
200 and under 400	1963	157	42,862	10.4	82,126	14.1	701.6
	1964	180	51,648	9.5	69,435	7.6	655.7
	1965	181	50,634	10.6	99,243	12.2	951.8
	1966	185	51,506	13.0	89,269	12.2	877.8
	1967	209	57,014	11.8	96,698	13.7	996.6
400 and under 1,000	1963	100	64,394	15.6	101,226	17.4	857.9
	1964	105	70,477	12.9	108,317	11.9	943.3
	1965	84	49,458	10.4	74,006	9.1	712.3
	1966	69	43,303	11.0	128,716	17.6	1,247.2
	1967	95	61,811	12.8	120,587	17.1	1,271.4
1,000 and under 2,000	1963	39	55,541	13.4	86,597	14.9	794.7
	1964	61	88,935	16.3	132,415	14.5	1,293.8
	1965	63	87,731	18.5	257,451	31.5	2,873.8
	1966	45	68,190	17.3	108,896	14.9	1,142.0
	1967	27	38,942	8.1	65,994	9.4	668.9
2,000 and under 3,000	1963	14	31,271	7.6	49,815	8.6	410.6
	1964	11	28,066	5.1	25,124	2.8	222.5
	1965	16	40,701	8.6	52,188	6.4	484.9
	1966	3	7,255	1.8	80,097	10.9	827.1
	1967	7	17,799	3.7	17,527	2.5	165.6
3,000 and over	1963	23	156,600	37.9	140,972	24.2	1,154.3
	1964	33	240,116	44.0	447,776	49.1	4,243.0
	1965	31	179,392	37.8	206,765	25.3	1,902.9
	1966	17	160,698	40.7	182,250	24.9	1,707.3
	1967	19	237,922	49.2	274,677	38.9	2,765.2
Total	1963	1,250	412,708	100.0	581,568	100.0	4,991.5
	1964	1,334	545,628	100.0	911,358	100.0	8,560.9
	1965	1,346	475,044	100.0	815,869	100.0	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	394,851	100.0	732,084	100.0	7,302.5
	1967	1,340	483,274	100.0	705,315	100.0	7,263.1

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. *see* text on page 175.

8. Analysis by total working days lost

The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes classified by the number of working days lost (by groups) for the years 1963 to 1967.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST: AUSTRALIA

Total working days lost	Year	Number of Disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
			Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1963	668	54,711	13.3	25,268	4.3	220.5
	1964	663	53,110	9.7	26,138	2.9	240.5
	1965	648	44,051	9.3	26,769	3.3	261.8
	1966	629	38,674	9.8	26,066	3.6	258.0
	1967	691	47,530	9.8	30,434	4.3	311.7
100 and under 500	1963	379	70,245	17.0	87,231	15.0	753.3
	1964	437	100,940	18.5	100,131	11.0	926.3
	1965	464	111,251	23.4	107,798	13.2	1,063.5
	1966	428	78,368	19.8	100,941	13.8	1,021.6
	1967	453	95,262	19.7	108,160	15.3	1,133.6
500 and under 1,000	1963	89	50,967	12.4	65,447	11.3	579.6
	1964	107	57,997	10.6	75,760	8.3	699.5
	1965	112	53,327	11.2	77,396	9.5	764.9
	1966	106	43,793	11.1	74,182	10.1	744.1
	1967	98	42,007	8.7	70,113	9.9	742.6
1,000 and under 2,000	1963	56	62,767	15.2	81,105	14.0	697.8
	1964	66	81,463	14.9	94,358	10.4	856.0
	1965	61	69,514	14.6	90,287	11.1	905.3
	1966	54	41,507	10.5	79,222	10.8	782.4
	1967	53	43,933	9.1	75,948	10.8	777.1
2,000 and under 5,000	1963	41	59,842	14.5	116,332	20.0	984.8
	1964	42	88,570	16.3	135,093	14.8	1,296.1
	1965	39	83,626	17.6	116,615	14.3	1,117.7
	1966	36	73,407	18.6	119,636	16.3	1,182.5
	1967	26	48,371	10.0	81,581	11.6	818.0
5,000 and under 10,000	1963	9	30,255	7.3	61,105	10.5	512.8
	1964	10	69,970	12.8	94,897	10.4	833.4
	1965	12	52,519	11.1	90,528	11.1	878.3
	1966	9	50,944	12.9	63,534	8.7	599.8
	1967	7	17,532	3.6	47,048	6.7	480.6
10,000 and over	1963	8	83,921	20.3	145,080	24.9	1,242.8
	1964	9	93,578	17.2	384,981	42.2	3,709.1
	1965	10	60,756	12.8	306,476	37.5	3,207.1
	1966	11	68,158	17.3	268,503	36.7	2,714.1
	1967	12	188,639	39.0	292,031	41.4	2,999.5
Total	1963	1,250	412,708	100.0	581,568	100.0	4,991.5
	1964	1,334	545,628	100.0	911,358	100.0	8,560.9
	1965	1,346	475,044	100.0	815,869	100.0	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	394,851	100.0	732,084	100.0	7,302.5
	1967	1,340	483,274	100.0	705,315	100.0	7,263.1

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. *see* text on page 175.

Industrial accidents

Except in the case of mining accidents, lack of uniformity of definition and coverage from State to State seriously impaired the usefulness of statistics of industrial accidents published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39. The presentation herein, therefore, relates only to statistics of mining accidents.

Particulars of the number of persons killed and injured in mines and associated treatment plants are recorded by State Mines Departments. Numbers injured are not reported on a uniform basis in all States, as varying criteria are used in determining what constitutes injury.

Statistics of mining accidents are published each year in the bulletin—*Non-Rural Primary Industries*.

MINING ACCIDENTS: INDUSTRY, 1967

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.
PERSONS KILLED								
Metal mining—								
Gold mining	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	5
Silver-lead-zinc mining	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	5
Copper-gold mining	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Tin mining	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Mineral sands mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other metal mining	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	6
Total	*3*	..	*2*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*2*	*20*
Fuel mining—								
Black coal mining	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	12
Brown coal mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*8*	..	*4*	..	..	..	..	*12*
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining	2	(*a*)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total, all mining	**13**	(*a*)	**6**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**34**
PERSONS INJURED								
Metal mining—								
Gold mining	..	11	3	..	217	..	11	242
Silver-lead-zinc mining	166	..	60	..	..	26	..	252
Copper-gold mining	6	..	11	..	12	4	13	46
Tin mining	4	..	9	..	4	12	..	29
Mineral sands mining	20	..	15	..	7	..	..	42
Other metal mining	..	1	3	6	52	14	11	87
Total	*196*	*12*	*101*	*6*	*292*	*56*	*35*	*698*
Fuel mining—								
Black coal mining	58	26	174	34	44	3	..	339
Brown coal mining	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	44
Total	*58*	*70*	*174*	*34*	*44*	*3*	..	*383*
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining	33	(*a*) 11	2	4	..	..	..	50
Total, all mining	**287**	(*a*) **93**	**277**	**44**	**336**	**59**	**35**	**1,131**

(*a*) Excludes accidents in salt mining.

Workers' compensation legislation

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31 December 1967.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
New South Wales .	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926–1967	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; seven Courts sit at one time.
Victoria . .	*Workers' Compensation Act* 1958 as amended to 1965	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland . .	'*The Workers' Compensation Acts*, 1916 *to* 1966'	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia .	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932–1966	Special Magistrates.
Western Australia	*Workers' Compensation Act, 1912–1967*	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (*a*) employers' organisation and (*b*) employees' organisation.
Tasmania . .	*Workers' Compensation Act* 1927 as amended to 1966	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone).
Commonwealth of Australia	*Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act* 1930–1967	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1967)

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
On a question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil .	$1,000 medical and surgical; $1,000 hospital; $500 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum.
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	$6,000 per annum, excluding overtime.	Nil .	Unlimited medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial.
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the State Government Insurance Office may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned.	Unlimited.	1 day for compensation	$310 hospital; $310 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum $540.*
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	$5,720 per annum ($110 per week) (overtime allowances excluded).	Nil .	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury, and not exceeding $60 for repairing or replacing damaged clothing. Burial expenses up to $200.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil .	$1,500 to cover first aid, ambulance, medical and hospital expenses, etc. (Board may approve greater amount to cover these items) $150 funeral.
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil .	$2,500
Rehearing by local, County or District Court, then appeal on questions of law to High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil .	$1,000 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant. $120 funeral expenses.

* From 1964 amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
Northern Territory	*Workmen's Compensation Ordinance* 1949–1967.	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator, or they may be settled by a Local Court of full jurisdiction.
Australian Capital Territory	*Workmen's Compensation Ordinance* 1951–1967.	Matters in dispute may by consent of both parties be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. If either party objects or there is no committee, the dispute may be settled by the Court of Petty Sessions.

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
New South Wales .	75 per cent of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.).	$26.00 with no dependants: with dependants, a.w.e.
Victoria . .	. . . . .	*Adult* $20.00 with no dependants (with dependants $31.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower). *Minor* $18.00 without dependants (with dependants $26.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower).
Queensland . .	80 per cent of a.w.e. or 80 per cent of the basic wage (State) whichever is the less.	$27.35 adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.).

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1967)—*continued*

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of a Local Court.	Unlimited.	Nil .	Not exceeding $1,000 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances.
An appeal from the decision of the committee or from the Court of Petty Sessions may be made to the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory.	Unlimited.	Nil .	Not exceeding $1,000 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of a larger sum.

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
Adult male, $17.50. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than $21.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding $16.00. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than $16.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding $12.00.	$7.00 for wife or adult dependant, plus $3.00 per child (including children to whom worker stands *in loco parentis*), subject to prescribed maximum.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum . .	$6.00 for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus $2.50 per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum.	$10,000 except in cases of (*a*) permanent and total disablement, or (*b*) permanent and partial disablement of major degree.
No specific minimum . .	23½ per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for wife, plus 7½ per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for each child and step child under 16, or if 16 or over but under the age of 21 and in receipt of full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who is totally or mainly dependent. Total weekly compensation shall not exceed injured worker's a.w.e.*	$8,780*

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.
* From 1964 amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
South Australia .	75 per cent of a.w.e. .	Married man with dependent wife or child under 16 years, $32.50 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, $22.
Western Australia .	. . . . .	Male on or above basic wage, $24.00 with no dependants. (With dependants' allowances, maximum is $36.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Female on or above female basic wage, $18.00 with no dependants. (With dependants, $36.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to $24.00 or $18.00 respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage at the date of of accident (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)
Tasmania . .	. . . . .	(*a*) Where a.w.e. not over $45.30—85 per cent of a.w.e. (*b*) where a.w.e. over $45.30 but not over $51.30—$38.50 (*c*) where a.w.e. over $51.30—75 per cent of a.w.e.
Commonwealth of Australia	. . . . .	$25.35 ($19.00 if a minor not receiving adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the employee at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of an employee of the same class as subsequently varied by competent authority or following upon a variation in the cost of living; whichever is the less. In all cases plus the cost of medical treatment.
Northern Territory	. . . . .	$23.10 during period of incapacity.
Australian Capital Territory	. . . . .	$23.10 during period of incapacity.

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1967)—*continued*

In case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
$12.00 except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. are less than $12.00 where minimum payment is a.w.e.	$9.00 for dependent wife and $3.50 each child under 16 years of age.	$12,000
$10.80, or 100 per cent of a.w.e. whichever is lower	$6.30 for dependent wife, $2.70 each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age.	$10,000
Same as for maximum . .	17 per cent of weekly basic rate for wife or any relative standing *in loco parentis* to the children of the worker. 9 per cent of weekly basic rate for each child under 16, or under 21 and receiving full-time education.	$10,721 for weekly payments and $20,083 for scheduled injuries.
Same as for maximum . .	$6.00 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. $2.45 for each dependent child under 16.	$10,000 including cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death, total and permanent incapacity, or in some cases of specified injuries.
Same as for maximum . .	$5.45 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. $2.25 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	$8,600 excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity.

Same as Northern Territory (above).

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
New South Wales .	$10,000. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are $160.	. . . . .	$5.00 per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier.
Victoria. . .	$9,000 (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	. . . . .	$200 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Queensland . .	$8,060, to any dependants, wholly dependent.*	$8,060 total dependants; $1,330 partial dependants; $880 to $1,070 death of worker under 21 years of age, who leaves no dependants but is survived by either or both parents resident in Queensland.*	$280 for each child or stepchild under 16 years of age, or if 16 or over, but under the age of 21, and in receipt of a full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who was totally or mainly dependent at time of death (provided widow survives, otherwise maximum).*
South Australia .	Four years' earnings, maximum $12,000, plus burial expenses not exceeding $200 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	$2,200, plus payments for dependent children.	$220 for each dependent child under 16 years of of age.
Western Australia .	$10,000 . . .	$2,331 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age only, plus $220 for each dependent child.	$220 for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child.
Tasmania . .	284 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present $10,721).	. . . . .	7 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present $264 for each dependent child under 16 years of age).

* From 1964 amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1967)—*continued*

Provisions for lump sum payment for scheduled injuries	Special provisions regarding compensation for aged and injured workers	Insurance
Yes. No deduction in respect of weekly payments is permitted.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes (excluding payments made on account of period of illness resulting from injury).	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No, except provision for minimum disablement payments.	Compulsory with Queensland State Government Insurance Office.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
Commonwealth of Australia	$10,000 . . .	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	Weekly payments of $2.45 in respect of each dependent child under the age of 16 years (ceasing on the child attaining 16 years, marrying or dying, whichever event occurs first). If the aggregate amount of weekly payments in respect of each child is less than $200 an additional amount of compensation is payable equal to the difference between that aggregate amount and $200.
Northern Territory .	$8,600, plus up to $120 funeral expenses.	. . . . .	Weekly payments of $2.25 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age until child turns 16, marries or dies, subject to minimum total payment of $200 in respect of each child.
Australian Capital Territory	$8,600, plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded, but any additional lump sum payment shall be deducted, provided the $8,600 is not reduced to less than $1,400. Plus a sum not exceeding $120 for funeral expenses.	Same as for maximum.	Weekly payment of $2.25 for each wholly or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age.

State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work
New South Wales	Yes, competitive.	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1967)—*continued*

Provisions for lump sum payment for scheduled injuries	Special provisions regarding compensation for aged and injured workers	Insurance
Yes.	No.	——
Yes. This is in addition to previous weekly payments.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive.
Yes. Such payment is not subject to deduction in respect of any amount previously paid by way of a weekly payment.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and competitive.

Dusts			
Silicosis		Other dusts	
Maximum weekly payments	Total liability	Maximum weekly payments	Total liability
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work
Victoria . .	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Queensland . .	Yes, monopoly.	As for other injuries.
South Australia .	No, except for employees of South Australian Government.	Travelling to or from work or between place of abode and place of pickup; or travelling to a trade, technical or other school for training or (for an apprentice) if on a journey between his place of residence, or work, and trade school if required to attend in accordance with arrangements made with his employer; or while travelling for treatment.
Western Australia .	Yes. Competitive, except in mining operations.	Yes.
Tasmania . .	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Commonwealth of Australia	No.	Yes, but liability restricted to travel to or from employment as distinct from place of employment.
Northern Territory	No.	Yes.
Australian Capital Territory	No.	Yes.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1967)—*continued*

Dusts			
Silicosis		Other dusts	
Maximum weekly payments	Total liability	Maximum weekly payments	Total liability
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
$14.00*	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of $8,060 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, $1,580; maximum weekly payment to widow, $10.00.*	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Scheme. As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954. Unmarried, $26.70; married, $33.18, each dependent child $3.43.	$10,834	As for silicosis.	$10,834
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

* From 1964 amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CHAPTER 5. LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

Labour organisations in Australia

1. General

The figures shown in this section are prepared from a special collection of membership of labour organisations at 31 December each year. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is indebted to the secretaries of trade unions for their co-operation in supplying information.

This issue contains a comparison of the results of the annual collections for the years 1963 to 1967. Particulars for earlier years will be found in previous issues of the Labour Report. A table showing the number and membership of trade unions in Australia from 1912 is to be found in Section XIV of the Appendix.

Where figures of trade union membership in this chapter have been rounded, any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

2. Trade Unions

(i) *General.* The trade unions in Australia are very diverse in character, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organisation, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international body. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organisations: (*a*) the local independent; (*b*) the State; (*c*) the interstate; and (*d*) the Australasian or international. The organisation of interstate or federated unions varies greatly in character. In some unions the State organisations are bound together under a system of unification with centralised control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes. Statistics relating to interstate or federated trade unions are contained in tables on pages 208–9.

(ii) *Number and Membership.* (*a*) *States.* The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and the number of members in each State and Territory at the end of the years 1963 to 1967.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS									
1963. . .	227	154	137	134	154	103	30	54	347 (*a*)
1964. . .	223	157	141	137	154	111	30	59	340
1965. . .	222	156	140	137	155	109	33	64	334
1966. . .	220	154	140	136	157	110	38	66	330
1967. . .	213	152	138	133	155	107	40	65	324
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)									
1963. . .	782.7	514.9	339.4	161.1	129.0	57.4	3.3	15.7	2,003.5
1964. . .	795.1	525.8	350.6	166.9	135.1	59.9	3.4	18.0	2,054.8
1965. . .	825.8	537.8	353.3	174.0	139.2	63.4	3.5	19.1	2,116.2
1966. . .	817.3	539.4	351.6	178.5	146.6	65.5	4.1	20.7	2,123.5
1967. . .	832.8	545.5	344.0	182.2	152.3	68.1	4.5	22.0	2,151.3
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP(*b*)									
1963. . .	2.2	3.4	1.6	0.4	6.5	0.4	(*c*)	(*c*)	2.7
1964. . .	1.6	2.1	3.3	3.6	4.7	4.2	(*c*)	(*c*)	2.6
1965. . .	3.9	2.3	0.8	4.2	3.1	6.0	(*c*)	(*c*)	3.0
1966. . .	−1.0	0.3	−0.5	2.6	5.3	3.2	(*c*)	(*c*)	0.3
1967. . .	1.9	0.5	−2.2	2.1	3.9	4.0	(*c*)	(*c*)	1.2

(*a*) Without interstate duplication. (*See* letterpress on p. 205). (*b*) On preceding year. (*c*) In some cases, union members in the Territories associated with State organisations are reported under the heading of that State. The annual figures reflect, in part, more accurate reporting, and the comparability of totals for the Territories is affected by this aspect.
NOTE: Minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

In the tables above, under the heading 'Number of separate unions' a union with members in a State or Territory is counted as one union within that State or Territory. The figures do not add to the Australian total (shown in the last column) because a union represented in more than one State or Territory is included in the figure for each State or Territory in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

(*b*) *Industry Groups*. The tables below show the numbers and membership of trade unions in industry groups. The tables do not supply a precise classification of trade union members by industry. This is because in cases where the members of a union are employed in a number of industries they have been classified to the predominant industry for the union concerned.

(i) *Australia*. The number of unions and their membership in industry groups in Australia at the end of the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table.

TRADE UNIONS: INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA

Industry groups	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS(*a*)					
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	3	3	3	3	3
Mining and quarrying	12	12	12	12	12
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	12	12	11	10	9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	7	6	6	6	6
Food, drink and tobacco	34	33	32	32	32
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	6	6	6	6	6
Paper, printing, etc.	6	6	6	5	5
Other manufacturing	31	29	28	27	25
Total manufacturing	*96*	*92*	*89*	*86*	*83*
Building and construction	25	24	24	24	24
Railway and tramway services	25	24	24	24	24
Road and air transport	10	11	11	11	11
Shipping and stevedoring	14	14	14	13	13
Banking, insurance and clerical	19	17	15	15	15
Wholesale and retail trade	12	12	12	12	11
Public authority (n.e.i.), etc.(*b*)	70	72	71	71	70
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	23	22	22	22	21
Other industries(*c*)	38	37	37	37	37
Total	**347**	**340**	**334**	**330**	**324**
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)					
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	60.8	63.3	63.9	61.3	60.4
Mining and quarrying	35.0	35.2	35.9	35.7	34.5
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	301.5	312.8	328.0	331.8	343.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	107.7	109.9	113.7	107.8	109.6
Food, drink and tobacco	136.7	130.9	130.0	134.5	133.4
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	39.7	39.5	39.5	38.9	34.9
Paper, printing, etc.	53.4	53.2	54.7	54.8	57.5
Other manufacturing	90.8	95.0	95.1	94.7	85.3
Total manufacturing	*729.8*	*741.3*	*761.1*	*762.4*	*763.7*
Building and construction	144.9	146.9	150.9	143.5	142.6
Railway and tramway services	133.8	131.2	132.0	129.3	126.0
Road and air transport	66.2	68.0	71.7	72.9	75.0
Shipping and stevedoring	33.3	35.1	35.4	33.9	32.9
Banking, insurance and clerical	126.4	132.8	137.3	142.8	146.8
Wholesale and retail trade	84.2	86.3	86.2	86.5	84.7
Public authority (n.e.i.), etc.(*b*)	374.0	389.2	405.9	413.5	423.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	54.1	54.8	56.3	55.8	56.5
Other industries(*c*)	161.0	170.6	179.6	186.0	205.3
Total	**2,003.5**	**2,054.8**	**2,116.2**	**2,123.5**	**2,151.3**

(*a*) Without interstate duplication. *See* explanation in text above. (*b*) Includes Communication and municipal, etc.
(*c*) Includes Community and business services.

(ii) *States.* The following tables show the number of unions and membership in broad industry groups in each State in 1967.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP, 1967: INDUSTRY GROUPS
STATES AND AUSTRALIA

State	Manufacturing	Building and construction	Transport	Public authority n.e.i., etc. (*a*)	Other (*b*)	All groups
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS(*c*)						
New South Wales	54	12	35	50	62	213
Victoria	48	9	19	38	38	152
Queensland	31	7	23	38	39	138
South Australia	40	6	20	36	31	133
Western Australia	34	8	20	43	50	155
Tasmania	29	6	14	28	30	107
Australia (*d*)	**83**	**24**	**48**	**70**	**99**	**324**
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)						
New South Wales	335.6	53.3	97.8	154.1	192.0	832.8
Victoria	218.4	33.8	51.2	104.6	137.4	545.5
Queensland	85.1	22.0	38.0	61.0	137.8	344.0
South Australia	64.4	11.0	19.5	43.9	43.4	182.2
Western Australia	33.5	13.9	19.3	33.1	52.4	152.3
Tasmania	22.6	4.5	6.7	16.8	17.6	68.1
Australia(*e*)	**763.7**	**142.6**	**233.9**	**423.0**	**588.1**	**2,151.3**

(*a*) Includes Communication and municipal, etc. (*b*) Includes Agriculture, etc; Mining and quarrying; Banking, insurance and clerical; Wholesale and retail trade; Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.; and Community and business services. (*c*) *See* explanation in text on page 205. (*d*) Without interstate duplication. (*e*) Includes members in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

(iii) *Number of Members and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners.*

(*a*) *General.* The following tables show the estimated percentages of numbers of members of trade unions to numbers of wage and salary earners in employment. As estimates of numbers of wage and salary earners in employment do not include employees engaged in rural industry or in private domestic service, the percentages have been calculated on figures obtained by adding to the end of the year estimates the number of employees in rural industry and private domestic service recorded at the nearest available Population Census. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the tables are approximations. Because of a revision of the employment estimates the percentages contained herein for earlier periods differ slightly from those published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 50. The estimated percentages in the following tables will be revised on the basis of a new series of employment estimates based on 1966 census benchmarks of wage and salary earners in employment (*see* Explanatory Notes in monthly *Employment and Unemployment* bulletin).

(*b*) *States.* The tables below show, for each State, and the Northern Territory, the number of males, females and persons who were members of trade unions at 31 December 1967 and the estimated percentages as described above. In interpreting these, it should be noted that certain employees such as those in professional occupations may not be eligible for membership of a specified union, while others may not reside in a locality covered by a union devoted to their particular trade or occupation.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, 31 DECEMBER 1967

State	Number of members ('000)			Proportion of total wage and salary earners(*b*) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales(*a*)	667.1	187.6	854.8	61	39	54
Victoria	413.9	131.6	545.5	53	37	48
Queensland	255.5	88.5	344.0	69	62	67
South Australia	151.9	30.3	182.2	59	29	50
Western Australia	117.4	34.9	152.3	58	45	54
Tasmania	53.9	14.2	68.1	61	45	57
Northern Territory	4.0	0.5	4.5	31	12	26
Australia	**1,663.7**	**487.6**	**2,151.3**	**59**	**41**	**54**

(*a*) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) *See* text above.

(*c*) *Australia.* Similar particulars for Australia as at the end of each of the years 1954 and 1961 to 1967 are given in the following table.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, AUSTRALIA

Year	Number of members ('000)			Proportion of total wage and salary earners(*a*) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1954	1,448.2	339.3	1,787.5	66	45	61
1961	1,521.9	372.7	1,894.6	63	41	57
1962	1,561.9	388.6	1,950.5	64	41	57
1963	1,588.5	415.0	2,003.5	62	42	57
1964	1,624.0	430.8	2,054.8	62	41	56
1965	1,663.4	452.8	2,116.2	62	41	56
1966	1,657.5	466.0	2,123.5	60	40	54
1967	1,663.7	487.6	2,151.3	59	41	54

(*a*) *See* text page 206.

(iv) *Classification according to Number of Members.* The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia at the end of each of the years 1963 to 1967, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted only once.

TRADE UNIONS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEMBERS AUSTRALIA

Year	Under 2,000	2,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and under 20,000	20,000 and under 30,000	30,000 and under 40,000	40,000 and under 50,000	50,000 and over	Total
	NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS								
1963	238	38	23	20	7	5	6	10	347
1964	233	39	17	22	8	5	5	11	340
1965	229	37	17	22	6	7	4	12	334
1966	227	35	18	20	6	7	5	12	330
1967	219	39	14	22	6	7	5	12	324

TRADE UNIONS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEMBERS
AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Year	Under 2,00	2,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and under 20,000	20,000 and under 30,000	30,000 and under 40,000	40,000 and under 50,000	50,000 and over	Total
				NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)					
1963	122.7	117.2	174.2	279.6	168.2	177.6	266.0	698.0	2,003.5
1964	126.0	126.5	128.6	305.9	193.8	181.4	224.6	768.1	2,054.8
1965	124.9	121.4	127.7	320.5	149.1	247.0	178.0	847.5	2,116.2
1966	126.2	115.0	132.1	288.4	141.4	243.7	224.3	852.4	2,123.5
1967	118.3	129.3	101.9	316.6	145.7	245.4	224.6	869.6	2,151.3
				PROPORTION OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP (PER CENT)					
1963	6.1	5.8	8.7	14.0	8.4	8.9	13.3	34.8	100.0
1964	6.1	6.2	6.3	14.9	9.4	8.8	10.9	37.4	100.0
1965	5.9	5.7	6.0	15.2	7.1	11.7	8.4	40.0	100.0
1966	5.9	5.4	6.2	13.6	6.7	11.5	10.6	40.1	100.0
1967	5.5	6.0	4.7	14.7	6.8	11.4	10.4	40.4	100.0

(v) *Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.* (*a*) *General.* The following tables give particulars regarding the number and membership of interstate or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. Interstate trade unions account for approximately 90 per cent of total union membership.

(*b*) *Area of Operation.* The area of operation of interstate or federated trade unions is shown in the following table.

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP(*a*)

Year	Unions operating in—					Total
	2 States	3 States	4 States	5 States	6 States	
			NUMBER OF UNIONS			
1963	10	7	23	33	68	141
1964	9	4	22	37	71	143
1965	10	4	21	35	73	143
1966	10	4	22	31	75	142
1967	11	3	22	27	77	140
			NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)			
1963	27.7	30.2	189.2	370.2	1,179.6	1,796.9
1964	17.9	25.3	170.9	455.4	1,180.9	1,850.3
1965	21.4	26.3	115.9	480.7	1,281.6	1,925.9
1966	20.9	21.0	243.3	402.5	1,242.0	1,929.6
1967	22.2	20.4	184.9	281.8	1,447.7	1,957.0

(*a*) Certain unions have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory.

(*c*) *Industry Groups.* The table below shows the number of federated or interstate trade unions in the various industry groups together with their membership. The relative importance of these trade unions in each industry group may be gauged by comparing figures in this table with those appearing in the table on page 205 showing numbers and membership of all trade unions in industry groups. *See also* note in text on page 205 concerning the basis of this classification.

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED TRADE UNIONS: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1966 AND 1967

Industry group	1966		1967	
	Number of separate unions(*a*)	Number of members ('000)	Number of separate unions(*a*)	Number of members ('000)
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	4	93.8	4	91.6
Mining and quarrying				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. . .	8	330.4	8	341.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . .	4	107.5	4	109.2
Food, drink and tobacco	12	111.9	12	112.3
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. . . .	3	34.8	3	31.0
Paper, printing, etc.	4	53.0	4	55.6
Other manufacturing	14	90.9	13	81.8
Total manufacturing	*45*	*728.5*	*44*	*731.7*
Building and construction	6	123.1	6	122.8
Railway and tramway services . . .	6	103.8	6	100.8
Road and air transport	7	68.7	7	70.6
Shipping and stevedoring	7	32.5	7	31.6
Banking, insurance and clerical . . .	9	142.0	9	145.9
Wholesale and retail trade	3	77.7	3	81.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) etc.(*b*) . . .	37	374.0	36	377.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. .	7	43.9	7	45.2
Other industries(*c*)	11	141.6	11	158.7
Total	**142**	**1,929.6**	**140**	**1,957.0**

(*a*) Without interstate duplication. *See* explanation in text on page 205. (*b*) Includes Communication and municipal, etc. (*c*) Includes Community and business services.

3. Organisations Registered under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act

Under Part VIII. of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1966, any association of employers in an industry or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, if its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service. Such organisations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1967 the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Act was 69. The number of unions registered at the end of 1967 was 149, with membership of 1,801,000, representing 83 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia. Lists of organisations of employees and of employers registered under this Act are contained in the Industrial Information Bulletin Vol. 23 No. 1 January 1968 published by the Department of Labour and National Service.

4. Central Labour Organisations

(i) *Trades and Labour Councils.* Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or Labour Councils and consisting of representatives of a number of trade unions have been established in the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. In the centres where these councils exist, most unions or local branches operating in the district are affiliated. The district councils obtain their finance by means of a *per capita* tax on members of affiliated unions.

In States other than Western Australia, the district councils are generally independent bodies, although provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city

for the organisation of district councils, or for their representation on the central council. In Western Australia, until 1962, there was a unified system of organisation with a central council and district councils within the framework of the Australian Labour Party. In 1962 this organisation was abolished and a separate Trades and Labour Council with provincial councils was to be established outside the political organisation. At the end of 1963, only the central council (the Trades and Labour Council of Western Australia) was operating but from 1964 provincial councils were established.

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the number of trades and labour councils and the number of affiliated unions, or branches of unions, at the end of the years 1963 to 1967. The figures for the number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A. (a)	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF COUNCILS									
1963	12	9	12	5	(a) 1	5	..	1	45
1964	12	9	13	5	3	5	..	1	48
1965	12	9	13	6	4	5	..	1	50
1966	11	9	13	5	4	5	..	1	48
1967	11	9	13	5	3	5	..	1	47
NUMBER OF AFFILIATED UNIONS AND BRANCH UNIONS									
1963	335	295	170	154	(a) 83	121	..	27	1,185
1964	342	291	187	151	126	130	..	29	1,256
1965	347	282	179	150	164	138	..	27	1,287
1966	351	275	176	150	145	140	..	20	1,257
1967	348	279	187	147	137	125	..	27	1,250

(a) *See* explanation in text above.

As well as trades and labour councils there are councils organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions whose members' interests are closely connected by reason of their occupations. Delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades, are examples of such organisations.

(ii) *Australian Council of Trade Unions.* A central labour organisation, now called the Australian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the trade unions of Australia, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress held in Melbourne in May 1927. The A.C.T.U. consists of affiliated unions and approved State Trades and Labour Councils and Provincial Councils. The State Trades and Labour Council in each State is the State Branch of the A.C.T.U. and it has the right to appoint one representative to act on the executive of the Council. In addition to the four A.C.T.U. officers and representatives of the State Branches of the A.C.T.U., six delegates are elected by and from Congress, one from each of the following industry groups: Building, Food and distributing services, Manufacturing, Metal, Services, Transport and the A.W.U. group.

The President and Secretary are full-time officials and, with the two Vice-Presidents, are elected by and from the Australian Congress of Trade Unions.

The ordinary meetings of Congress are held in alternate years. The 1967 Biennial Congress was held in August 1967, and attended by 656 delegates from affiliated organisations, State branches of the A.C.T.U. and Provincial Councils. Special meetings of Congress are held whenever deemed advisable by decision of the executive, as approved by the majority of its branches, or by resolution supported by unions representing one-third of the total membership of the A.C.T.U.

The objectives of the A.C.T.U. are the socialisation of industry, i.e. production, distribution and exchange, and the utilisation of the resources of Australia for the benefit of the people—ensuring full employment, with rising standards of living, real security and full cultural opportunities for all. The methods to be adopted are: the closer organisation of the workers by the transformation of the Australian trade union movement from the craft to an industrial basis, by grouping of unions in their respective industries and by the establishment of one union in each industry; the consolidation of the Australian labour movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; the centralised control of industrial disputes; educational propaganda among unions; and political action to secure satisfactory working-class legislation.

The A.C.T.U. was the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the trade union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting to the Commonwealth Government the names of persons suitable for selection as the Australian workers' delegate to the annual International Labour Conference.

International Labour Organisation

1. General

The International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.) was established on 11 April 1919, as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations. Its original constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and formed part of other treaties of peace. During the years between its establishment and the outbreak of the 1939–45 War, the I.L.O., with head-quarters at Geneva, played a leading role in promoting the improvement of labour conditions throughout the world.

In 1940, in order to ensure that the I.L.O. should be able to continue to function freely, a working centre was established at Montreal, Canada. In 1964 the Organisation became the first of the specialised agencies of the United Nations. Under the terms of agreement, the United Nations recognises the I.L.O. as a specialised agency having responsibility in the field defined by its constitution, which embraces labour conditions, industrial relations, employment organisation, social security and other aspects of social policy. The Organisation has three basic parts. These are the International Labour Conference, its highest authority, which as a rule meets annually; the Governing Body its executive council, which usually meets three times each year; and the International Labour Office, which provides the Secretariat of the Organisation. The Conference is composed of delegations from the Member States of the Organisation. At the end of 1967 there were 117 Member States, each of which is entitled to be represented by four delegates—two Government, one representing employers and one representing workers, together with their advisers. Each delegate speaks and votes independently, so that all points of view in each country are fully expressed. The Governing Body consists of the representatives of twenty-four governments, and twelve employers' and twelve workers' representatives. Particulars are given in previous issues of the Labour Report of the proceedings of International Labour Conferences up to the 50th Session held in Geneva in June 1966.

2. The International Labour Conference

(i) *General.* These Conferences are composed of government, employer and worker delegations from member countries. The employer and worker delegates to the International Labour Conferences must be chosen, under the provisions of the I.L.O. constitution, by each Government in agreement with the most representative employer and worker organisations of the country. The principal function of the Conference (which meets at least once a year) is to draft international minimum social and labour standards which take the form of International Labour Conventions and Recommendations (*see* paragraph 5, page 212).

(ii) *Recent Sessions.* The 51st Session of the Conference was held in Geneva in June 1967. The Australian delegation comprised: government delegates Mr. A. C. Brentwood and

Mr. B. C. Hill; employers' delegate Mr. H. G. Ferrier; workers' delegate Mr. R. E. Wilson; together with their advisers. The main topics for discussion were: examination of grievances and communications within the undertaking (second discussion); the maximum weight to be carried by one worker; the revision of a number of Conventions concerning old-age, invalidity and survivors' pensions; the improvement of conditions of life and work of tenants, share-croppers and similar categories of agricultural workers (first discussion); and the I.L.O. and technical co-operation (including the role of the I.L.O. in the industrialisation of developing countries).

3. Governing Body

The Governing Body is the I.L.O.'s executive council and policy-making body. It meets three times yearly in Geneva in February–March, May and November. There are 48 members, 24 representing governments and 12 each representing employers and workers. Ten governments are permanently members of the Governing Body by virtue of their industrial importance. The remaining 14 government members are elected every three years by government delegates at sessions of the annual conference; the employer and worker representatives are similarly elected by the employer and worker groups. Thirty deputy members are also elected, ten each representing governments, employers and workers.

From 1949 to 1960, Australia held a government seat, alternating as a Member and Deputy Member. Between 1963 and 1966, Australia held a government seat as a Member. In the latest elections in June 1966, the Australian Government was elected a Deputy Member. In the employers' group, Mr. H. G. Ferrier, C.M.G., was elected a Substitute Deputy Member and in the workers' group, Mr. A. E. Monk, C.M.G., was re-elected a Member. The government's permanent representative on the Governing Body was Sir Henry Bland, Secretary of the Department of Labour and National Service.

4. Industrial Committees

Australia is a member of six of the ten industrial and analogous committees of the I.L.O. These committees were set up in 1945 to consider labour and social questions of concern to a particular industry.

An Australian delegation representing government, employers and workers attended the Sixth Session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers held in Geneva in December 1967.

Australia was also represented at an Asian Seminar on National and International Labour Standards held in Bangkok in November 1967.

5. I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations

(i) *General.* An I.L.O. convention is an international treaty which has to be approved by two-thirds of the delegates at the Conference before it is adopted. As part of their constitutional obligations as Member States of the Organisation, governments are required to bring conventions adopted by Sessions of the Conference to the attention of their competent national authorities (Parliament) to be considered for ratification. After a government ratifies an I.L.O. convention, not only does it enter into a formal treaty obligation to ensure compliance with its provisions, but also it must report annually to the International Labour Office (the I.L.O. Secretariat) on the measures it is taking to give effect to its provisions, and must furnish copies of these reports to the national representative workers' and employers' organisations. Countries which do not ratify conventions are still obliged to examine them, to report back to the I.L.O. about the state of their law and practice and give reasons why they have not ratified them.

Recommendations do not require ratification, but governments are obliged to bring them to the attention of the competent national authorities for consideration. These authorities must in turn weigh the possibility of adopting legislation or taking any other action that may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of Recommendations. A report describing the way in which these obligations have been discharged must be sent to the I.L.O.

The International Labour Conference, during its 51 Sessions between 1919 and 1967, adopted 128 Conventions and 131 Recommendations setting forth international standards. These constitute what has become known as the International Labour Code. The Code covers a wide range of subjects, including wages, hours of work, annual holidays with pay, age of admission to employment, medical examination for fitness for employment, maternity protection, industrial health, safety and welfare, social insurance and assistance, unemployment insurance, compensation for employment injuries, freedom of association, right to organise and bargain collectively, employment conditions of seamen, etc. The Code has played an important part in the improvement of working and living conditions all over the world since 1919.

As far as Australia is concerned, the provisions of the Constitution are such that only the Commonwealth Government, under the 'external affairs' power, may ratify international treaties, including I.L.O. Conventions, on behalf of Australia. The Commonwealth Government thus becomes internationally responsible for ensuring their observance. However, the constitutional division of powers as between the Commonwealth and the States is such that although the subject matter of some I.L.O. Conventions is solely within the legislative competence of the Commonwealth, the subject matter of the great majority is the joint responsibility of the Commonwealth and the States. In the case of this latter category of Conventions it is necessary, before such Conventions can be ratified by Australia, that the law and practice in each State should already be precisely (and not just generally) in accord with their provisions. In addition, the Commonwealth Government has to ensure that its own law and practice in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and, in some instances, in the general Commonwealth legislative field as well, are satisfactory. In other words, in respect of most I.L.O. conventions, the law and practice in nine separate jurisdictions have to be precisely in accord with their provisions before they can be ratified by Australia. Moreover, it has been the policy of the Commonwealth Government since 1919, irrespective of party, not to proceed with ratification (on behalf of Australia as a whole) of I.L.O. Conventions that concern the States until each of the States has not only introduced satisfactory law and practice, but also formally agreed to ratification by the Commonwealth.

Further, the I.L.O. constitution provides that I.L.O. Conventions, once ratified by a member country, have to be considered from the point of view of extending the ratification to that country's non-metropolitan territories (where such exist), and a declaration indicating that country's attitude to such extensions has to be submitted to the I.L.O. In other words, as far as Australia is concerned, once an I.L.O. convention has been ratified in respect of the mainland, consideration has to be given to its extension to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island. In passing, it could be added that there are a few I.L.O. conventions which apply only to non-metropolitan territories.

(ii) *Conventions ratified by Australia.* As at 1 January 1968 Australia had ratified 26 I.L.O. conventions—18 based exclusively on the law and practice of the Commonwealth Government—and a list of these is given below. A summary of the purpose and main provisions of each convention ratified to the end of 1960 was published in Labour Reports No. 47, No. 48, and No. 50.

No. 7—*Minimum Age* (*Sea*), 1920.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping, but has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 8—*Unemployment Indemnity* (*Shipwreck*), 1920.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping, but has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 9—*Placing of Seamen*, 1920.—Ratified by Australia 3 August 1925. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping.)

No. 10—*Minimum Age* (*Agriculture*), 1921.—Ratified by Australia 24 December 1957. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Norfolk Island.)

No. 11—*Right of Association* (*Agriculture*), 1921.—Ratified by Australia 24 December 1957. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Norfolk Island.)

No. 12—*Workmen's Compensation* (*Agriculture*), 1921.—Ratified by Australia 7 June 1960. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 15—*Minimum Age* (*Trimmers and Stokers*), 1921.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping.)

No. 16—*Medical Examination of Young Persons* (*Sea*), 1921.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping.)

No. 18—*Workmen's Compensation* (*Occupational Diseases*), 1925.—Ratified by Australia 22 April 1959. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Nauru.)

No. 19—*Equality of Treatment* (*Accident Compensation*), 1925.—Ratified by Australia 12 June 1959. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Nauru.)

No. 21—*Inspection of Emigrants*, 1926—Ratified by Australia 18 April 1931.

No. 22—*Seamen's Articles of Agreement*, 1926.—Ratified by Australia 1 April 1935.

No. 26—*Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery*, 1928.—Ratified by Australia 9 March 1931. (This ratification has been entered into in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia.)

No. 27—*Marking of Weight* (*Packages Transported by Vessels*), 1929.—Ratified by Australia 9 March 1931. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island.)

No. 29—*Forced Labour*, 1930.—Ratified by Australia 2 January 1932. (This ratification has been entered into 'in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia', and has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island.)

No. 42—*Workmen's Compensation* (*Occupational Diseases*) (*Revised*), 1934.—Ratified by Australia 29 April 1959. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Nauru.)

No. 45—*Underground Work* (*Women*), 1935.—Ratified by Australia 7 October 1953. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 57—*Hours of Work and Manning* (*Sea*), 1936.—Ratified by Australia 24 September 1938.

No. 63—*Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work*, 1938.—Ratified by Australia 5 September 1939. (Australia has excluded Part II. from its acceptance of the convention.)

No. 76—*Wages, Hours of Work and Manning* (*Sea*), 1946.—Ratified by Australia 24 January 1949.

No. 80—*Final Articles Revision*, 1946.—Ratified by Australia 24 January 1949. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island.)

No. 85—*Labour Inspectorates* (*Non-Metropolitan Territories*), 1947.—Ratified by Australia 30 September 1954. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 88—*Employment Service*, 1948.—Ratified by Australia 24 December 1949.

No. 93—*Wages, Hours of Work and Manning* (*Sea*) (*Revised*), 1949.—Ratified by Australia 3 March 1954. (This Convention has been revised by Convention No. 109—Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea)—Revised, 1958, which has not been ratified by Australia.)

No. 105—*Abolition of Forced Labour*, 1957.—Ratified by Australia 7 June 1960. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island.)

No. 116—*Final Articles Revision*, 1961.—Ratified by Australia 29 October 1963.

APPENDIX

Section I

SYDNEY: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(a) OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1967

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1967
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.5
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	15.5	14.9	14.4	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.1	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	15.8
,, self-raising		17.5	17.8	17.8	18.7	18.7	17.9	18.7	17.6	17.3	18.3	18.7	19.2	18.2
Tea	½ lb pkt	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8
Sugar	¼ lb pkt	38.0	36.3	38.1	37.6	38.1	38.1	44.0	44.0	43.5	44.0	44.0	44.0	40.8
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.0	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.7	13.5
Jam, plum	1½ lb	26.0	26.4	26.4	26.8	27.1	27.1	25.8	26.8	26.5	26.3	26.2	26.9	26.5
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.6	34.1	34.6	34.9	34.9	35.0	35.0	35.0	34.7
Peaches, canned	29 oz	31.1	31.1	31.1	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.6	30.9	30.3	30.7	29.6	30.6	30.7
Pears, canned		31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	31.0
Potatoes	7 lb	35.3	34.2	35.3	36.3	35.8	50.4	55.4	51.9	52.2	51.1	39.0	43.4	43.4
Onions, brown	lb	7.4	7.5	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.3	14.0	14.4	9.3
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	31.1	31.0	31.5	30.5	31.5	31.4	31.8	31.3	30.5	31.3	30.9	31.3	31.2
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	23.8	24.4	24.4	23.8	23.9	24.3	23.4	24.3	22.7	24.3	23.9	23.8	23.9
Eggs, 24 oz	doz	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	56.0	62.9
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	46.8	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.9	47.0	47.3	47.6	47.6	47.0
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20.5	20.6	20.3	20.5	20.9	20.9	21.2	20.7	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.0	20.9
,, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
		March Quarter 1967			June Quarter 1967			September Quarter 1967			December Quarter 1967			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb		59.1			60.8			61.8			61.6		60.8
,, rib (without bone)	,,		51.5			52.2			53.0			53.7		52.6
,, steak, rump	,,		88.6			88.5			90.7			90.1		89.5
,, ,, chuck	,,		45.8			46.3			47.3			47.3		46.9
,, sausages	,,		27.2			27.7			48.0			28.0		27.7
,, silverside, corned	,,		49.2			50.1			28.0			50.7		50.1
,, brisket, corned	,,		38.4			38.7			50.2			39.3		38.9
Mutton, leg	,,		30.9			31.7			39.0			31.4		31.6
,, forequarter	,,		20.4			20.5			32.4			20.2		20.5
,, chops, loin	,,		28.3			28.5			20.8			28.1		28.5
,, ,, leg	,,		29.1			29.1			28.9			28.8		29.2
Lamb, leg	,,		43.4			43.5			29.6			44.1		44.1
,, forequarter	,,		27.3			28.0			45.2			28.5		28.4
,, chops, loin	,,		48.2			48.4			29.8			48.6		49.2
,, ,, leg	,,		49.0			50.1			51.7			50.3		50.8
Pork, leg	,,		63.4			63.3			53.6			68.2		65.3
,, loin	,,		62.9			63.4			66.4			67.1		65.0
,, chops	,,		62.3			62.8			66.6			67.1		64.6
									66.0					

(a) In some cases the averages are price relatives.

Section I—*continued*

MELBOURNE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(*a*) OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1967

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1967
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	17.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.8
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	15.7	15.6	16.1	16.1	16.1	15.9	16.1	15.1	15.8	15.8	16.3	16.9	16.0
,, self-raising	,,	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.3	16.7	17.5	17.5	17.1	17.4	17.0	16.0	18.1	17.2
Tea	½ lb pkt	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.5	31.8	31.5	31.8	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.3	31.6
Sugar	4 lb pkt	36.9	36.4	36.8	36.7	36.9	36.9	42.4	41.9	42.4	41.9	42.4	42.4	39.5
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.3	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.4
Jam, plum	1½ lb	29.4	28.9	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	28.6	29.2	29.8	30.3	30.4	30.6	29.6
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	31.1	31.4	30.5	28.3	30.6	29.3	29.7	28.1	28.5	30.3	30.7	31.0	30.0
Peaches, canned	29 oz	29.0	29.0	27.6	29.0	29.2	29.2	27.5	28.2	28.0	27.9	28.0	28.6	28.4
Pears, canned	,,	28.5	28.4	29.0	28.4	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.4	29.0	29.0	27.7	28.7	28.7
Potatoes	7 lb	37.0	33.8	33.6	39.2	37.4	51.6	57.9	52.5	51.8	46.9	52.6	59.6	46.2
Onions, brown	lb	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.2	13.0	14.8	10.7
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	32.1	32.3	33.4	33.3	32.0	33.6	32.9	33.1	33.2	33.1	34.0	32.7	33.0
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.9	49.9	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.5	49.8
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	23.9	24.5	23.4	24.3	24.5	23.9	24.3	24.3	24.4	23.9	24.4	24.4	24.2
Eggs, 24 oz	doz	65.0	65.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	68.5	68.4	59.0	58.9	60.9	60.9	65.2
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	50.2	50.2	50.2	51.3	51.9	51.9	51.9	52.2	51.7	54.9	54.8	54.8	52.2
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20.5	20.2	20.8	20.8	21.6	20.9	21.3	20.8	21.5	21.3	22.1	22.2	21.2
,, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	19.0	18.2
Meat—			March Quarter 1967		June Quarter 1967			September Quarter 1967			December Quarter 1967			
Beef, sirloin	lb		59.0		59.1			62.7			63.0			61.0
,, rib (without bone)	,,		56.3		57.8			62.0			61.7			59.5
,, steak, rump	,,		92.3		94.4			103.6			103.2			98.4
,, ,, chuck	,,		48.1		49.5			53.1			52.1			50.7
,, sausages	,,		29.8		31.4			32.6			31.9			31.4
,, silverside, corned	,,		57.9		59.6			61.1			61.0			59.9
,, brisket, corned	,,		40.5		41.9			43.5			45.4			42.8
Mutton, leg	,,		29.7		30.4			30.6			28.8			29.9
,, forequarter	,,		20.0		20.9			21.5			20.5			20.7
,, chops, loin	,,		27.3		28.6			29.4			28.1			28.4
,, ,, leg	,,		31.6		32.9			33.0			30.4			32.0
Lamb, leg	,,		43.0		44.9			48.6			41.8			44.6
,, forequarter	,,		25.9		27.9			32.6			26.0			28.1
,, chops, loin	,,		47.5		49.7			56.3			47.3			50.2
,, ,, leg	,,		50.2		52.2			57.6			49.6			52.4
Pork, leg	,,		61.7		62.6			65.9			67.4			64.4
,, loin	,,		61.2		64.2			68.2			69.4			65.8
,, chops	,,		61.5		64.0			68.1			68.8			65.6

(*a*) In some cases the averages are price relatives.

BRISBANE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(*a*) OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1967

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1967
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	16.7
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.5
,, self-raising	,,	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.0	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.2
Tea	½ lb pkt	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.8	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.9
Sugar	4 lb pkt	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.4	37.3	37.3	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4	42.9	42.9	40.4
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.4	12.8	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.7	12.8	13.9	13.4
Jam, plum	1½ lb	23.6	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.3	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	23.8	24.4
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	39.3	39.3	38.1	38.5	38.3	38.0	38.9	38.3	37.8	37.5	37.4	38.4	38.3
Peaches, canned	29 oz	29.5	31.3	31.1	30.1	31.3	30.4	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.9	29.3	30.6
Pears, canned	,,	29.5	31.3	31.1	30.1	31.3	31.1	31.6	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.2	30.8
Potatoes	7 lb	38.0	36.8	40.4	38.2	34.3	61.9	59.0	52.8	53.7	48.7	32.4	36.5	44.4
Onions, brown	lb	6.5	6.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.7	8.1	8.2	9.1	7.5	11.6	12.7	8.6
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	33.6	34.0	32.7	31.9	33.0	33.6	33.2	32.2	33.7	32.8	34.0	33.8	33.2
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	50.8	50.8	51.1	51.0
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	25.4	25.3	26.0	26.0	25.4	25.1	25.5	25.3	25.5	24.2	23.5	24.5	25.1
Eggs, 24 oz	doz	62.3	63.2	63.4	63.1	63.8	63.3	64.5	59.8	57.9	58.1	56.9	57.1	61.1
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	46.6	51.2	51.9	50.0	52.9	53.1	52.7	53.1	51.0
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20.2	21.1	21.0	20.5	21.5	19.9	21.1	21.4	22.2	22.2	22.4	22.1	21.3
,, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
		March Quarter 1967			June Quarter 1967			September Quarter 1967			December Quarter 1967			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb	57.3			57.4			58.1			58.5			57.8
,, rib (without bone)	,,	49.8			50.1			50.8			50.9			50.4
,, steak, rump	,,	76.4			76.8			77.4			77.9			77.1
,, ,, chuck	,,	47.9			48.5			47.9			47.4			47.9
,, sausages	,,	26.3			26.4			27.3			26.5			26.6
,, silverside, corned	,,	53.0			53.6			53.7			54.0			53.6
,, brisket, corned	,,	40.3			40.5			40.9			40.9			40.7
Mutton, leg	,,	35.0			34.4			34.8			34.1			34.6
,, forequarter	,,	21.6			21.0			21.6			21.1			21.3
,, chops, loin	,,	34.5			34.3			34.6			33.7			34.3
,, ,, leg	,,	35.1			34.7			34.9			34.2			34.7
Lamb, leg	,,	50.1			50.6			51.2			50.6			50.6
,, forequarter	,,	30.9			31.2			31.5			31.0			31.2
,, chops, loin	,,	52.1			52.3			53.7			53.9			53.0
,, ,, leg	,,	51.6			52.0			53.2			53.3			52.5
Pork, leg	,,	60.1			60.5			61.4			61.9			61.0
,, loin	,,	59.6			60.2			61.4			62.1			60.8
,, chops	,,	60.1			60.7			61.7			62.4			61.2

(*a*) In some cases the averages are price relatives.

Section I—*continued*

ADELAIDE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(*a*) OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1967

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1967
		cents	cent	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	16.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.9
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
,, self-raising	,,	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.4	51.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5
Tea	½ lb pkt	31.4	31.4	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.0	30.9	31.0	30.9	31.0	31.0	31.1
Sugar	4 lb pkt	37.1	36.6	36.6	37.1	37.1	37.1	42.7	41.1	42.1	41.9	41.3	41.9	39.4
Rice	1 lb pkt	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.1	12.4	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.9
Jam, plum	1½ lb	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.7	30.3	30.1	30.1	30.6	30.2
Oats, rolled	1½lb pkt	24.0	23.9	24.1	24.1	23.4	23.4	22.7	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.0	23.0	23.4
Peaches, canned	29 oz	27.5	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.5	28.1	28.1	28.1	27.4	27.4	27.1	27.4	27.7
Pears, canned	,,	27.7	28.2	27.8	27.5	27.5	28.1	28.1	28.1	27.7	28.1	27.5	28.0	27.9
Potatoes	7 lb	28.1	30.6	29.6	36.6	37.8	50.6	52.7	42.7	47.5	40.7	40.5	48.4	40.5
Onions, brown	lb	6.6	5.9	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.8	7.1	7.2	8.4	8.9	10.2	7.1
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	26.8	27.0	26.1	26.4	26.7	26.4	26.7	26.6	26.5	27.0	26.7	26.8	26.6
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	49.0	48.7	49.1	49.0	49.1	49.2	49.1	49.2	49.3	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.3
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	24.9	24.9	24.3	24.9	24.5	24.5	24.8	24.8	23.6	24.8	24.4	25.0	24.6
Eggs, large	doz	63.2	63.2	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.7	63.7	73.7	61.6	62.1	61.1	61.0	62.8
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	41.7	44.2	45.2	46.8	47.7	47.8	47.3	47.2	47.7	49.0	48.2	49.0	46.8
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20.2	20.4	20.9	20.4	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.4	21.6	21.8	21.5	22.1	21.1
,, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.1
		March Quarter 1967			June Quarter 1967			September Quarter 1967			December Quarter 1967			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin (without bone)	lb		58.2			59.3			60.8			58.2		59.1
,, rib (without bone)	,,		56.9			57.9			59.5			56.9		57.8
,, steak, rump	,,		90.1			92.6			97.8			95.9		94.1
,, ,, chuck	,,		56.1			57.9			60.9			57.4		58.1
,, sausages	,,		25.0			25.4			25.8			25.7		25.5
,, silverside, corned	,,		59.2			60.1			62.1			60.8		60.6
,, brisket, corned	,,		44.6			45.8			47.0			44.8		45.6
Mutton, leg	,,		33.0			34.7			35.2			30.7		33.4
,, forequarter	,,		19.6			20.4			21.3			17.6		19.7
,, chops, loin	,,		32.6			34.0			34.6			30.5		32.9
,, ,, leg	,,		34.4			36.0			35.9			31.8		34.5
Lamb, leg	,,		44.9			46.6			50.2			40.8		45.6
,, forequarter	,,		27.5			29.3			32.9			23.6		28.3
,, chops, loin	,,		54.0			55.9			60.9			48.8		54.9
,, ,, leg	,,		53.8			55.7			60.6			49.7		55.0
Pork, leg	,,		60.6			61.7			64.9			68.5		63.9
,, loin	,,		60.9			62.1			65.9			68.9		64.5
,, chops	,,		61.2			62.3			66.1			68.9		64.6

(*a*) In some cases the averages are price relatives.

Section I—*continued*

PERTH: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(*a*) OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1967

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1967
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.1
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	13.8	14.0	14.0	13.6	13.6	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.8	14.1
,, self-raising	,,	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.1	18.1	18.5	17.7	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.3
Tea	½ lb pkt	30.7	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7
Sugar	4 lb pkt	35.2	34.4	34.4	35.1	33.8	34.5	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1	39.8	40.9	37.8
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.7	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.8
Jam, plum	1½ lb	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.0	27.6	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.8	29.0	28.0
Oats, rolled	1½ lb pkt	23.9	23.9	23.7	22.7	23.4	23.4	23.7	22.9	23.0	23.9	23.0	23.0	23.4
Peaches, canned	29 oz	30.3	29.9	30.9	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.9	31.5	31.9	31.9	31.1
Pears, canned	,,	31.1	31.1	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.3	31.5	31.9	31.3	31.5
Potatoes	7 lb	42.0	41.9	42.2	41.8	42.1	41.8	42.5	42.4	41.5	42.5	42.0	42.5	42.1
Onions, brown	lb	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.9	8.4	9.0	9.5	9.6	9.6	10.5	8.5	9.1	8.7
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	31.6	31.6	30.7	31.8	31.4	29.8	31.8	31.9	30.7	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.4
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.9	49.9	49.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.0	24.9	24.9	23.6	25.1	24.3	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.7
Eggs, 24 oz	doz	64.9	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.1	64.9	64.8	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	66.4	65.5
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	41.1	41.9	41.9	41.0	41.9	42.3	42.9	42.9	41.4
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20.0	19.1	20.0	20.0	21.0	20.2	21.0	20.8	21.3	21.3	21.7	20.7	20.6
,, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
		March Quarter 1967			June Quarter 1967			September Quarter 1967			December Quarter 1967			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb		59.4			61.2			60.1			58.6		59.8
,, rib (without bone)	,,		52.2			55.0			54.0			52.5		53.4
,, steak, rump	,,		89.1			93.9			93.0			92.3		92.1
,, ,, chuck	,,		52.6			55.8			55.3			53.4		54.3
,, sausages	,,		24.5			25.2			25.0			24.3		24.8
,, silverside, corned	,,		54.2			56.6			56.0			54.7		55.4
,, brisket, corned	,,		40.4			43.5			42.4			42.9		42.3
Mutton, leg	,,		32.6			34.6			33.5			32.3		33.3
,, forequarter	,,		20.8			22.9			22.1			19.8		21.4
,, chops, loin	,,		29.9			31.7			31.7			29.6		30.7
,, ,, leg	,,		30.7			32.7			32.4			30.5		31.6
Lamb, leg	,,		49.3			53.9			51.0			46.4		50.2
,, forequarter	,,		33.1			37.4			34.3			29.6		33.6
,, chops, loin	,,		50.3			55.9			52.5			46.3		51.3
,, ,, leg	,,		50.5			56.1			52.7			46.5		51.5
Pork, leg	,,		59.3			60.0			60.8			60.5		60.2
,, loin	,,		60.2			61.0			61.7			61.3		61.1
,, chops	,,		60.2			61.1			61.9			61.5		61.2

(*a*) In some cases the averages are price relatives.

Section I—*continued*

HOBART: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(*a*) OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1967

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1967
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.1
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	15.0	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.4	15.1
,, self-raising	,,	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.0
Tea	¼ lb pkt	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	32.8	33.0	33.3	33.2
Sugar	4 lb pkt	38.5	38.5	37.7	38.5	38.5	38.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	41.7
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.7	14.1	14.1	13.7	14.2	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.8
Jam, plum	1½ lb	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	27.4	27.8	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.6	27.7
Oats, rolled(*b*)	2 lb pkt	35.1	35.1	34.9	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.6	28.0	28.4	30.0
Peaches, canned	29 oz	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.1	31.1	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.4	31.2	30.7	31.3	31.1
Pears, canned	,,	30.8	30.8	30.8	31.0	31.1	30.8	31.0	31.0	31.2	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.0
Potatoes	7 lb	53.1	45.5	41.1	39.7	39.4	47.5	50.8	51.3	51.3	51.7	53.0	66.6	49.3
Onions, brown	lb	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.8	9.0	12.5	13.9	9.5
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	31.7	32.4	32.3	33.0	31.8	32.9	32.7	33.0	33.9	33.9	33.4	33.5	32.9
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	25.1	25.4	25.6	25.6	23.7	25.6	25.6	25.4	25.2	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.3
Eggs, 2 oz	doz	67.8	68.2	68.1	68.1	68.1	72.3	72.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	62.2	67.8
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	48.9	48.9	49.5	49.1	49.3	49.4	49.4	47.4	50.0	51.6	52.1	52.4	49.8
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	19.7	20.3	21.0	19.6	21.4	21.3	21.4	20.2	21.3	21.5	21.8	20.8	20.9
,, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart	18.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.8
		March Quarter 1967			June Quarter 1967			September Quarter 1967			December Quarter 1967			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb		56.8			58.2			66.0			65.9		61.7
,, rib (without bone)	,,		52.9			53.7			61.8			60.0		57.1
,, steak, rump	,,		84.1			85.2			91.0			91.3		87.9
,, ,, chuck	,,		51.9			53.0			59.4			58.5		55.7
,, sausages	,,		30.1			30.6			31.7			32.5		31.2
,, silverside, corned	,,		56.3			56.9			63.6			63.9		60.2
,, brisket, corned	,,		42.2			42.5			49.0			48.5		45.6
Mutton, leg	,,		31.4			31.4			35.9			31.0		32.4
,, forequarter	,,		19.3			18.6			23.3			18.6		20.0
,, chops, loin	,,		26.2			25.9			32.1			28.4		28.2
,, ,, leg	,,		29.1			29.4			33.8			30.9		30.8
Lamb, leg	,,		49.0			52.1			61.5			53.4		54.0
,, forequarter	,,		26.4			29.7			39.5			32.7		32.1
,, chops, loin	,,		50.6			54.1			64.4			55.2		56.1
,, ,, leg	,,		51.8			55.0			65.3			56.6		57.2
Pork, leg	,,		63.7			64.2			67.1			68.5		65.9
,, loin	,,		63.6			64.3			67.7			69.1		66.2
,, chops	,,		63.9			64.7			67.9			69.6		66.5

(*a*) In some cases the averages are price relatives. (*b*) From April 1967 unit of quantity is 1½lb packet.

CANBERRA: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(*a*) OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1967

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1967
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.4
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	16.7	17.0	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.7	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.3
,, self-raising	,,	18.4	18.7	18.1	19.0	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.7	17.8	18.8
Tea	½ lb pkt	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.7	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.2
Sugar	4 lb pkt	40.8	39.5	40.8	38.5	40.8	40.8	45.8	45.9	44.3	46.1	46.1	44.2	42.8
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.7	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.4	13.9
Jam, plum	1½ lb	28.6	28.2	28.2	28.7	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.8	29.8	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.2
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	36.4	36.6	37.1	35.7	36.6	36.6	34.8	36.1	37.2	37.2	36.4	37.2	36.5
Peaches, canned	29 oz	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.1	32.7	32.6
Pears, canned	,,	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	31.8	32.7	32.5
Potatoes	7 lb	38.9	37.3	34.0	35.0	38.1	52.2	55.0	52.1	50.9	53.9	49.8	49.0	45.5
Onions, brown	lb	9.1	8.8	8.4	9.7	9.0	8.8	9.4	8.8	10.1	10.2	11.9	11.7	9.7
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	32.0	30.9	31.4	30.6	31.4	31.3	31.6	32.6	31.4	32.3	32.3	32.3	31.7
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	51.7	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	52.0	52.0	51.9
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	23.7	23.9	23.1	23.8	24.3	24.4	23.4	24.5	24.4	24.8	23.9	24.7	24.1
Eggs, 24 oz	doz	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	56.0	62.9
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	47.1	47.2	46.1	47.4	46.9	46.8	48.3	48.6	47.9	48.7	49.1	49.7	47.8
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.7	22.1	21.4	22.0	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.9	22.3	21.8
,, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
		March Quarter 1967			June Quarter 1967			September Quarter 1967			December Quarter 1967			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb		67.2			70.5			72.9			71.6		70.6
,, rib (without bone)	,,		51.4			53.2			55.0			53.4		53.3
,, steak, rump	,,		98.7			101.5			106.1			106.4		103.2
,, ,, chuck	,,		51.4			53.3			55.0			54.0		53.4
,, sausages	,,		27.9			28.9			29.4			29.0		28.8
,, silverside, corned	,,		56.3			56.6			58.2			57.9		57.3
,, brisket, corned	,,		44.2			45.8			46.2			45.2		45.4
Mutton, leg	,,		33.5			36.3			36.2			34.6		35.2
,, forequarter	,,		25.3			25.9			25.9			24.3		25.4
,, chops, loin	,,		34.5			35.8			35.2			33.1		34.7
,, ,, leg	,,		34.5			35.8			35.2			33.1		34.7
Lamb, leg	,,		46.7			48.9			50.3			45.7		47.9
,, forequarter	,,		35.7			36.7			37.9			33.9		36.1
,, chops, loin	,,		55.2			57.9			59.5			53.2		56.5
,, ,, leg	,,		55.2			57.8			59.3			53.2		56.4
Pork, leg	,,		64.9			66.8			69.1			69.4		67.6
,, loin	,,		64.6			67.1			69.2			68.9		67.5
,, chops	,,		64.6			67.1			69.2			68.9		67.5

(*a*) In some cases the averages are price relatives.

Section II

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1967

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	Australia								New Zealand			
		Sydney				Melbourne				Four chief centres			
		Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	d	d	cents	cents
Bread	2 lb	18.0	18.0	19.0	19.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	14.7	15.5	12.6	12.6
Flour, plain	,,	14.9	15.9	16.1	16.6	15.6	16.1	15.1	16.3	10.1	13.3	11.1	11.1
Tea	½ lb	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	31.7	31.5	31.8	31.7	40.7	40.4	33.5	33.4
Jam, plum	1½ lb	26.4	27.1	26.8	26.2	28.9	29.6	29.2	30.4	(*a*) 48.9	(*a*) 49.2	(*a*) 41.1	(*a*) 41.0
Sugar	lb	9.1	9.5	11.0	11.0	9.1	9.2	10.5	10.6	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.7
Rice	,,	13.0	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.1	13.6	13.6	13.3	12.1	12.8	13.2	13.6
Oats, rolled	2 lb	34.7	34.6	34.9	35.0	31.4	30.6	28.1	30.7	(*b*) 33.0	(*b*) 33.3	(*b*) 27.6	(*c*) 27.5
Peaches, canned	29 oz	31.1	30.9	30.9	29.6	29.0	29.2	28.2	28.0	45.0	45.3	37.6	37.2
Potatoes	7 lb	34.2	35.8	51.9	39.0	33.8	37.4	52.5	52.6	39.6	49.1	51.2	51.6
Onions	lb	7.5	7.9	8.9	14.0	10.1	10.1	9.8	13.0	9.4	7.8	6.6	8.7
Milk	quart	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	9.3	9.3	8.0	8.0
Butter	lb	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	49.8	49.8	49.9	49.8	32.8	33.7	27.8	27.8
Cheese	,,	(*d*) 24.4	(*d*) 23.9	(*d*) 24.3	(*d*) 23.9	(*d*) 24.5	(*d*) 24.5	(*d*) 24.3	(*d*) 24.4	48.6	48.3	40.3	40.3
Eggs	dozen	(*e*) 65.0	(*e*) 65.0	(*e*) 61.0	(*e*) 61.0	(*e*) 65.0	(*e*) 69.0	(*e*) 68.4	(*e*) 60.9	64.6	65.9	55.1	57.3
Bacon	lb	(*f*) 46.7 (*g*)	(*f*) 46.7 (*g*)	(*f*) 46.9 (*g*)	(*f*) 47.6 (*g*)	(*f*) 50.2 (*g*)	(*f*) 51.9 (*g*)	(*f*) 52.2 (*g*)	(*f*) 54.8 (*g*)	82.0	83.5	70.1	66.4
Beef, sirloin	,,	59.1	60.8	61.8	61.6	59.0	59.1	62.7	63.0	53.1	51.3	42.7	43.3
,, rib	,,	51.5	52.2	53.0	53.7	56.3	57.8	62.0	61.7	48.0	46.3	39.0	39.6
,, steak, rump	,,	88.6	88.5	90.7	90.1	92 3	94.4	103.6	103.2	67.3	64.7	53.8	54.7
,, sausages	,,	27.2	27.7	28.0	28.0	29.3	31.4	32.6	31.9	25.4	26.5	21.7	21.5
Mutton, leg	,,	30.9	31.7	32.4	31.4	29.7	30.4	30.6	28.8	(*h*) 41.4	(*h*) 40.6	(*h*) 34.2	(*h*) 34.1
,, forequarter	,,	20.4	20.5	20.8	20.2	20.0	20.9	21.5	20.5	(*h*) 22.8	(*h*) 21.4	(*h*) 17.9	(*h*) 18.0
,, chops	,,	28.3	28.5	28.9	28.1	27.3	28.6	29.4	28.1	(*h*) 39.2	(*h*) 38.2	(*h*) 31.2	(*h*) 31.2
Pork, leg	,,	63.4	63.3	66.4	68.2	61.7	62.6	65.9	67.4	55.8	56.5	47.2	47.3
,, chops	,,	62.3	62.8	66.0	67.1	61.5	64.0	68.1	68.8	57.7	58.8	49.1	49.4

(*a*) Apricot jam. (*b*) Oat type prepared breakfast food. (*c*) Oatmeal, pre-cooked. Not comparable with previous series. (*d*) Processed, 8 oz pkt. (*e*) '24 oz per dozen' eggs. (*f*) ½ lb pre-pack. (*g*) Meat prices are averages of the three individual monthly prices in each quarter. (*h*) Hogget.

Section II—*continued*

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1967—*continued*

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	Canada								United States of America							
		Ottawa				Montreal				New York				Los Angeles			
		Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread	2 lb	31.2	29.6	33.6	32.8	30.8	30.2	33.2	32.4	51.2	(c)	(c)	(c)	52.2	(c)	(c)	(c)
Flour, plain	,,	23.8	23.6	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.2	24.2				23.3			
Jam(a)	1½ lb	43.1	42.3	41.7	41.9	41.0	41.1	41.4	42.8	..				..			
Sugar	lb	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.1	9.2	8.9	8.6	12.6				11.6			
Rice	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.7				23.3			
Peaches, canned	30 oz	61.0	60.6	60.6	63.0	60.2	60.4	60.6	62.6	..				..			
Potatoes	7 lb	36.5	28.4	41.8	38.2	34.4	25.6	42.6	37.1	54.1				71.5			
Onions	lb	18.0	17.1	19.5	11.6	17.7	18.4	21.9	15.5	14.7				14.1			
Milk	quart	28.4	28.4	30.4	30.4	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.9	32.2				28.6			
Butter	lb	68.2	68.3	68.9	70.1	68.5	68.7	69.6	69.7	83.2				86.5			
Cheese	,,	87.0	86.8	90.2	88.4	92.6	92.8	93.6	92.4	83.2				94.2			
Eggs	dozen	57.0	54.2	57.9	58.6	55.8	55.0	55.9	56.7	53.5				50.2			
Bacon	lb	116.6	105.4	109.4	104.8	122.6	109.8	112.4	101.2	89.9				73.0			
Beef, sirloin	,,	125.7	121.7	139.7	146.6	146.0	141.4	151.3	157.7	..				..			
,, rib	,,	120.4	111.8	129.0	132.5	126.9	126.2	128.8	134.4	88.7				97.8			
,, steak, rump(b)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126.9				99.7			
Pork, chops	,,	76.0	83.2	90.6	77.3	96.2	92.8	107.0	99.1	107.1				106.4			

(a) Strawberry jam. (b) Round steak. (c) Not available.

Section II—*continued*

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1967—*continued*

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	United Kingdom (200 areas) (*a*)	South Africa							
			Capetown				Witwatersrand			
		Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
		d	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread(*b*)	2 lb	19.3	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Flour, plain	,,	..	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Tea	½ lb	(*c*) 37.6	36.4	36.7	36.7	36.7	39.3	39.3	39.1	39.4
Jam(*d*)	1½ lb	..	19.1	19.9	20.5	21.1	20.3	21.3	21.5	21.6
Sugar	lb	8.4	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	6.6	7.7	7.7	7.7
Rice	,,	..	12.9	13.6	13.8	13.9	13.3	14.1	14.3	14.2
Oats, rolled	2 lb	..	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.7
Peaches, canned	30 oz	..	23.6	23.9	23.9	23.9	26.0	25.3	26.0	26.2
Potatoes	7 lb	26.6	36.4	32.2	40.6	32.2	34.3	26.6	35.0	29.4
Onions	lb	7.7	7.1	11.2	22.4	5.5	9.2	13.5	21.6	5.2
Milk	quart	20.0	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
Butter	lb	40.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.7	41.0	40.7	41.0
Cheese	,,	42.6	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.2	35.2	35.5
Eggs	dozen	47.5	31.6	31.3	33.2	31.6	33.7	36.3	37.7	33.4
Bacon	lb	68.4	50.4	50.4	51.2	54.3	52.0	52.7	53.6	54.1
Beef, sirloin	,,	(*e*) 82.0	40.2	38.9	37.8	39.5	37.6	38.1	39.0	39.0
,, steak, rump	,,	(*e*) 104.4	45.6	45.3	45.2	47.6	46.8	47.3	48.5	49.2
Mutton, leg	,,	..	39.6	40.0	39.3	38.6	37.6	36.8	37.0	36.9
Pork, leg	,,	(*e*) 59.5	38.4	37.5	37.0	37.7	36.1	36.2	37.3	37.7
,, chops	,,	..	38.8	37.8	36.9	37.6	37.6	37.9	38.9	39.5

(*a*) Not comparable with previous series. (*b*) Not delivered. (*c*) 'Medium priced' tea. (*d*) Apricot jam. (*e*) Home killed.

Section III

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

('000)

NOTE. All figures in this section for the period July 1961 to June 1968 are subject to revision. Figures from June 1966 have been revised on the basis of the 1966 Population Census for which new labour force definitions were adopted. This series will be at a higher level than the present series (*see* table, page 163). Details for the principal industry groups in the series are given in Section XX of the Appendix. In due course the estimates for periods prior to the census of June 1966 will be revised, but on a basis comparable with that of the 1961 census benchmarks, the information needed to revise these benchmarks on the 1966 census basis not being available. For further details *see* pages 162 to 164.

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
					MALES				
1957—									
July	823.3	599.0	282.4	193.0	142.4	68.1	6.4	11.7	2,126.3
August	821.9	597.8	281.9	193.3	142.3	68.0	6.4	11.8	2,123.4
September	822.1	599.8	281.1	193.1	143.1	68.5	6.4	12.3	2,126.4
October	825.3	601.4	280.0	193.3	143.4	68.5	6.3	12.4	2,130.6
November	823.7	602.6	277.8	193.5	143.5	68.2	6.2	12.6	2,128.1
December	823.5	604.6	273.1	193.4	143.2	69.1	6.3	12.7	2,125.9
1958—									
January	825.7	607.9	273.3	194.4	143.4	69.7	6.2	12.8	2,133.4
February	826.8	609.1	275.9	194.6	143.8	69.7	6.2	13.0	2,139.1
March	825.8	610.8	278.2	194.6	144.5	69.8	6.2	13.0	2,142.9
April	827.0	609.5	279.2	194.6	144.0	70.1	6.1	13.1	2,143.6
May	826.3	610.1	281.8	194.1	143.4	69.8	6.3	13.4	2,145.2
June	826.4	610.0	284.6	194.5	143.1	69.5	6.3	13.5	2,147.9
July	826.5	609.5	284.5	195.3	143.8	69.2	6.3	13.8	2,148.9
August	826.0	609.1	285.0	195.4	144.4	69.1	6.4	14.1	2,149.5
September	826.4	611.6	285.2	195.1	145.2	68.9	6.5	14.3	2,153.2
October	828.9	612.9	285.7	195.3	145.6	68.9	6.6	14.2	2,158.1
November	834.0	615.8	287.1	196.1	145.3	69.1	6.7	14.4	2,168.5
December	833.3	617.3	281.1	196.1	145.6	70.0	6.7	14.4	2,164.5
1959—									
January	832.5	620.8	281.3	197.1	145.3	70.4	6.7	14.2	2,168.3
February	834.7	625.1	284.7	198.7	145.0	70.6	6.8	14.2	2,179.8
March	834.8	626.1	285.2	199.2	145.7	71.0	6.7	14.2	2,182.9
April	835.2	625.2	287.8	200.3	145.8	71.0	6.8	14.4	2,186.5
May	835.6	623.8	289.6	200.3	145.5	70.8	6.7	14.3	2,186.6
June	836.3	621.8	290.0	201.1	144.9	70.4	6.9	14.2	2,185.6
July	837.6	625.5	290.6	201.3	145.4	70.5	7.0	14.3	2,192.2
August	838.9	625.8	289.9	201.6	145.2	70.5	7.0	14.5	2,193.4
September	843.3	627.6	288.9	202.8	146.0	71.0	7.0	14.0	2,200.6
October	844.9	629.9	289.2	202.6	146.4	71.3	7.0	14.1	2,205.4
November	851.7	633.0	287.4	203.5	146.6	71.5	7.0	14.4	2,215.1
December	853.1	633.5	283.1	203.6	146.6	71.8	7.1	14.6	2,213.4
1960—									
January	857.4	637.2	284.0	205.0	146.4	72.9	7.0	14.8	2,224.7
February	859.7	641.4	288.0	205.5	147.2	72.6	7.0	15.0	2,236.4
March	862.8	644.4	290.0	206.1	147.3	72.9	7.0	15.3	2,245.8
April	864.7	642.1	290.5	205.6	146.9	72.8	7.1	15.4	2,245.1
May	867.6	642.7	292.3	206.2	147.0	72.9	7.2	15.4	2,251.3
June	870.6	643.5	293.7	206.4	147.5	72.6	7.2	15.3	2,256.8
July	873.3	643.2	295.4	206.1	147.9	72.7	7.3	15.2	2,261.1
August	877.3	646.0	294.7	206.5	149.3	72.9	7.3	15.3	2,269.3
September	881.3	647.6	293.9	206.9	150.1	72.9	7.3	15.5	2,275.5
October	883.3	650.1	294.9	207.9	149.7	73.2	7.2	15.7	2,282.0
November	891.2	654.7	292.8	208.3	150.1	73.4	7.2	15.9	2,293.6
December	892.2	658.4	287.8	208.7	150.4	74.1	7.1	15.9	2,294.6

For footnotes *see* page 233.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(*Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service*)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				MALES—*continued*					
1961—									
January	893.1	660.6	289.0	210.7	149.1	74.2	7.1	16.3	2,300.1
February	892.7	659.6	289.5	209.2	149.6	74.2	7.1	16.4	2,298.3
March	888.8	656.6	288.2	208.9	149.4	74.4	7.1	16.3	2,289.7
April	881.9	654.5	288.6	208.9	149.4	73.8	7.1	16.6	2,280.8
May	878.1	650.4	291.6	208.7	149.2	73.6	7.2	16.2	2,275.0
June	876.5	643.6	291.7	207.5	148.5	73.2	7.3	16.0	2,264.3
July	873.2	640.4	291.0	206.4	148.6	73.1	7.4	16.0	2,256.1
August	872.7	641.0	289.4	206.6	149.0	73.0	7.3	16.1	2,255.1
September	875.4	*b* 639.1	*c* 286.2	*b* 203.3	149.7	72.9	7.5	16.3	*bc*2,250.4
October	*c* 878.0	643.2	*c* 283.2	207.3	149.6	72.7	7.4	16.6	*c* 2,258.0
November	882.2	646.3	284.2	207.9	150.8	72.8	7.3	16.7	2,268.2
December	882.8	648.0	280.1	207.8	150.8	73.6	7.4	16.9	2,267.4
1962—									
January	884.4	649.8	280.0	208.3	151.8	73.5	7.3	17.1	2,272.2
February	890.1	654.1	284.1	209.2	152.2	73.8	7.2	17.4	2,288.1
March	892.9	655.4	287.4	210.7	154.1	74.1	7.2	17.7	2,299.5
April(*c*)	891.1	652.7	287.4	210.2	153.6	73.9	7.3	17.8	2,294.0
May	893.9	655.2	291.7	211.0	154.6	74.1	7.4	17.8	2,305.7
June	894.2	654.3	294.5	211.2	154.7	73.6	7.5	18.0	2,308.0
July	893.3	653.3	295.1	212.5	154.8	73.5	7.6	18.1	2,308.2
August	893.7	653.5	295.8	213.1	155.3	73.6	7.7	18.3	2,311.0
September	896.7	656.2	295.1	213.5	156.1	73.7	7.8	18.5	2,317.6
October	898.7	657.5	293.9	213.6	156.4	73.8	7.9	18.7	2,320.5
November	904.5	661.6	293.3	213.6	157.1	73.7	7.9	19.1	2,330.8
December	903.4	665.3	287.1	214.7	157.5	75.0	7.9	19.2	2,330.1
1963—									
January	905.6	668.5	287.4	215.9	158.1	75.4	7.9	19.5	2,338.3
February	910.6	674.1	292.7	216.9	158.4	75.4	7.9	19.7	2,355.7
March(*c*)	913.1	675.4	295.6	218.1	159.0	75.1	8.0	19.9	*c* 2,364.2
April	*c* 914.1	*c* 676.1	297.2	217.9	159.1	75.3	8.0	20.1	*c* 2,367.8
May	*c* 914.4	*c* 675.7	300.7	218.3	159.8	75.6	8.0	20.2	*c* 2,372.7
June	914.2	675.2	304.5	219.6	159.4	74.9	8.0	20.4	2,376.2
July	913.4	674.9	306.2	220.8	159.4	74.9	8.2	20.3	2,378.1
August	917.2	675.1	306.3	221.1	159.7	75.0	8.2	20.6	2,383.2
September	920.0	678.2	307.1	221.8	160.7	75.2	8.2	20.8	2,391.9
October	924.7	682.8	306.7	222.6	161.6	75.1	8.2	21.0	2,402.7
November	930.5	686.9	307.3	223.3	162.9	75.8	8.1	21.1	2,416.0
December	931.8	690.0	302.3	224.5	163.8	76.9	8.1	21.4	2,418.9
1964—									
January	935.1	693.6	305.7	225.6	164.1	77.1	8.2	21.7	2,431.2
February	939.8	698.1	309.6	227.2	164.6	77.8	8.2	21.8	2,447.1
March	943.1	700.1	310.5	228.3	164.6	78.0	8.2	21.8	2,454.5
April	945.2	700.2	314.1	228.4	164.0	77.8	8.5	22.0	2,460.4
May	945.7	701.3	316.3	228.7	164.8	77.7	8.7	22.0	2,465.0
June	947.7	702.8	316.8	229.4	164.3	77.4	8.9	21.9	2,469.3
July	949.5	702.4	318.5	229.8	164.2	77.0	8.9	22.3	2,472.5
August	950.7	704.0	318.3	230.6	164.4	76.3	8.9	22.5	2,475.6
September	953.2	705.9	*c* 318.2	230.9	165.5	76.7	8.9	22.4	*c* 2,481.7
October(*c*)	954.2	700.1	*c* 318.2	222.7	165.9	76.7	9.0	22.6	*c* 2,469.4
November	961.2	710.7	*c* 318.8	232.3	166.8	77.1	9.0	22.9	*c* 2,498.7
December	964.9	717.1	*c* 316.1	234.3	168.3	77.9	8.9	23.2	*c* 2,510.8

See NOTE on page 225. For footnotes *see* page 233.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				MALES—*continued*					
1965—									
January	967.9	719.0	*c* 316.5	236.3	169.1	78.1	9.0	23.5	*c* 2,519.4
February	972.7	723.1	*c* 321.3	238.3	170.1	78.7	9.0	23.7	*c* 2,536.8
March	975.0	725.2	*c* 323.4	239.5	170.5	79.1	9.0	23.8	*c* 2,545.4
April	975.7	724.8	325.9	239.5	171.1	79.2	9.2	23.9	2,549.2
May	977.0	724.5	327.8	239.6	171.5	79.2	9.4	24.2	2,553.1
June	976.9	723.5	329.1	239.9	171.5	78.4	9.5	24.2	2,553.1
July	976.5	720.4	330.6	239.9	172.1	78.3	9.8	24.2	2,551.8
August	976.8	722.2	330.9	240.4	173.1	77.8	9.8	24.4	2,555.2
September	977.9	722.1	330.2	240.7	173.8	78.1	9.7	24.7	2,557.1
October	978.5	722.6	328.8	240.3	174.6	78.4	9.8	24.9	2,558.0
November	986.3	725.7	328.8	240.6	175.8	79.3	9.9	25.5	2,571.9
December	988.2	729.7	323.6	241.0	177.4	80.4	9.8	25.6	2,575.6
1966—									
January	989.1	732.2	323.5	241.7	178.3	80.5	9.9	25.9	2,581.1
February	994.0	736.8	329.3	242.9	180.0	80.8	10.1	25.9	2,599.7
March	995.7	738.3	331.2	243.4	180.8	81.3	10.1	26.0	2,606.8
April	995.5	735.5	332.2	243.2	180.7	81.3	10.2	26.2	2,604.7
May	996.3	734.8	334.9	243.0	180.7	81.5	10.4	26.1	2,607.9
June	996.2	733.4	336.6	242.1	180.7	81.1	10.5	26.0	2,606.6
June	989.5	735.7	342.2	242.8	181.0	81.6	12.8	26.6	2,612.2
July	988.0	734.5	343.0	242.3	181.1	81.4	12.9	26.6	2,609.8
August	987.7	734.6	343.6	242.5	181.0	81.7	13.0	27.0	2,611.1
September	987.7	735.6	343.3	241.9	180.9	81.6	13.1	26.9	2,610.9
October	989.3	737.2	342.6	242.3	181.1	81.9	13.1	27.0	2,614.4
November	994.4	741.5	342.8	243.2	181.9	82.6	13.0	27.2	2,626.6
December	1,002.2	747.0	338.2	245.0	184.5	82.9	13.1	27.8	2,640.7
1967—									
January	995.5	746.9	339.4	245.0	182.8	83.3	12.8	27.6	2,633.5
February	1,000.6	750.4	342.1	245.8	183.5	83.4	12.7	27.6	2,646.3
March	1,001.6	748.7	342.3	246.0	183.9	83.7	13.0	27.6	2,647.0
April	1,002.4	747.3	343.4	245.9	183.7	83.8	13.2	27.7	2,647.5
May	1,003.3	748.1	345.6	245.7	184.3	83.6	13.6	27.9	2,652.1
June	1,002.7	747.7	345.1	245.7	184.2	83.2	13.8	28.0	2,650.6
July	1,000.6	746.5	347.2	246.3	185.0	82.8	14.0	28.1	2,650.5
August	1,003.0	747.6	347.8	246.7	185.1	82.7	14.2	28.7	2,655.8
September	1,004.2	748.7	348.4	247.4	186.3	82.8	14.2	28.8	2,660.8
October	1,006.9	750.6	348.0	249.1	187.6	82.6	14.2	29.0	2,668.1
November	1,012.1	756.1	348.0	251.0	189.9	83.0	14.1	29.3	2,683.5
December	1,018.2	761.5	343.3	253.0	192.1	84.3	13.9	29.8	2,696.3
1968—									
January	1,012.5	760.2	342.4	253.1	192.6	84.8	14.0	30.0	2,689.6
February	1,018.5	764.6	348.2	255.4	194.8	84.9	14.1	30.1	2,710.6
March	1,020.5	765.0	349.9	255.1	195.6	84.7	14.3	30.3	2,715.4
April	1,022.1	763.2	351.6	254.9	195.6	85.0	14.6	30.5	2,717.3
May	1,024.5	763.9	352.8	254.3	196.6	85.1	15.1	30.6	2,722.9
June	1,025.4	763.5	354.6	254.0	197.0	84.7	15.6	30.5	2,725.3
July	1,024.5	764.4	356.2	253.8	197.5	84.4	16.0	30.5	2,727.4
August	1,025.3	765.2	357.4	254.3	198.2	84.5	16.2	30.6	2,731.6
September	1,029.0	765.0	357.7	254.1	199.0	84.6	16.3	30.5	2,736.4
October	1,031.1	765.0	357.7	255.0	199.2	84.7	16.3	30.7	2,739.7
November	1,037.9	771.1	357.5	256.4	201.1	84.9	16.2	31.0	2,756.1
December	1,047.3	778.1	353.8	258.7	203.2	86.4	16.2	31.5	2,775.2

See NOTE on page 225. For footnotes *see* page 233.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				FEMALES					
1957—									
July	307.3	239.1	94.2	64.2	46.2	22.1	1.6	4.0	778.7
August	308.1	238.9	94.6	64.4	46.4	21.9	1.6	4.1	780.0
September	310.4	239.3	94.5	64.6	46.6	21.7	1.6	4.1	782.8
October	313.1	241.0	94.6	64.8	46.7	21.6	1.6	4.1	787.5
November	316.3	243.6	94.7	65.4	47.2	21.8	1.6	4.1	794.7
December	314.9	242.5	94.4	65.2	47.7	22.3	1.6	4.2	792.8
1958—									
January	311.3	243.6	93.9	66.0	47.0	22.3	1.7	4.2	790.0
February	312.7	248.2	95.6	66.2	47.4	22.4	1.7	4.3	798.5
March	313.3	249.1	95.7	66.8	47.8	22.6	1.7	4.3	801.3
April	312.9	246.0	94.9	66.1	47.6	22.9	1.7	4.3	796.4
May	313.4	245.4	94.9	66.0	47.5	22.9	1.7	4.3	796.1
June	312.5	244.2	95.5	65.9	47.3	22.9	1.7	4.3	794.3
July	313.9	245.0	96.0	66.3	47.6	22.4	1.8	4.3	797.3
August	314.4	244.8	96.6	66.4	47.9	22.1	1.8	4.4	798.4
September	315.2	245.9	96.3	66.1	48.2	22.0	1.8	4.4	799.9
October	316.1	246.9	96.1	66.2	48.3	21.8	1.8	4.4	801.6
November	319.2	249.2	96.5	66.7	48.4	22.1	1.8	4.4	808.3
December	321.0	248.4	95.8	66.7	48.7	22.7	1.8	4.4	809.5
1959—									
January	316.5	247.9	96.2	67.5	48.1	22.7	1.8	4.5	805.2
February	318.8	254.2	96.9	67.6	48.3	22.7	1.8	4.7	815.0
March	320.2	255.1	96.8	67.9	48.7	23.0	1.9	4.7	818.3
April	320.2	254.2	96.6	67.8	48.9	23.5	1.9	4.8	817.9
May	321.3	253.1	97.3	68.0	48.8	23.3	1.9	4.8	818.5
June	321.3	253.4	97.7	68.4	48.4	23.2	1.9	4.8	819.1
July	322.6	255.4	98.1	68.3	48.5	23.0	1.9	4.9	822.7
August	324.1	256.0	98.4	68.5	48.3	22.6	1.9	5.0	824.8
September	327.1	257.8	99.0	69.0	48.6	22.9	1.9	5.0	831.3
October	329.1	259.5	98.6	69.4	48.7	23.0	1.9	5.1	835.3
November	335.2	262.0	99.3	70.5	49.5	23.3	1.9	5.1	846.8
December	335.0	262.1	99.2	70.5	49.6	23.7	1.9	5.1	847.1
1960—									
January	332.0	263.1	99.3	71.1	48.7	24.2	1.9	5.2	845.5
February	335.3	268.5	100.2	71.7	49.8	24.1	1.9	5.3	856.8
March	339.2	270.9	100.2	72.1	50.1	24.1	2.0	5.4	864.0
April	339.7	268.4	100.7	72.1	50.1	24.5	2.0	5.5	863.0
May	341.5	269.5	101.7	72.6	50.6	24.5	2.0	5.5	867.9
June	342.7	269.7	102.3	72.6	50.4	24.5	2.0	5.5	869.7
July	344.4	270.2	102.7	73.0	50.5	24.4	2.0	5.5	872.7
August	346.5	271.0	103.9	73.5	50.8	24.1	2.1	5.7	877.6
September	349.1	272.9	103.8	73.8	51.1	24.1	2.1	5.7	882.6
October	352.6	274.1	103.8	74.1	51.3	24.2	2.1	5.8	888.0
November	356.9	278.0	104.7	74.3	51.9	24.5	2.1	5.8	898.2
December	357.2	275.9	104.0	73.8	52.4	25.1	2.1	5.9	896.4
1961—									
January	352.2	274.5	103.4	74.6	51.3	24.7	2.1	5.9	888.7
February	352.5	279.6	103.4	74.1	51.7	25.3	2.1	6.1	894.8
March	350.4	277.3	102.5	73.7	52.1	25.2	2.1	6.2	889.5
April	346.1	273.5	101.9	73.1	52.2	25.2	2.2	6.3	880.5
May	345.3	269.2	101.9	72.9	51.8	25.0	2.3	6.2	874.6
June	343.6	266.2	102.1	72.3	51.2	24.9	2.3	6.3	868.9

See NOTE on page 225. For footnotes *see* page 233.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(*Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service*)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				FEMALES—*continued*					
July	343.1	265.0	102.3	72.4	51.1	24.5	2.3	6.3	867.0
August	343.8	265.5	102.4	72.5	51.2	24.4	2.3	6.4	868.5
September	346.1	266.1	102.4	72.6	51.4	24.3	2.3	6.5	871.7
October	350.3	268.0	101.8	73.6	51.7	24.2	2.3	6.6	878.5
November	355.5	270.7	101.9	74.4	52.3	24.3	2.3	6.6	888.0
December	356.3	271.2	101.8	74.6	51.9	24.8	2.3	6.7	889.6
1962—									
January	352.6	271.9	101.6	75.4	51.7	24.6	2.3	6.7	886.8
February	353.9	278.0	103.1	75.9	52.1	25.1	2.3	6.9	897.3
March	357.2	278.7	103.7	76.8	53.2	25.6	2.3	7.1	904.6
April	357.4	275.4	103.1	75.8	53.2	25.5	2.4	7.2	900.0
May	358.9	276.7	103.7	76.0	53.2	25.4	2.4	7.2	903.5
June	359.0	276.5	104.7	76.7	53.4	25.5	2.5	7.2	905.5
July	358.9	278.3	104.4	76.5	53.4	24.9	2.6	7.3	906.3
August	360.0	278.6	105.4	76.8	53.5	24.7	2.6	7.4	909.0
September	362.5	280.3	105.9	77.1	54.1	24.6	2.7	7.4	914.6
October	365.3	281.3	106.3	77.5	54.2	24.5	2.6	7.6	919.3
November	369.6	283.9	107.1	78.4	54.9	24.7	2.7	7.6	928.9
December	368.9	283.7	106.2	78.8	54.4	25.4	2.7	7.8	927.9
1963—									
January	366.7	284.0	106.0	79.2	54.0	25.4	2.8	7.9	926.0
February	368.9	287.8	106.8	80.4	54.1	25.8	2.8	8.1	934.7
March	370.3	289.0	107.3	81.0	55.0	25.9	2.8	8.6	939.9
April	371.1	286.2	107.4	81.0	55.5	25.9	2.9	8.5	938.5
May	370.9	286.0	108.3	80.9	55.6	25.7	2.9	8.7	939.0
June	370.8	285.4	108.9	80.9	55.5	25.5	2.9	8.7	938.6
July	372.2	286.9	109.6	81.1	55.6	25.3	2.9	8.7	942.3
August	373.3	287.6	110.5	81.2	55.7	25.4	2.9	8.8	945.4
September	375.3	288.6	110.6	81.7	56.0	25.5	2.9	9.0	949.7
October	379.6	290.5	110.9	82.6	56.3	25.8	2.9	9.1	957.7
November	384.5	293.2	111.6	83.1	57.1	26.0	2.8	9.2	967.5
December	384.0	293.2	110.7	83.7	56.9	26.7	2.9	9.3	967.3
1964—									
January	380.7	294.2	111.2	84.2	56.8	26.6	2.8	9.4	965.8
February	383.7	299.9	113.3	85.4	57.7	26.9	2.8	9.8	979.5
March	388.6	301.5	113.4	86.2	58.3	27.5	2.9	9.8	988.2
April	387.8	300.6	113.7	86.2	58.4	27.4	2.9	9.9	986.9
May	389.4	300.2	114.8	86.1	58.5	27.2	2.9	10.0	989.2
June	390.7	300.6	115.5	86.0	58.5	27.1	3.0	10.0	991.4
July	392.5	301.7	116.2	86.3	58.5	26.9	3.1	10.1	995.4
August	394.4	301.8	117.3	86.9	58.5	26.8	3.1	10.3	999.2
September	397.8	304.4	118.4	87.6	59.3	26.8	3.1	10.5	1,007.9
October	401.1	*c* 305.7	118.6	*c* 88.2	59.5	26.9	3.1	10.5	*c* 1,013.6
November	406.7	308.6	119.5	89.8	59.9	27.0	3.0	10.6	1,025.2
December	405.1	309.0	119.2	90.1	59.4	27.7	3.0	10.7	1,024.0
1965—									
January	401.8	308.3	118.8	90.8	59.2	27.6	3.0	10.8	1,020.2
February	406.3	315.0	120.8	92.0	61.2	28.0	3.1	11.0	1,037.5
March	410.0	317.4	121.5	93.3	62.3	28.6	3.1	11.4	1,047.5
April	410.1	316.9	121.5	92.7	62.7	28.6	3.1	11.4	1,047.0
May	411.3	316.3	122.5	93.1	62.6	28.5	3.2	11.5	1,049.0
June	412.6	316.3	123.1	93.4	62.7	28.1	3.2	11.5	1,051.0

See NOTE on page 225. For footnotes *see* page 233.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(*Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service*)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
FEMALES—*continued*									
July	413.2	317.0	123.7	93.5	63.1	28.0	3.3	11.6	1,053.4
August	414.2	317.6	124.2	94.1	63.4	28.0	3.3	11.7	1,056.6
September	417.3	318.2	124.7	94.5	64.1	28.1	3.4	11.9	1,062.2
October	421.2	319.5	125.5	94.4	64.8	28.3	3.4	12.0	1,068.9
November	427.3	321.8	125.7	95.0	65.4	28.6	3.3	12.4	1,079.5
December	424.3	322.4	125.2	94.9	64.9	29.3	3.4	12.4	1,076.9
1966—									
January	422.5	322.5	124.5	95.8	64.7	29.2	3.4	12.4	1,074.9
February	423.9	328.6	126.6	97.2	66.4	29.4	3.4	12.7	1,088.2
March	426.2	330.0	127.0	98.0	67.7	29.8	3.5	12.9	1,095.0
April	425.5	327.5	126.9	97.1	67.9	29.9	3.6	13.0	1,091.4
May	425.8	328.2	127.6	97.1	67.9	29.9	3.6	13.1	1,092.9
June	426.7	328.4	128.9	97.7	68.0	29.8	3.6	13.1	1,096.2
June	456.1	361.2	139.8	106.1	76.3	33.8	4.9	13.2	1,191.3
July	457.9	361.7	140.3	105.6	76.5	33.7	5.0	13.2	1,193.9
August	461.2	362.8	141.0	105.8	76.9	33.7	5.0	13.5	1,199.9
September	464.1	364.3	141.4	106.2	77.3	33.7	5.0	13.4	1,205.5
October	468.1	366.1	142.1	106.4	77.6	33.8	5.0	13.5	1,212.6
November	472.5	369.5	142.8	107.6	78.7	34.1	5.1	13.8	1,224.1
December	472.3	371.2	143.6	107.8	78.0	35.0	5.1	14.0	1,226.9
1967—									
January	470.9	369.5	141.6	107.8	77.5	34.3	5.1	14.0	1,220.6
February	476.0	377.1	144.8	109.8	80.2	34.6	5.2	14.2	1,241.9
March	478.5	377.9	145.4	110.0	81.2	35.2	5.2	14.4	1,247.7
April	479.2	377.8	145.4	109.9	82.0	35.5	5.3	14.4	1,249.6
May	479.2	377.5	146.6	109.8	82.1	35.6	5.4	14.5	1,250.7
June	480.4	376.5	147.3	109.8	82.3	35.5	5.5	14.4	1,251.7
July	481.0	376.5	147.7	109.8	82.5	35.1	5.6	14.5	1,252.7
August	482.7	377.3	148.1	110.3	82.7	35.1	5.7	14.7	1,256.6
September	484.0	377.9	148.6	111.3	83.2	35.1	5.7	14.9	1,260.7
October	486.5	378.9	149.5	112.1	83.9	35.3	5.7	14.9	1,266.6
November	490.2	383.0	149.8	113.1	85.1	35.5	5.7	15.1	1,277.5
December	489.0	384.5	151.8	113.4	84.1	36.2	5.8	15.2	1,279.8
1968—									
January	485.1	381.4	149.6	113.1	83.9	36.0	5.8	15.3	1,270.0
February	490.9	387.5	152.2	116.1	87.1	36.5	5.9	15.7	1,291.8
March	493.0	389.7	152.7	116.6	88.3	37.2	6.1	15.8	1,299.5
April	493.6	387.5	152.3	115.6	88.9	37.3	6.2	16.0	1,297.6
May	495.3	388.1	153.6	115.9	89.0	37.3	6.3	16.1	1,301.7
June	497.2	388.2	154.0	116.2	89.3	37.1	6.4	16.1	1,304.5
July	499.1	389.0	154.7	116.0	89.8	36.8	6.6	16.1	1,308.1
August	501.1	389.6	154.1	116.3	90.2	36.5	6.6	16.2	1,310.6
September	503.4	390.9	155.2	116.8	91.1	36.6	6.7	16.3	1,316.8
October	506.4	392.6	155.3	117.2	91.4	36.6	6.7	16.5	1,322.8
November	511.9	396.7	156.2	118.0	91.9	36.8	6.7	16.9	1,335.1
December	511.6	399.3	158.2	118.6	91.2	37.8	6.6	17.0	1,340.2

See NOTE on page 225. For footnotes *see* page 233.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				PERSONS					
1957—									
July	1,130.6	838.1	376.6	257.2	188.6	90.2	8.0	15.7	2,905.0
August	1,130.0	836.7	376.5	257.7	188.7	89.9	8.0	15.9	2,903.4
September	1,132.5	839.1	375.6	257.7	189.7	90.2	8.0	16.4	2,909.2
October	1,138.4	842.4	374.6	258.1	190.1	90.1	7.9	16.5	2,918.1
November	1,140.0	846.2	372.5	258.9	190.7	90.0	7.8	16.7	2,922.8
December	1,138.4	847.1	367.5	258.6	190.9	91.4	7.9	16.9	2,918.7
1958—									
January	1,137.0	851.5	367.2	260.4	190.4	92.0	7.9	17.0	2,923.4
February	1,139.5	857.3	371.5	260.8	191.2	92.1	7.9	17.3	2,937.6
March	1,139.1	859.9	373.9	261.4	192.3	92.4	7.9	17.3	2,944.2
April	1,139.9	855.5	374.1	260.7	191.6	93.0	7.8	17.4	2,940.0
May	1,139.7	855.5	376.7	260.1	190.9	92.7	8.0	17.7	2,941.3
June	1,138.9	854.2	380.1	260.4	190.4	92.4	8.0	17.8	2,942.2
July	1,140.4	854.5	380.5	261.6	191.4	91.6	8.1	18.1	2,946.2
August	1,140.4	853.9	381.6	261.8	192.3	91.2	8.2	18.5	2,947.9
September	1,141.6	857.5	381.5	261.2	193.4	90.9	8.3	18.7	2,953.1
October	1,145.0	859.8	381.8	261.5	193.9	90.7	8.4	18.6	2,959.7
November	1,153.2	865.0	383.6	262.8	193.7	91.2	8.5	18.8	2,976.8
December	1,154.3	865.7	376.9	262.8	194.3	92.7	8.5	18.8	2,974.0
1959—									
January	1,149.0	868.7	377.5	264.6	193.4	93.1	8.5	18.7	2,973.5
February	1,153.5	879.3	381.6	266.3	193.3	93.3	8.6	18.9	2,994.8
March	1,155.0	881.2	382.0	267.1	194.4	94.0	8.6	18.9	3,001.2
April	1,155.4	879.4	384.4	268.1	194.7	94.5	8.7	19.2	3,004.4
May	1,156.9	876.9	386.9	268.3	194.3	94.1	8.6	19.1	3,005.1
June	1,157.6	875.2	387.7	269.5	193.3	93.6	8.8	19.0	3,004.7
July	1,160.2	880.9	388.7	269.6	193.9	93.5	8.9	19.2	3,014.9
August	1,163.0	881.8	388.3	270.1	193.5	93.1	8.9	19.5	3,018.2
September	1,170.4	885.4	387.9	271.8	194.6	93.9	8.9	19.0	3,031.9
October	1,174.0	889.4	387.8	272.0	195.1	94.3	8.9	19.2	3,040.7
November	1,186.9	895.0	386.7	274.0	196.1	94.8	8.9	19.5	3,061.9
December	1,188.1	895.6	382.3	274.1	196.2	95.5	9.0	19.7	3,060.5
1960—									
January	1,189.4	900.3	383.3	276.1	195.1	97.1	8.9	20.0	3,070.2
February	1,195.0	909.9	388.2	277.2	197.0	96.7	8.9	20.3	3,093.2
March	1,202.0	915.3	390.2	278.2	197.4	97.0	9.0	20.7	3,109.8
April	1,204.4	910.5	391.2	277.7	197.0	97.3	9.1	20.9	3,108.1
May	1,209.1	912.2	394.0	278.8	197.6	97.4	9.2	20.9	3,119.2
June	1,213.3	913.2	396.0	279.0	197.9	97.1	9.2	20.8	3,126.5
July	1,217.7	913.4	398.1	279.1	198.4	97.1	9.3	20.7	3,133.8
August	1,223.8	917.0	398.6	280.0	200.1	97.0	9.4	21.0	3,146.9
September	1,230.4	920.5	397.7	280.7	201.2	97.0	9.4	21.2	3,158.1
October	1,235.9	924.2	398.7	282.0	201.0	97.4	9.3	21.5	3,170.0
November	1,248.1	932.7	397.5	282.6	202.0	97.9	9.3	21.7	3,191.8
December	1,249.4	934.3	391.8	282.5	202.8	99.2	9.2	21.8	3,191.0
1961—									
January	1,245.3	935.1	392.4	285.3	200.4	98.9	9.2	22.2	3,188.8
February	1,245.2	939.2	392.9	283.3	201.3	99.5	9.2	22.5	3,193.1
March	1,239.2	933.9	390.7	282.6	201.5	99.6	9.2	22.5	3,179.2
April	1,228.0	928.0	390.5	282.0	201.6	99.0	9.3	22.9	3,161.3
May	1,223.4	919.6	393.5	281.6	201.0	98.6	9.5	22.4	3,149.6
June	1,220.1	909.8	393.8	279.8	199.7	98.1	9.6	22.3	3,133.2

See NOTE on page 225. For footnotes *see* page 233.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				PERSONS—*continued*					
July	1,216.3	905.4	393.3	278.8	199.7	97.6	9.7	22.3	3,123.1
August	1,216.5	906.5	391.8	279.1	200.2	97.4	9.6	22.5	3,123.6
September	1,221.5	*b* 905.2	*c* 388.6	*b* 275.9	201.1	97.2	9.8	22.8	*bc*3,122.1
October	*c*1,228.3	911.2	*c* 385.0	280.9	201.3	96.9	9.7	23.2	*c* 3,136.5
November	1,237.7	917.0	386.1	282.3	203.1	97.1	9.6	23.3	3,156.2
December	1,239.1	919.2	381.9	282.4	202.7	98.4	9.7	23.6	3,157.0
1962—									
January	1,237.0	921.7	381.6	283.7	203.5	98.1	9.6	23.8	3,159.0
February	1,244.0	932.1	387.2	285.1	204.3	98.9	9.5	24.3	3,185.4
March	1,250.1	934.1	391.1	287.5	207.3	99.7	9.5	24.8	3,204.1
April(*c*)	1,248.5	928.1	390.5	286.0	206.8	99.4	9.7	25.0	3,194.0
May	1,252.8	931.9	395.4	287.0	207.8	99.5	9.8	25.0	3,209.2
June	1,253.2	930.8	399.2	287.9	208.1	99.1	10.0	25.2	3,213.5
July	1,252.2	931.6	399.5	289.0	208.2	98.4	10.2	25.4	3,214.5
August	1,253.7	932.1	401.2	289.9	208.8	98.3	10.3	25.7	3,220.0
September	1,259.2	936.5	401.0	290.6	210.2	98.3	10.5	25.9	3,232.2
October	1,264.0	938.8	400.2	291.1	210.6	98.3	10.5	26.3	3,239.8
November	1,274.1	945.5	400.4	292.0	212.0	98.4	10.6	26.7	3,259.7
December	1,272.3	949.0	393.3	293.5	211.9	100.4	10.6	27.0	3,258.0
1963—									
January	1,272.3	952.5	393.4	295.1	212.1	100.8	10.7	27.4	3,264.3
February	1,279.5	961.9	399.5	297.3	212.5	101.2	10.7	27.8	3,290.4
March(*c*)	1,283.4	964.4	402.9	299.1	214.0	101.0	10.8	28.5	*c*3,304.1
April	*c*1,285.2	*c*962.3	404.6	298.9	214.6	101.2	10.9	28.6	*c*3,306.3
May	*c*1,285.3	*c*961.7	409.0	299.2	215.4	101.3	10.9	28.9	*c*3,311.7
June	1,285.0	960.6	413.4	300.5	214.9	100.4	10.9	29.1	3,314.8
July	1,285.6	961.8	415.7	301.9	215.0	100.2	11.1	29.0	3,320.3
August	1,290.5	962.7	416.7	302.3	215.4	100.4	11.1	29.4	3,328.6
September	1,295.3	966.8	417.7	303.6	216.7	100.7	11.1	29.8	3,341.6
October	1,304.3	973.4	417.6	305.2	217.9	100.9	11.1	30.1	3,360.5
November	1,315.0	980.2	418.9	306.5	219.9	101.8	10.9	30.3	3,383.5
December	1,315.9	983.2	413.0	308.2	220.6	103.6	11.0	30.7	3,386.2
1964—									
January	1,315.8	987.8	416.9	309.7	220.9	103.7	11.0	31.1	3,397.0
February	1,323.5	998.0	422.9	312.6	222.3	104.7	11.0	31.6	3,426.6
March	1,331.7	1,001.6	423.9	314.5	222.9	105.5	11.1	31.6	3,442.7
April	1,333.0	1,000.8	427.8	314.6	222.4	105.2	11.4	31.9	3,447.3
May	1,335.1	1,001.4	431.1	314.7	223.3	104.9	11.6	32.0	3,454.2
June	1,338.4	1,003.3	432.3	315.5	222.9	104.5	11.9	31.9	3,460.7
July	1,342.0	1,004.1	434.7	316.1	222.7	103.9	12.0	32.4	3,467.9
August	1,345.1	1,005.8	435.6	317.5	222.9	103.1	12.0	32.8	3,474.8
September	1,351.0	1,010.3	*c*436.6	318.5	224.8	103.5	12.0	32.9	*c*3,489.6
October(*c*)	1,355.3	1,005.8	*c*436.8	310.9	225.4	103.6	12.1	33.1	*c*3,483.0
November	1,367.9	1,019.3	*c*438.3	322.1	226.7	104.1	12.0	33.5	*c*3,523.9
December	1,370.0	1,026.1	*c*435.3	324.4	227.7	105.6	11.9	33.9	*c*3,534.8
1965—									
January	1,369.7	1,027.3	*c*435.3	327.1	228.3	105.7	12.0	34.3	*c*3,539.6
February	1,379.0	1,038.1	*c*442.1	330.3	231.3	106.7	12.1	34.7	*c*3,574.3
March	1,385.0	1,042.6	*c*444.9	332.8	232.8	107.7	12.0	35.2	*c*3,592.9
April	1,385.8	1,041.7	447.4	332.2	233.8	107.8	12.3	35.2	3,596.2
May	1,388.3	1,040.8	450.3	332.7	234.1	107.7	12.6	35.7	3,602.1
June	1,389.5	1,039.8	452.2	333.3	234.2	106.5	12.7	35.7	3,604.1

See NOTE on page 225. For footnotes *see* page 233.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
PERSONS—*continued*									
July	1,389.7	1,037.4	454.3	333.4	235.2	106.3	13.1	35.8	3,605.2
August	1,391.0	1,039.8	455.1	334.5	236.5	105.8	13.1	36.1	3,611.8
September	1,395.2	1,040.3	454.9	335.2	237.9	106.2	13.1	36.6	3,619.3
October	1,399.7	1,042.2	454.3	334.7	239.4	106.7	13.2	36.9	3,626.9
November	1,413.6	1,047.5	454.5	335.6	241.2	107.9	13.2	37.9	3,651.4
December	1,412.5	1,052.1	448.8	335.9	242.3	109.7	13.2	38.0	3,652.5
1966—									
January	1,411.6	1,054.7	448.0	337.5	243.0	109.7	13.3	38.3	3,656.0
February	1,417.9	1,065.4	455.9	340.1	246.4	110.2	13.5	38.6	3,687.9
March	1,421.9	1,068.3	458.2	341.4	248.5	111.1	13.6	38.9	3,701.8
April	1,421.0	1,063.0	459.1	340.3	248.6	111.2	13.8	39.2	3,696.1
May	1,422.1	1,063.0	462.5	340.1	248.6	111.4	14.0	39.2	3,700.8
June	1,422.9	1,061.8	465.5	339.8	248.7	110.9	14.1	39.1	3,702.8
June	1,445.6	1,096.9	482.0	348.9	257.3	115.4	17.7	39.8	3,803.5
July	1,445.9	1,096.2	483.3	347.9	257.6	115.1	17.9	39.8	3,803.7
August	1,448.9	1,097.4	484.6	348.3	257.9	115.4	18.0	40.5	3,811.0
September	1,451.8	1,099.9	484.7	348.1	258.2	115.3	18.1	40.3	3,816.4
October	1,457.4	1,103.3	484.7	348.7	258.7	115.7	18.1	40.5	3,827.0
November	1,466.9	1,111.0	485.6	350.8	260.6	116.7	18.1	41.0	3,850.7
December	1,474.5	1,118.2	481.8	352.8	262.5	117.9	18.2	41.8	3,867.6
1967—									
January	1,466.4	1,116.4	481.0	352.8	260.3	117.6	17.9	41.6	3,854.1
February	1,476.6	1,127.5	486.9	355.6	263.7	118.0	17.9	41.8	3,888.2
March	1,480.1	1,126.6	487.7	356.0	265.1	118.9	18.2	42.0	3,894.7
April	1,481.6	1,125.1	488.8	355.8	265.7	119.3	18.5	42.1	3,897.1
May	1,482.5	1,125.6	492.2	355.5	266.4	119.2	19.0	42.4	3,902.8
June	1,483.1	1,124.2	492.4	355.5	266.5	118.7	19.3	42.4	3,902.3
July	1,481.6	1,123.0	494.9	356.1	267.5	117.9	19.6	42.6	3,903.2
August	1,485.7	1,124.9	495.9	357.0	267.8	117.8	19.9	43.4	3,912.4
September	1,488.2	1,126.6	497.0	358.7	269.5	117.9	19.9	43.7	3,921.5
October	1,493.4	1,129.5	497.5	361.2	271.5	117.9	19.9	43.9	3,934.7
November	1,502.3	1,139.1	497.8	364.1	275.0	118.5	19.8	44.4	3,961.0
December	1,507.2	1,146.0	495.1	366.4	276.2	120.5	19.7	45.0	3,976.1
1968—									
January	1,497.6	1,141.6	492.0	366.2	276.5	120.8	19.8	45.3	3,959.6
February	1,509.4	1,152.1	500.4	371.5	281.9	121.4	20.0	45.8	4,002.4
March	1,513.5	1,154.7	502.6	371.7	283.9	121.9	20.4	46.1	4,014.9
April	1,515.7	1,150.7	503.9	370.5	284.5	122.3	20.8	46.5	4,014.9
May	1,519.8	1,152.0	506.4	370.2	285.6	122.4	21.4	46.7	4,024.6
June	1,522.6	1,151.7	508.6	370.4	286.3	121.8	22.0	46.6	4,029.8
July	1,523.6	1,153.4	510.9	369.8	287.3	121.2	22.6	46.6	4,035.5
August	1,526.4	1,154.8	511.5	370.6	288.4	121.0	22.8	46.8	4,042.2
September	1,532.4	1,155.9	512.9	370.9	290.1	121.2	23.0	46.8	4,053.2
October	1,537.5	1,157.6	513.0	372.2	290.6	121.3	23.0	47.2	4,062.5
November	1,549.8	1,167.8	513.7	374.4	293.0	121.7	22.9	47.9	4,091.2
December	1,558.9	1,177.4	512.0	377.3	294.4	124.2	22.8	48.5	4,115.4

See NOTE on page 225. (a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas. (b) Affected by temporary stand-downs. (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

Section IV

WAGE RATES INDEX: ADULT MALES

NOTE: The wage rates shown in the tables in this section are weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates. The weekly rates are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements.

For an explanation of the methods by which the data for the indexes of weekly wage rates were obtained and of the system of weighting, *see* page 55.

Weekly and hourly wage rates and index numbers for adult males from March 1939 to June 1965, were published in *Minimum Wage Rates, March* 1939 *to June* 1965.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*b*)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements

End of December	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1939 . . .	10.01	9.71	9.94	9.41	10.05	9.22	9.83
1940 . . .	10.38	10.09	10.01	9.85	10.39	9.61	10.18
1941 . . .	11.05	10.88	10.62	10.58	11.01	10.35	10.88
1942 . . .	11.96	11.83	11.25	11.50	11.72	11.17	11.74
1943 . . .	12.21	12.08	11.58	11.61	12.08	11.58	12.00
1944 . . .	12.22	12.08	11.71	11.58	12.02	11.53	12.02
1945 . . .	12.25	12.11	11.81	11.60	12.03	11.56	12.06
1946 . . .	13.18	12.98	12.68	12.41	12.32	12.45	12.90
1947 . . .	14.48	14.05	13.45	13.78	13.66	13.54	14.07
1948 . . .	16.02	15.59	15.32	15.22	15.23	15.18	15.65
1949 . . .	17.14	16.84	16.52	16.44	16.83	16.43	16.87
1950 . . .	20.62	20.18	19.52	19.79	20.06	19.80	20.20
1951 . . .	25.02	24.05	22.99	23.60	24.15	23.82	24.24
1952 . . .	28.02	27.07	25.85	27.08	27.55	27.22	27.32
1953 . . .	28.73	27.86	26.47	27.35	28.37	28.33	28.02
1954 . . .	29.32	28.48	27.56	28.16	28.72	28.77	28.68
1955 . . .	30.52	29.56	28.35	28.50	30.01	29.36	29.70
1956 . . .	32.28	30.96	30.28	29.63	31.28	31.39	31.30
1957 . . .	32.45	31.60	30.43	30.69	32.16	31.85	31.74
1958 . . .	32.92	31.97	31.78	31.24	32.40	32.36	32.29
1959 . . .	35.02	34.42	33.43	33.99	34.08	34.71	34.47
1960 . . .	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
1961 . . .	37.34	36.22	35.98	35.46	36.38	36.27	36.58
1962 . . .	37.37	36.37	35.97	35.65	36.57	36.48	36.66
1963 . . .	38.28	37.20	37.00	36.40	37.50	37.29	37.55
1964 . . .	40.27	39.47	39.22	38.69	38.82	39.69	39.65
1965 . . .	41.08	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.73	40.76
1966 . . .	43.27	42.78	43.56	41.75	43.38	43.27	43.05
1967 . . .	45.22	44.59	45.55	43.78	45.08	45.30	44.95

(*a*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (*b*) Excludes rural.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*) INDEX NUMBERS

(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia*, 1954 = 100)

End of December	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1939 . . .	35.4	34.4	35.2	33.3	35.6	32.6	34.8
1940 . . .	36.7	35.7	35.4	34.9	36.8	34.0	36.0
1941 . . .	39.1	38.5	37.6	37.4	39.0	36.6	38.5
1942 . . .	42.3	41.9	39.8	40.7	41.5	39.5	41.6
1943 . . .	43.2	42.8	41.0	41.1	42.8	41.0	42.5
1944 . . .	43.3	42.8	41.5	41.0	42.6	40.8	42.6
1945 . . .	43.4	42.9	41.8	41.1	42.6	40.9	42.7
1946 . . .	46.7	45.9	44.9	43.9	43.6	44.1	45.7
1947 . . .	51.3	49.7	47.6	48.8	48.4	47.9	49.8
1949 . . .	56.7	55.2	54.2	53.9	53.9	53.8	55.4
1949 . . .	60.7	59.6	58.5	58.2	59.6	58.2	59.7
1950 . . .	73.0	71.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	70.1	71.5
1951 . . .	88.6	85.2	81.4	83.6	85.5	84.4	85.8
1952 . . .	99.2	95.8	91.5	95.9	97.5	96.4	96.7
1953 . . .	101.7	98.6	93.7	96.8	100.4	100.3	99.2
1954 . . .	103.8	100.9	97.6	99.7	101.7	101.9	101.6
1955 . . .	108.1	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.3	104.0	105.2
1956 . . .	114.3	109.6	107.2	104.9	110.8	111.2	110.8
1957 . . .	114.9	111.9	107.8	108.7	113.9	112.8	112.4
1958 . . .	116.6	113.2	112.5	110.6	114.7	114.6	114.3
1959 . . .	124.0	121.9	118.4	120.4	120.7	122.9	122.0
1960 . . .	128.5	123.9	124.2	121.2	126.8	124.5	125.7
1961 . . .	132.2	128.2	127.4	125.6	128.8	128.4	129.5
1962 . . .	132.3	128.8	127.4	126.2	129.5	129.2	129.8
1963 . . .	135.5	131.7	131.0	128.9	132.8	132.0	133.0
1964 . . .	142.6	139.8	138.9	137.0	137.5	140.5	140.4
1965 . . .	145.5	142.8	147.5	139.8	143.4	144.2	144.3
1966 . . .	153.2	151.5	154.2	147.8	153.6	153.2	152.4
1967 . . .	160.1	157.9	161.3	155.0	159.6	160.4	159.2

(*a*) Excludes rural.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements

(*See* NOTE at top of page 234.)

Industry group	End of December—						
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying	17.78	20.59	20.69	25.96	32.08	33.42	34.12
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	14.58	15.83	16.93	20.17	24.07	27.18	27.84
Textiles, clothing and footwear	13.32	14.90	16.02	19.74	23.85	26.91	27.50
Food, drink and tobacco	13.78	15.47	16.84	20.14	24.11	27.23	28.02
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	13.67	15.12	16.24	19.60	23.44	26.57	27.22
Paper, printing, etc.	14.82	16.39	17.85	21.42	25.70	28.92	29.76
Other manufacturing	13.78	15.28	16.46	19.76	23.78	26.88	27.62
All manufacturing groups	14.17	15.58	16.76	20.08	24.04	27.16	27.86
Building and construction	13.89	15.50	16.69	19.86	23.78	26.88	27.67
Railway services	13.68	15.32	16.41	19.58	23.33	26.41	27.07
Road and air transport	13.91	15.27	16.61	19.79	23.81	26.90	27.58
Shipping and stevedoring(*b*)	13.24	15.32	16.36	19.66	23.56	26.70	27.23
Communication	14.58	16.00	18.27	21.33	25.27	28.69	29.38
Wholesale and retail trade	13.60	15.42	16.76	20.08	24.12	27.28	27.98
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	13.15	14.55	16.03	19.21	23.58	26.75	27.48
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	12.95	14.65	16.00	19.23	23.28	26.37	27.08
All industry groups(*c*)	14.07	15.65	16.87	20.20	24.24	27.32	28.02

Industry group	End of December—						
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying	35.09	36.68	38.46	37.57	37.62	40.71	41.47
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	28.94	29.48	30.92	31.50	32.02	34.48	35.02
Textiles, clothing and footwear	27.55	28.50	29.66	30.60	31.09	33.18	34.04
Food, drink and tobacco	28.45	29.58	31.22	31.63	32.24	33.97	35.22
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	27.66	28.88	30.19	30.76	31.48	33.51	34.62
Paper, printing, etc.	30.49	31.25	32.72	33.39	34.32	36.50	37.92
Other manufacturing	28.07	29.13	30.75	31.15	31.66	33.58	34.72
All manufacturing groups	28.60	29.41	30.88	31.44	32.00	34.18	35.05
Building and construction	28.20	29.55	31.22	31.65	32.27	34.38	35.75
Railway services	28.08	29.09	31.03	31.12	31.67	33.68	34.65
Road and air transport	28.26	29.42	31.09	31.42	31.94	34.09	35.25
Shipping and stevedoring (*b*)	27.29	27.69	30.08	30.93	31.45	33.84	34.46
Communication	31.34	31.65	32.57	33.60	34.10	38.36	38.49
Wholesale and retail trade	28.22	29.78	31.54	31.88	32.49	34.12	35.71
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	28.02	28.98	30.53	30.93	31.54	33.44	34.81
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	27.15	28.36	29.79	30.37	30.88	32.80	33.73
All industry groups (*c*)	28.68	29.70	31.30	31.74	32.29	34.47	35.50

Industry group	End of December—						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying	42.40	42.09	43.94	47.48	48.54	50.30	52.26
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	36.15	36.14	36.95	38.90	39.71	41.89	43.71
Textiles clothing and footwear	35.20	35.22	35.91	37.91	38.62	40.66	42.40
Food, drink and tobacco	36.30	36.35	37.18	39.25	40.53	42.56	44.38
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	35.64	35.63	36.40	38.23	39.55	41.64	43.35
Paper, printing, etc.	39.04	39.34	40.08	42.24	43.09	45.76	47.83
Other manufacturing	35.93	36.04	36.73	38.79	39.71	41.98	43.89
All manufacturing groups	36.19	36.22	37.00	38.99	39.92	42.11	43.94
Building and construction	36.62	37.02	38.02	40.21	41.42	44.43	46.16
Railway services	35.77	35.78	36.73	38.46	39.91	41.84	43.50
Road and air transport	36.33	36.42	37.13	39.05	40.69	42.97	45.16
Shipping and stevedoring (*b*)	35.62	35.62	36.86	38.86	39.79	41.89	43.85
Communication	39.71	29.71	41.12	44.69	47.45	49.69	52.69
Wholesale and retail trade	36.73	36.86	37.67	39.57	40.56	42.83	44.78
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	35.78	35.81	36.73	38.85	40.27	42.68	45.49
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	34.82	34.85	35.60	37.52	38.55	40.54	42.32
All industry groups(*c*)	36.58	36.66	37.55	39.65	40.76	43.04	44.95

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 234. (*b*) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of keep, where supplied. (*c*) Excludes rural.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*a*) INDEX NUMBERS

(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia*, 1954 = 100)

Industry group	End of December—						
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Mining and quarrying	63.0	72.9	73.3	91.9	113.6	118.3	120.8
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	51.6	56.1	60.0	71.4	85.2	96.2	98.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	47.2	52.8	56.7	69.9	84.4	95.3	97.4
Food, drink and tobacco	48.8	54.8	59.6	71.3	85.4	96.4	99.2
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	48.4	53.5	57.5	69.4	83.0	94.1	96.4
Paper, printing, etc.	52.5	58.0	63.2	75.9	91.0	102.4	105.4
Other manufacturing	48.8	54.1	58.3	70.0	84.2	95.2	97.8
All manufacturing groups	50.2	55.2	59.3	71.1	85.1	96.2	98.6
Building and construction	49.2	54.9	59.1	70.3	84.2	95.2	98.0
Railway services	48.4	54.2	58.1	69.3	82.6	93.5	95.8
Road and air transport	49.2	54.1	58.8	70.1	84.3	95.2	97.7
Shipping and stevedoring	46.9	54.2	57.9	68.6	83.4	94.5	96.4
Communication	51.6	56.7	64.7	75.5	89.5	101.6	104.0
Wholesale and retail trade	48.2	54.6	59.3	71.1	85.4	96.6	99.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	46.6	51.5	56.8	68.0	83.5	94.7	97.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.9	51.9	56.7	68.1	82.4	93.4	95.9
All industry groups	49.8	55.4	59.7	71.5	85.8	96.7	99.2

Industry group	End of December—						
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Mining and quarrying	124.3	129.9	136.2	133.0	133.2	144.1	146.8
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	102.5	104.4	109.5	111.5	113.4	122.1	124.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	97.5	100.9	105.0	108.3	110.1	117.5	120.5
Food, drink and tobacco	100.7	104.7	110.6	112.0	114.2	120.3	124.7
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	97.9	102.3	106.9	108.9	111.5	118.6	122.6
Paper, printing etc.	108.0	110.7	115.8	118.2	121.5	129.2	134.3
Other manufacturing	99.4	103.2	108.9	110.3	112.1	118.9	122.9
All manufacturing groups	101.3	104.1	109.4	111.3	113.3	121.0	124.1
Building and construction	99.9	104.6	110.6	112.1	114.3	121.7	126.6
Railway services	99.4	103.0	109.9	110.2	112.1	119.3	122.7
Road and air transport	100.1	104.2	110.1	111.2	113.1	120.7	124.8
Shipping and stevedoring	96.6	98.1	106.5	109.5	111.4	119.8	122.0
Communication	111.0	112.1	115.3	119.0	120.7	135.8	136.3
Wholesale and retail trade	99.9	105.4	111.7	112.9	115.0	120.8	126.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	99.2	102.6	108.1	109.5	111.7	118.4	123.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	96.1	100.4	105.5	107.5	109.3	116.1	119.4
All industry groups	101.6	105.2	110.8	112.4	114.3	122.0	125.7

Industry group	End of December—						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Mining and quarrying	150.1	149.0	155.6	168.1	171.9	178.1	185.0
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	128.0	128.0	130.8	137.7	140.6	148.3	154.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	124.6	124.7	127.1	134.2	136.7	144.0	150.1
Food, drink and tobacco	128.5	128.7	131.6	139.0	143.5	150.7	157.1
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	126.2	126.2	128.9	135.4	140.0	147.4	153.5
Paper, printing, etc.	138.2	139.3	141.9	149.6	152.6	162.0	169.4
Other manufacturing	127.2	127.6	130.1	137.3	140.6	148.6	155.4
All manufacturing groups	128.1	128.3	131.0	138.1	141.4	149.1	155.6
Building and construction	129.7	131.1	134.6	142.4	146.6	157.3	163.4
Railway services	126.6	126.7	130.1	136.2	141.3	148.2	154.0
Road and air transport	128.6	128.9	131.5	138.3	144.1	152.2	149.9
Shipping and stevedoring	126.1	126.1	130.5	137.6	140.9	148.3	155.3
Communication	140.6	140.6	145.6	158.2	168.0	176.0	186.6
Wholesale and retail trade	130.1	130.5	133.4	140.1	143.5	151.8	158.5
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	126.7	126.8	130.1	137.6	142.6	151.1	161.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	123.3	123.4	126.1	132.9	136.5	143.5	149.8
All industry groups	129.5	129.8	133.0	140.4	144.3	152.4	159.2

(*a*) Excludes rural.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMMONWEALTH AND STATE AWARDS, ETC., ALL GROUPS(*b*)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements

(*See* NOTE at top of page 234)

End of December—	New South Wales			Victoria			Queensland		
	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)	State awards, etc.(*c*)	All awards, etc.	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)	State awards, etc.(*c*)	All awards, etc.	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)	State awards, etc.(*c*)	All awards, etc.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1942	12.08	11.83	11.96	11.81	11.90	11.83	11.68	11.15	11.25
1943	12.31	12.10	12.21	12.00	12.26	12.08	11.92	11.50	11.58
1944	12.30	12.12	12.22	12.00	12.27	12.08	11.89	11.67	11.71
1945	12.28	12.22	12.25	12.03	12.28	12.11	11.89	11.79	11.81
1946	13.17	13.18	13.18	12.87	13.21	12.98	12.70	12.68	12.68
1947	14.62	14.32	14.48	14.09	13.97	14.05	13.99	13.32	13.45
1948	15.90	16.16	16.02	15.49	15.82	15.59	15.46	15.29	15.32
1949	17.11	17.18	17.14	16.68	17.21	16.84	16.87	16.44	16.52
1950	20.50	20.75	20.62	20.00	20.57	20.18	19.98	19.41	19.52
1951	24.86	25.19	25.02	23.88	24.43	24.05	23.83	22.80	22.99
1952	27.94	28.10	28.02	26.88	27.49	27.07	27.12	25.56	25.85
1953	28.57	28.92	28.73	27.61	28.41	27.86	27.51	26.22	26.47
1954	29.50	29.14	29.32	28.41	28.64	28.48	28.35	27.38	27.56
1955	30.11	30.98	30.52	28.97	30.89	29.56	28.87	28.23	28.35
1956	31.41	33.20	32.28	30.21	32.63	30.96	30.15	30.30	30.28
1957	32.18	32.74	32.45	31.08	32.72	31.60	31.22	30.25	30.43
1958	32.66	33.22	32.92	31.51	32.99	31.97	31.75	31.78	31.78
1959	35.59	34.40	35.02	34.35	34.58	34.42	35.09	33.06	33.43
1960	35.90	36.68	36.28	34.49	36.14	34.99	35.18	35.05	35.07
1961	37.22	37.48	37.34	35.74	37.29	36.22	36.42	35.88	35.98
1962	37.23	37.51	37.37	35.87	37.48	36.37	36.36	35.86	35.97
1963	38.13	38.42	38.28	36.65	38.47	37.20	37.31	36.92	37.00
1964	40.16	40.40	40.27	38.97	40.60	39.47	39.78	39.08	39.22
1965	40.99	41.19	41.08	39.88	41.38	40.34	40.85	41.87	41.66
1966	43.20	43.35	43.27	42.34	43.76	42.78	43.10	43.68	43.58
1967	45.17	45.28	45.22	44.17	45.53	44.59	45.24	45.63	45.55

End of December—	South Australia			Western Australia			Tasmania		
	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)	State awards, etc.(*c*)	All awards, etc.	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)	State awards, etc.(*c*)	All awards, etc.	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)	State awards, etc.(*c*)	All awards, etc.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1942	11.68	11.13	11.50	11.76	11.71	11.72	11.02	11.37	11.17
1943	11.82	11.17	11.61	12.05	12.09	12.08	11.38	11.87	11.58
1944	11.75	11.21	11.58	12.00	12.02	12.02	11.29	11.89	11.53
1945	11.76	11.26	11.60	11.98	12.04	12.03	11.28	11.97	11.56
1946	12.64	11.92	12.41	12.67	12.27	12.32	12.22	12.79	12.45
1947	14.08	13.13	13.78	13.87	13.63	13.66	13.34	13.85	13.54
1948	15.41	14.81	15.22	15.48	15.21	15.23	14.91	15.60	15.18
1949	16.59	16.13	16.44	17.18	16.78	16.83	16.17	16.85	16.43
1950	19.88	19.58	19.79	20.60	19.98	20.06	19.56	20.18	19.80
1951	23.72	23.35	23.60	24.65	24.08	24.15	23.55	24.25	23.82
1952	27.13	26.98	27.08	27.87	27.51	27.55	26.76	27.92	27.22
1953	27.40	27.25	27.35	28.48	28.36	28.37	27.82	29.11	28.33
1954	28.51	27.42	28.16	29.28	28.64	28.72	28.44	29.25	28.77
1955	28.78	27.92	28.50	29.98	30.02	30.01	28.75	30.27	29.36
1956	29.88	29.12	29.63	31.27	31.28	31.28	30.34	32.95	31.39
1957	30.92	30.22	30.69	32.47	32.12	32.16	31.08	32.98	31.85
1958	31.45	30.79	31.24	33.00	32.32	32.40	31.83	33.14	32.36
1959	34.48	32.97	33.99	36.36	33.78	34.08	34.44	35.13	34.71
1960	34.54	33.48	34.22	36.54	35.72	35.81	34.87	35.62	35.15
1961	35.78	34.77	35.46	37.78	36.20	36.38	35.81	36.98	36.27
1962	36.03	34.80	35.65	37.78	36.41	36.57	36.07	37.09	36.48
1963	36.81	35.48	36.40	38.95	37.31	37.50	36.79	38.08	37.29
1964	39.00	37.98	38.69	41.55	38.47	38.82	39.14	40.54	39.69
1965	39.87	38.58	39.48	43.12	40.14	40.49	40.21	41.52	40.73
1966	42.13	40.90	41.75	45.63	43.07	43.37	42.71	44.40	43.23
1967	44.15	42.95	43.78	47.84	44.71	45.08	44.57	46.43	45.30

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 234. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 60.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES
COMMONWEALTH AND STATE AWARDS, ETC., ALL GROUPS(*b*)—*continued*

End of December—	Australia		
	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)	State awards, etc.(*c*)	All awards, etc.
	$	$	$
1942	11.87	11.62	11.74
1943	12.08	11.93	12.00
1944	12.06	11.98	12.02
1945	12.07	12.05	12.06
1946	12.92	12.88	12.90
1947	14.27	13.87	14.07
1948	15.62	15.69	15.65
1949	16.83	16.90	16.87
1950	20.18	20.23	20.20
1951	24.24	24.24	24.24
1952	27.36	27.28	27.32
1953	27.98	28.06	28.02
1954	28.87	28.49	28.68
1955	29.40	30.02	29.70
1956	30.67	31.96	31.30
1957	31.53	31.96	31.74
1958	32.01	32.59	32.29
1959	34.93	33.98	34.47
1960	35.14	35.88	35.50
1961	36.39	36.76	36.58
1962	36.49	36.83	36.66
1963	37.33	37.77	37.55
1964	39.54	39.76	39.65
1965	40.44	41.10	40.76
1966	42.77	43.35	43.05
1967	44.69	45.22	44.95

End of—	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)	State awards, etc.(*c*)	All awards, etc.
	$	$	$
1966—January	40.44	41.17	40.79
February	40.47	41.20	40.82
March	40.48	41.23	40.84
April	40.53	41.26	40.88
May	40.53	41.61	41.05
June	40.55	41.72	41.11
July	42.65	43.08	42.86
August	42.65	43.18	42.90
September	42.69	43.26	42.96
October	42.70	43.32	43.00
November	42.70	43.35	43.01
December	42.77	43.35	43.05
1967—January	43.53	43.62	43.57
February	43.55	43.70	43.62
March	43.56	43.90	43.73
April	43.56	44.05	43.80
May	43.56	44.10	43.82
June	43.61	44.14	43.86
July	44.66	45.12	44.88
August	44.66	45.16	44.90
September	44.66	45.19	44.92
October	44.68	45.20	44.93
November	44.69	45.22	44.95
December	44.69	45.22	44.95

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 234. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 60.

Section IV—*continued*

HOURLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*b*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable

Rates of wages (cents)

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1939 . . .	22.90	22.03	22.91	21.21	22.62	20.95	22.42
1940 . . .	23.75	22.92	23.04	22.26	23.40	21.86	23.21
1941 . . .	25.27	24.71	24.42	24.07	25.02	23.60	24.83
1942 . . .	27.34	26.89	25.86	26.19	26.59	25.44	26.80
1943 . . .	27.91	27.44	26.62	26.44	27.45	26.42	27.39
1944 . . .	27.93	27.46	26.92	26.37	27.30	26.32	27.43
1945 . . .	28.03	27.54	27.19	26.43	27.36	26.42	27.54
1946 . . .	30.12	29.57	29.18	28.27	27.96	28.47	29.49
1947 . . .	34.70	32.13	31.04	31.48	31.18	31.15	32.80
1948 . . .	40.14	38.99	38.33	38.07	38.16	37.82	39.18
1949 . . .	42.94	42.15	41.35	41.17	42.21	41.08	42.22
1950 . . .	51.63	50.48	48.83	49.53	50.29	49.52	50.58
1951 . . .	62.69	60.17	57.51	59.07	60.60	59.64	60.72
1952 . . .	70.19	67.70	64.63	67.82	69.15	68.18	68.40
1953 . . .	72.01	69.72	66.17	68.47	71.22	71.02	70.17
1954 . . .	73.53	71.32	68.99	70.52	72.09	72.17	71.88
1955 . . .	76.57	74.06	71.02	71.40	75.42	73.71	74.47
1956 . . .	80.89	77.49	75.79	74.16	78.52	78.71	78.41
1957 . . .	81.31	79.08	76.10	76.81	80.72	79.79	79.47
1958 . . .	82.50	80.02	79.54	78.16	81.31	81.04	80.87
1959 . . .	87.73	86.12	83.62	85.07	85.47	86.98	86.29
1960 . . .	90.91	87.57	87.79	85.61	89.89	88.08	88.92
1961 . . .	93.57	90.63	90.04	88.72	91.27	90.86	91.59
1962 . . .	93.62	91.01	90.00	89.23	91.77	91.42	91.80
1963 . . .	95.87	93.09	92.59	91.07	94.09	93.40	94.01
1964 . . .	100.89	98.78	98.15	96.81	97.37	99.46	99.28
1965 . . .	102.91	100.95	104.35	98.78	101.56	102.11	102.07
1966 . . .	108.40	107.08	109.09	104.47	108.84	108.53	107.81
1967 . . .	113.27	111.58	114.07	109.56	113.02	113.63	112.57

(*a*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (b) Excludes rural.

Section IV—*continued*

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*)

INDEX NUMBERS

(*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate for Australia*, 1954 = 100)

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1939	32.4	31.1	32.4	30.0	32.0	29.6	31.7
1940	33.6	32.4	32.6	31.5	33.1	30.9	32.8
1941	35.7	34.9	34.5	34.0	35.4	33.4	35.1
1942	38.6	38.0	36.5	37.0	37.6	36.0	37.9
1943	39.4	38.8	37.6	37.4	38.8	37.3	38.7
1944	39.5	38.8	38.1	37.3	38.6	37.2	38.8
1945	39.6	38.9	38.4	37.4	38.7	37.3	38.9
1946	42.6	41.8	41.2	40.0	39.5	40.2	41.7
1947	49.0	45.4	43.9	44.5	44.1	44.0	46.4
1948	56.7	55.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	53.5	55.4
1949	60.7	59.6	58.4	58.2	59.7	58.1	59.7
1950	73.0	71.4	69.0	70.0	71.1	70.0	71.5
1951	88.6	85.1	81.3	83.5	85.7	84.3	85.8
1952	99.2	95.7	91.4	95.9	97.7	96.4	96.7
1953	101.8	98.5	93.5	96.8	100.7	100.4	99.2
1954	103.9	100.8	97.5	99.7	101.9	102.0	101.6
1955	108.2	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.6	104.2	105.3
1956	114.3	109.5	107.1	104.8	111.0	111.2	110.8
1957	114.9	111.8	107.6	108.6	114.1	112.8	112.3
1958	116.6	113.1	112.4	110.5	114.9	114.5	114.3
1959	124.0	121.7	118.2	120.2	120.8	122.9	122.0
1960	128.5	123.8	124.1	121.0	127.1	124.5	125.7
1961	132.3	128.1	127.3	125.4	129.0	128.4	129.5
1962	132.3	128.6	127.2	126.1	129.7	129.2	129.8
1963	135.5	131.6	130.9	128.7	133.0	132.0	132.9
1964	142.6	139.6	138.7	136.8	137.6	140.6	140.3
1965	145.5	142.7	147.5	139.6	143.5	144.3	144.3
1966	153.2	151.3	154.2	147.7	153.8	153.4	152.4
1967	160.1	157.7	161.2	154.9	159.7	160.6	159.1

(*a*) Excludes rural.

Section V

WAGE RATES INDEX: ADULT FEMALES

NOTE. The wage rates shown in the tables in this section are weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates. The weekly rates are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements.

For an explanation of the methods by which the data for the indexes of minimum wage rates were obtained and of the system of weighting, *see* page 55.

Weekly and hourly rates and index numbers for adult females at the end of each quarter from March 1951 to June 1965, are published in *Minimum Wage Rates, March* 1939 *to June* 1965.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements; and index numbers of wage rates.

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
RATES OF WAGE(*b*)							
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1951	17.23	17.22	16.12	17.02	16.25	16.56	17.03
1952	19.52	19.58	18.34	19.68	18.49	18.92	19.36
1953	20.05	20.13	18.82	19.91	19.02	19.72	19.88
1954	20.12	20.08	19.04	19.99	19.04	19.76	19.92
1955	20.97	21.04	19.42	20.18	19.78	20.00	20.69
1956	22.14	22.02	20.29	20.92	20.62	21.52	21.72
1957	22.37	22.50	20.61	21.95	21.24	21.90	22.12
1958	22.90	22.75	21.52	22.38	21.41	22.12	22.57
1959	24.92	24.12	22.97	23.92	22.41	23.42	24.22
1960	26.12	24.66	23.93	24.29	25.12	23.88	25.17
1961	26.92	25.66	25.55	25.20	25.66	24.82	26.12
1962	26.91	25.67	25.58	25.23	26.22	24.83	26.15
1963	27.61	26.08	26.17	25.52	26.65	25.21	26.69
1964	29.24	27.67	28.15	27.29	27.70	27.04	28.34
1965	29.93	28.46	29.17	27.75	28.70	27.94	29.10
1966	31.52	30.06	30.53	29.42	30.71	29.80	30.70
1967	33.19	32.04	32.71	31.30	31.99	31.62	32.53
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, 1954 = 100)							
1951	86.6	86.5	81.0	85.5	81.6	83.2	85.6
1952	98.0	98.3	92.1	98.8	92.9	95.0	97.2
1953	100.7	101.1	94.5	100.0	95.5	99.0	99.8
1954	101.1	100.8	95.6	100.4	95.6	99.2	100.0
1955	105.3	105.7	97.6	101.3	99.3	100.5	103.9
1956	111.2	110.6	101.9	105.1	103.6	108.1	109.1
1957	112.4	113.0	103.5	110.3	106.7	110.0	111.1
1958	115.0	114.3	108.1	112.4	107.5	111.1	113.4
1959	125.2	121.2	115.4	120.1	112.6	117.7	121.6
1960	131.2	123.9	120.2	122.0	126.2	120.0	126.4
1961	135.2	128.9	128.3	126.6	128.9	124.7	131.2
1962	135.2	128.9	128.5	126.7	131.7	124.7	131.4
1963	138.7	131.0	131.4	128.2	133.9	126.6	134.1
1964	146.9	139.0	141.4	137.1	139.1	135.8	142.3
1965	150.4	143.0	146.5	139.4	144.1	140.4	146.2
1966	158.3	151.0	153.4	147.8	154.3	149.7	154.2
1967	166.7	160.9	164.3	157.2	160.7	158.8	163.4

(*a*) Excludes Rural industry, Mining and quarrying, and Building and construction. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

Section V—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(*a*), AUSTRALIA

(*See* NOTE at top of page 234)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements; and index numbers of wage rates.

Industry group.	End of December—											
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
RATES OF WAGE(*b*)												
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	21.69	22.08	22.53	24.13	24.98	25.84	25.83	26.16	28.09	28.56	30.09	31.82
Textile, clothing and footwear	20.89	21.73	22.10	23.72	24.07	24.95	24.95	25.29	26.83	27.25	28.75	30.60
Food, drink and tobacco	21.37	21.59	22.02	23.60	24.63	25.60	25.59	25.92	27.62	28.29	29.87	31.47
Other manufacturing	21.46	21.77	22.24	23.84	24.80	25.72	25.77	26.10	27.91	28.44	30.03	31.64
All manufacturing groups	21.22	21.78	22.20	23.81	24.46	25.37	25.37	25.70	27.39	27.88	29.41	31.15
Transport and communication	22.37	22.82	23.22	25.52	26.02	26.96	26.98	27.63	29.56	31.43	33.07	35.29
Wholesale and retail trade	22.55	22.72	23.22	24.80	26.36	27.38	27.42	28.10	29.60	30.59	32.26	34.13
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and and business services	22.20	22.46	22.80	24.53	25.78	26.65	26.73	28.01	29.76	30.64	32.40	34.60
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	21.22	21.56	22.09	23.67	24.50	25.46	25.45	25.95	27.48	28.23	29.74	31.28
All industry groups(*a*)	21.72	22.12	22.57	24.22	25.17	26.12	26.15	26.69	28.34	29.10	30.70	32.53
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia*, 1954 = 100)												
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	109.0	110.9	113.2	121.2	125.5	129.8	129.8	131.4	141.4	143.5	151.2	159.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	104.9	109.2	111.0	119.2	120.9	125.3	125.3	127.0	134.8	136.9	144.4	153.7
Food, drink and tobacco	107.3	108.5	110.6	118.5	123.7	128.6	128.6	130.2	138.7	142.1	150.0	158.1
Other manufacturing	107.8	109.3	111.7	119.8	124.6	129.2	129.4	131.1	140.2	142.9	150.9	159.0
All manufacturing groups	106.6	109.4	111.5	119.6	122.9	127.4	127.4	129.1	137.6	140.0	147.7	156.5
Transport and communication	112.4	114.7	116.7	128.2	130.7	135.4	135.5	138.8	148.5	157.9	166.1	177.3
Wholesale and retail trade	113.3	114.1	116.6	124.6	132.4	137.5	137.8	141.1	148.7	153.6	162.1	171.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	111.5	112.8	114.5	123.2	129.5	133.9	134.3	140.7	149.5	153.9	162.8	173.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	106.6	108.3	111.0	118.9	123.1	127.9	127.8	130.3	138.0	141.8	149.4	157.1
All industry groups(*a*)	109.1	111.1	113.4	121.6	126.4	131.2	131.4	134.1	142.3	146.2	154.2	163.4

For footnotes *see* page 244.

Section V—*continued*

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates.

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
RATES OF WAGE (CENTS)(*b*)							
1951 . . .	43.58	43.25	40.60	42.81	40.85	41.86	42.92
1952 . . .	49.36	49.17	46.20	49.47	46.48	47.82	48.78
1953 . . .	50.72	50.57	47.40	50.06	47.81	49.84	50.10
1954 . . .	50.91	50.42	47.97	50.27	47.87	49.94	50.21
1955 . . .	53.04	52.86	48.93	50.73	49.71	50.56	52.16
1956 . . .	56.02	55.32	51.12	52.62	51.85	54.41	54.77
1957 . . .	56.58	56.52	51.91	55.19	53.40	55.36	55.77
1958 . . .	57.93	57.15	54.22	56.26	53.82	55.92	56.88
1959 . . .	63.05	60.60	57.85	60.14	56.31	59.22	61.05
1960 . . .	66.09	61.94	60.28	61.08	63.14	60.37	63.44
1961 . . .	68.09	64.45	64.36	63.37	64.50	62.75	65.83
1962 . . .	68.07	64.47	64.42	63.45	65.91	62.77	65.92
1963 . . .	69.84	65.50	65.91	64.16	66.99	63.61	67.28
1964 . . .	73.99	69.51	70.91	68.62	66.63	68.22	71.43
1965 . . .	75.74	71.50	73.48	69.77	72.13	70.52	73.36
1966 . . .	79.74	75.50	76.91	73.98	77.21	75.20	77.39
1967 . . .	83.98	80.48	82.40	78.71	80.41	79.79	81.99
INDEX NUMBERS							
(*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate for Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
1951 . . .	86.9	86.2	80.9	85.3	81.4	83.4	85.6
1952 . . .	98.4	98.0	92.1	98.6	92.6	95.3	97.2
1953 . . .	101.1	100.8	94.5	99.8	95.3	99.3	99.9
1954 . . .	101.5	100.5	95.6	100.2	95.4	99.5	100.1
1955 . . .	105.7	105.3	97.5	101.1	99.1	100.8	104.0
1956 . . .	111.6	110.3	101.9	104.9	103.3	108.4	109.2
1957 . . .	112.8	112.6	103.5	110.0	106.4	110.3	111.2
1958 . . .	115.5	113.9	108.1	112.1	107.3	111.5	113.4
1959 . . .	125.7	120.8	115.3	119.9	112.2	118.0	121.7
1960 . . .	131.7	123.5	120.1	121.7	125.8	120.3	126.4
1961 . . .	135.7	128.5	128.3	126.3	128.5	125.1	131.2
1962 . . .	135.7	128.5	128.4	126.5	131.4	125.1	131.4
1963 . . .	139.2	130.5	131.4	127.9	133.5	126.8	134.1
1964 . . .	147.5	138.6	141.3	136.8	138.8	136.0	142.4
1965 . . .	151.0	142.5	146.5	139.1	143.8	140.6	146.2
1966 . . .	158.9	150.5	153.3	147.5	153.9	149.9	154.2
1967 . . .	167.4	160.4	164.3	156.9	160.3	159.0	163.4

(*a*) Excludes Rural; Mining and quarrying; and Building and construction. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

Section VI

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

NOTE. The figures shown in the tables in this section are derived from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns, from other direct collections and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures relate to civilians only. The money amounts are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted quarterly indexes of average earnings are shown in the table on page 247.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(*a*)

($)

Period	New South Wales(*b*)	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia (*c*)	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1954–55. . .	35.40	35.30	31.20	33.80	32.30	33.20	34.30
1955–56. . .	37.90	37.80	33.00	35.90	33.90	35.60	36.70
1956–57. . .	39.90	39.60	34.80	36.70	35.00	37.70	38.40
1957–58. . .	41.00	40.70	35.70	37.70	36.20	38.30	39.50
1958–59. . .	42.30	42.00	37.20	38.60	36.60	39.20	40.70
1959–60. . .	45.70	45.50	39.40	41.80	39.20	41.90	43.90
1960–61. . .	48.10	47.20	41.60	43.40	41.60	43.30	46.00
1961–62. . .	49.10	48.50	43.20	44.70	43.00	45.30	47.20
1962–63. . .	50.20	50.10	44.40	45.80	44.20	45.90	48.40
1963–64. . .	52.60	52.50	46.90	48.20	47.20	48.40	50.90
1964–65. . .	56.50	56.40	50.40	52.00	49.50	51.00	54.60
1965–66. . .	58.60	59.20	52.50	53.80	54.10	53.80	57.00
1966–67. . .	62.40	63.00	55.60	56.90	58.30	57.40	60.70
1967–68. . .	66.00	66.80	58.80	60.40	62.50	61.00	64.30
1957—							
March Quarter	38.30	37.80	32.90	35.20	34.00	37.00	36.80
June ,,	40.70	40.50	35.20	37.20	35.50	39.20	39.10
September ,,	40.40	40.20	35.50	37.60	36.80	36.70	39.10
December ,,	43.00	42.80	37.70	38.90	37.00	38.70	41.30
1958—							
March ,,	38.90	38.50	33.40	36.30	34.30	37.50	37.50
June ,,	41.50	41.30	36.30	37.90	36.70	40.20	40.00
September ,,	41.90	41.50	37.10	38.70	37.20	37.90	40.40
December ,,	44.40	44.20	39.40	40.20	38.20	41.20	42.80
1959—							
March ,,	39.90	39.40	35.00	36.70	34.10	37.60	38.40
June ,,	42.80	42.70	37.50	38.80	36.90	40.30	41.20
September ,,	44.10	44.20	39.20	41.20	38.60	40.20	42.70
December ,,	47.10	46.40	40.60	42.20	40.00	42.30	44.90
1960—							
March ,,	43.70	43.90	37.80	40.80	37.70	40.70	42.20
June ,,	47.80	47.30	40.10	43.10	40.50	44.50	45.60
September ,,	47.40	47.00	41.70	43.30	41.50	41.90	45.60
December ,,	50.40	49.40	43.30	44.80	42.60	44.20	47.90

For footnotes *see* page 246.

Section VI—*continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(*a*)—*continued*

($)

Period	New South Wales(*b*)	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia (*c*)	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1961—							
March Quarter	45.80	45.10	39.10	42.00	39.50	42.50	43.80
June ,,	49.00	47.20	42.20	43.30	42.60	44.70	46.50
September ,,	48.00	47.70	43.20	44.00	42.60	43.00	46.40
December ,,	51.30	50.20	44.90	45.80	43.90	45.80	49.00
1962—							
March ,,	46.70	46.80	41.00	43.40	41.70	44.50	45.30
June ,,	50.40	49.40	43.80	45.70	43.70	47.80	48.30
September ,,	48.90	48.90	44.30	45.30	44.10	44.90	47.50
December ,,	52.50	51.30	46.50	47.40	45.30	45.90	50.20
1963—							
March ,,	47.70	48.30	41.80	44.50	42.60	44.50	46.40
June ,,	51.50	51.90	44.80	46.00	45.00	48.30	49.70
September ,,	50.70	51.00	45.70	46.80	46.60	46.40	49.30
December ,,	55.40	55.80	49.20	50.30	49.80	50.70	53.70
1964—							
March ,,	50.00	49.80	44.60	46.50	44.70	46.50	48.40
June ,,	54.20	53.50	48.00	49.10	47.60	49.90	52.10
September ,,	55.00	55.60	49.40	52.20	48.10	49.60	53.50
December ,,	59.30	58.70	52.50	53.40	51.80	51.90	57.00
1965—							
March ,,	54.10	54.10	47.70	50.10	46.40	49.70	52.20
June ,,	57.70	57.40	51.90	52.30	51.60	52.70	55.80
September ,,	58.20	59.20	52.60	54.60	53.10	50.50	56.80
December ,,	60.30	61.40	55.30	55.30	55.50	56.40	59.00
1966—							
March ,,	56.90	55.60	49.20	51.40	52.40	53.10	54.60
June ,,	58.80	60.50	52.70	53.80	55.30	55.20	57.70
September ,,	61.40	62.50	55.20	56.50	57.90	54.90	60.00
December ,,	63.80	64.80	57.80	57.80	59.50	59.50	62.30
1967—							
March ,,	60.30	59.80	53.00	55.30	56.80	55.50	58.30
June ,,	64.20	65.10	56.50	57.90	59.00	59.50	62.40
September ,,	64.80	66.10	58.10	60.00	60.90	58.80	63.40
December ,,	67.40	69.20	61.40	61.60	63.80	63.30	66.20
1968—							
March ,,	64.00	63.50	55.70	58.80	60.80	58.90	61.90
June ,,	67.70	68.30	59.80	61.30	64.30	62.90	65.90
September ,,	68.40	68.50	60.50	62.50	64.70	60.50	66.30
December ,,	74.30	73.30	64.70	65.90	68.50	66.20	71.30

(*a*) Total wages and salaries, etc. divided by total civilian employment expressed in male units. The total of wages and salaries includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc. Male units represent total male employees plus 55 per cent. of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings in Australia. As it was not possible to estimate the ratio of female to male earnings in the several States the same ratio has been used in each State. Because the actual ratio may vary between States, precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made on the basis of the figures shown. (*b*) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Includes the Northern Territory.

NOTE. The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences. Comparisons as to trend are generally best made by relating complete years or corresponding periods of incomplete years. However, from December quarter 1963, comparisons with corresponding quarters of earlier years are affected by additional prepayments arising from extensions of annual leave from two to three weeks.

Section VI—*continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(*a*): AUSTRALIA

NOTE. The figures in this table are based partly on the employment estimates shown on page 168. As detailed revision of those estimates at the State level is impracticable, particulars of average earnings in each State, corresponding to those shown below for Australia, are not available.

	$
1947–48	15.60
1948–49	17.70
1949–50	19.40
1950–51	23.20
1951–52	28.40
1952–53	31.00
1953–54	32.70
1947—September Quarter	14.80
December ,,	16.10
1948—March ,,	15.00
June ,,	16.60
September ,,	17.10
December ,,	18.30
1949—March ,,	16.80
June ,,	18.70
September ,,	18.40
December ,,	20.00
1950—March Quarter	18.80
June ,,	20.50
September ,,	21.00
December ,,	22.90
1951—March ,,	23.00
June ,,	25.80
September ,,	26.70
December ,,	29.20
1952—March ,,	27.70
June ,,	30.00
September ,,	30.40
December ,,	32.50
1953—March ,,	29.50
June ,,	31.70
September ,,	32.20
December ,,	34.00
1954—March ,,	31.20
June ,,	33.20

(*a*) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the periods specified, etc. *See* explanatory notes on page 245.

NOTE. Quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences. Comparisons as to trend are generally best made for complete years or corresponding periods of incomplete years.

Section VI—*continued*

INDEXES OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS(*a*): AUSTRALIA

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1953–54 = 100)

Period	All industries(*b*)	Manufacturing (*c*)	Period	All industries(*b*)	Manufacturing (*c*)
1954–55	105.1	106.9	1960—March Quarter	136.4	137.5
1955–56	112.3	113.8	June ,,	138.9	139.5
1956–57	117.7	118.3	September ,,	139.0	140.2
1957–58	120.8	122.0	December ,,	140.4	141.7
1958–59	124.5	125.6			
			1961—March ,,	141.5	142.4
1959–60	134.3	135.4	June ,,	141.7	140.2
1960–61	140.6	141.1	September ,,	141.7	140.9
1961–62	144.7	143.4	December ,,	143.4	142.8
1962–63	148.3	147.7			
1963–64	155.9	154.8	1962—March ,,	146.2	144.4
			June ,,	147.3	145.4
1964–65	167.3	167.1	September ,,	145.3	146.4
1965–66	174.6	173.1	December ,,	146.9	146.3
1966–67	186.0	184.3			
1967–68	197.0	194.9	1963—March ,,	149.7	149.3
			June ,,	151.3	148.8
1954—September Quarter	102.7	104.9	September ,,	150.9	151.4
December ,,	103.5	105.1	December ,,	155.4	152.8
1955—March ,,	105.5	107.1	1964—March ,,	157.9	156.9
June ,,	108.8	110.6	June ,,	159.0	158.2
September ,,	109.9	111.9	September ,,	163.6	165.3
December ,,	110.7	113.2	December ,,	165.5	164.2
1956—March ,,	113.8	114.3	1965—March ,,	169.7	168.4
June ,,	114.9	115.7	June ,,	170.3	170.4
September ,,	115.5	116.6	September ,,	172.4	171.8
December ,,	117.0	117.8	December ,,	173.6	172.3
1957—March ,,	118.9	118.5	1966—March ,,	175.9	173.0
June ,,	119.2	120.2	June ,,	176.4	175.4
September ,,	119.2	119.8	September ,,	182.0	181.1
December ,,	120.9	122.1	December ,,	183.8	182.5
1958—March ,,	121.2	122.3	1967—March ,,	187.0	185.3
June ,,	121.9	123.6	June ,,	190.4	188.1
September ,,	123.2	124.2	September ,,	194.1	191.3
December ,,	125.2	126.0	December ,,	195.9	192.8
1959—March ,,	124.0	125.4	1968—March ,,	197.6	197.0
June ,,	125.5	126.8	June ,,	201.2	199.4
September ,,	130.3	131.8	September ,,	203.3	201.8
December ,,	131.6	132.7	December ,,	209.7	207.9

See explanatory notes on page 245. (*b*) Average earnings per employed male unit. Based on Pay-roll Tax returns and other data. (*c*) The index for manufacturing industries for the years 1954–55 to 1966–67 is based on the average earnings of male wage and salary earners employed in factories as disclosed by annual Factory Censuses. Figures for periods subsequent to June 1967 are interim estimates based on Pay-roll Tax returns and are subject to revision when the Factory Census for 1967–68 is tabulated.

NOTE. The index numbers for 'All industries' and 'Manufacturing' show the movement in average earnings for each group over a period of time. However, they do not give, at any point of time, a comparison of actual earnings in the two groups.

There has been no change in the basis of seasonal adjustment of these series. They have not yet been adjusted by the programs used for other Bureau series, as described in *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators* 1968.

Section VII

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967

Minimum rates of wage for the main occupations in each State for a full week's work (excluding overtime)

The wage rates in this section have been taken from awards, determinations and agreements of industrial tribunals, and in some cases from unregistered agreements. The occupations shown are broadly representative of the occupations in the various industries in each State but they are not necessarily included in the Wage Rates Index. Rates shown are generally those payable in the capital cities and this has been indicated by showing the names of the capital cities at the head of the columns. Where rates other than those for capital cities have been quoted, column headings have been changed to show the names of the several States.

For some occupations more than one wage rate is quoted, indicating that there were different classes or grades of work or that different rates were payable according to locality. Where only two rates are specified, they are shown in the form '$38.80 & $39.80'. In other cases the rates are shown in the form '$36.90 to $39.70', indicating that, in addition to the two rates specified, certain intermediate rates were also prescribed.

In the majority of cases, the rates shown are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). Where it was not possible to quote such rates, hourly, daily or monthly rates are shown. For most occupations the hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) are 40; where the hours prescribed differ from 40 they are shown in footnotes to the tables.

The wage rates and hours of work shown in this section have been compiled for statistical purposes only, and any inquiries regarding actual rates payable for particular occupations should be addressed to the appropriate industrial tribunal.

Industry and occupation	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
			PRIMARY PRODUCTION			
			($)			
Dairying						
General hand	39.75 & 40.80	[2]42.85	..	..	..	[1]38.15 to 39.10
Farming, general						
General hand	[1]38.25	[1]38.10 to 39.65	..	..	37.45	38.15 to 39.10
Forestry						
Axeman	42.30 & 43.60	42.10 & 46.50	39.12 & 41.70	38.30	40.80 & 43.20	42.80 & 47.20
General forestry worker	40.60	41.30	38.34	37.00	42.40	42.00
General nursery hand	40.60	41.30	38.52	37.00	41.60	42.00
Propagator	41.10	44.80	..	37.80	..	45.50
Fruit and grape growing and picking						
Labourer, picker	[3]37.50 to 39.20	[3]37.30 to 38.40	38.25	[1]37.10	..	[1]38.00
Packer	[3]38.50 to 39.20	[3]38.30 to 38.40	..	[1]38.10 & 38.50	37.85	[1]39.00
Pruner	[3]38.50 to 39.20	[3]38.30 to 38.40	39.32	[1]38.10 & 38.50	..	[1]39.00
Grazing						
General station hand(*a*)	[1]39.65	[1]39.65	[4]35.95	[1]39.65	[1]39.65	[1]39.65
Shearer per 100 flock sheep (*b*)	20.05	20.05	20.36	20.05	20.05	20.05
Shed hand (*b*)	63.07	63.07	63.65	63.07	63.07	63.07
Wool presser(*b*)	70.15	70.15	69.63	70.15	70.15	70.15

(*a*) Without keep. (*b*) Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 40 a week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers', with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc., exceed 30 minutes a day, all time thereafter shall be paid as overtime. Rates shown are 'not found' rates. 'Found' rates were $12.22 a week less, except in Queensland, where they were $11.22 a week less.

([1]) 44 hours. ([2]) 48 hours. ([3]) 44 hours to 40 hours. ([4]) No limitation of hours prescribed.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*						
Sugar growing and harvesting						
Cane cutter (per day)	8.78	..	10.42 to 10.65	..	..	..
Field worker	39.40	..	47.15 to 48.20	..	..	..
Timbergetting						
Faller	43.95	43.15	39.52	42.75	43.55	43.85
Tractor driver	47.25	45.00	..	44.60	42.50 to 47.80	45.70
MINING AND QUARRYING						
Coal mining(a)						
Carpenter	50.75	49.95	45.60 to 47.20	..	..	48.00
Deputy	56.05	52.45	51.45 to 53.05	..	[1]58.42	53.85
Electrical fitter	50.90	50.10	48.40	..	[1]57.60	50.80
Fitter or turner	50.40	49.60	47.90	..	[1]57.60	50.30
Labourer	42.15	41.50	39.65 to 41.25	..	[1]40.22	42.05
Miner—						
Machine	51.15	(*b*)	48.65 to 50.25	(*c*)58.00 to 61.50	[1]51.17	51.05
Manual (dry work)	48.00	46.20	45.50 to 47.10	..	[1]45.30	47.90
Screen hand	42.15	..	..	..	[1]41.12	..
Shiftman						
1st class	48.00	46.20	45.50 to 47.10	..	[1]45.30	47.90
2nd class	42.15 & 43.20	..	..	..	..	44.20
Wheeler	42.85 & 43.20	43.55	40.35 to 41.95	..	[1]42.91	42.75
Metalliferous mining	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*g*)	(*e*)(*h*)	(*d*)
Fitter	74.60	..	78.95	..	53.05	52.55
Labourer	61.85	37.45	69.16	37.55	[1]37.85	41.10
Miner	[2]65.65	41.20	70.71	39.50	[1]46.55	45.75
Mullocker	[2]61.85	38.10	69.19	..	[1]38.85	42.60
Timberman	[2]67.00	41.70	70.94	..	[1]45.25	45.75
Trucker	[2]61.85	38.10	69.19	..	[1]38.85	42.60
Quarrying						
Hammerman	45.00 & 49.00	45.60	40.20	41.00	39.05	42.10
Labourer	41.00 & 47.50	42.05	38.80	39.95	37.55	40.10
Powder Monkey	45.68 & 49.70	47.20	41.70	42.80	41.45	43.60
Spaller	44.67 & 49.00	44.05	39.90	39.95	39.05	42.10

(*a*) An additional amount for attendance allowance is payable for each full fortnightly pay-period worked. (*b*) Piece work rates. (*c*) Open-cut mining (dragline and shovel operator). (*d*) Silver-lead-zinc mining. Includes lead bonus. (*e*) Gold mining. (*f*) Copper mining. Includes bonus. (*g*) Iron ore mining. (*h*) Excludes district allowance.

([1]) 37½ hours. ([2]) 35 hours.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.						
Agricultural implements						
Agricultural fitter	46.80	40.40 to 46.00	44.30	40.00 to 45.60	41.65 & 42.50	46.70
Assembler	42.05	38.10 & 39.80	39.55	37.70 & 39.40	38.50 & 40.10	41.95
Machinist—						
1st class	46.80	46.00	44.30	45.60	50.80	46.70
2nd class	42.90	42.10	40.40	41.70	42.50	42.80
3rd class	40.60	39.80	38.10	39.40	40.20	40.50
Process worker	38.50	37.70	36.00	37.30	37.85	38.40
Aircraft workshops						
Assembler	40.80 to 51.20	40.00 to 50.40	38.30 to 48.70	39.60 to 50.00	40.10 to 50.50	..
Checker	56.90	56.10	54.40	55.70	56.20	..
Fitter and/or turner	51.20	50.40	48.70	50.00	50.50	..
Ground engineer	51.20 to 58.80	50.40 to 58.00	48.70 to 56.30	50.00 to 57.60	50.50 to 58.10	..
Machinist, 1st class	51.20	50.40	48.70	50.00	50.50	..
Toolmaker	54.20	53.40	51.70	53.00	53.50	..
Engineering, General						
Boilermaker	46.80	46.00	49.70	45.60	50.80	46.70
Dresser and grinder	39.65 & 40.15	38.85 & 39.35	42.45	38.45 & 38.95	38.90	39.55 & 40.05
Electrical fitter	46.80	46.00	50.08	45.60	50.80	46.70
Fitter or turner	46.80	46.00	49.70	45.60	50.80	46.70
Jobbing moulder	46.80	46.00	49.70	45.60	50.80	46.70
Labourer	38.25	37.45	40.66	37.05	37.55	38.15
Machinist—						
1st class	46.80	46.00	44.30	45.60	50.80	46.70
2nd class	42.90	42.10	40.40	41.70	42.50	42.80
3rd class	40.60	39.80	38.10	39.40	40.20	40.50
Motor mechanic	46.80	46.00	49.70	45.60	50.80	46.70
Process worker	38.50	37.70	36.00	37.30	37.85	38.40
Sheet metal worker—						
1st class	46.80	46.00	49.70	45.60	50.80	46.70
2nd class	42.90	42.10	44.40	41.70	42.50	42.80
Storeman	41.40	40.60	38.90	40.20	38.25	41.30
Toolmaker	49.10	48.30	51.40	47.90	53.90	49.00
Tradesman's assistant	38.65	37.85	41.78	37.45	38.25	38.55
Welder, 1st class	46.80	46.00	50.55	45.60	50.80	46.70
Iron and Steel						
Blast furnace—	(*a*)			(*b*)		
Cast house labourer	39.40	..	..	38.80	..	..
Founder or keeper	47.30	..	..	45.50	..	..
General labourer	38.20	..	..	37.55	..	..
Pig machine hand	39.40	..	..	38.30	..	..
Coke oven screen hand	41.10	..	..	..	..	..
Open hearth—						
Casting—						
Labourer	38.20 to 39.40	..	..	..	..	..
Ladleman, 1st class	44.70	..	..	..	..	..
Melting helper	41.10 to 48.20	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Industry located at Newcastle and Port Kembla. (*b*) Industry located at Whyalla.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.—*continued*						
Rolling mill—						
Bloom mill—						
Heater	45.40	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer	38.20	..	..	..	..	..
Merchant mill—						
Continuous furnace hand	38.60 to 46.20	..	..	..	(*a*) 38.20 & 39.00	..
Mill operative	43.70	..	..	..	43.30	..
Motor vehicle manufacture						
Assembler	40.90 to 46.80	40.10 to 46.00	38.40 to 44.30	39.70 to 45.60	38.90	40.80 to 46.70
Bodymaker, 1st class	46.80	46.00	44.30	45.60	49.60	46.70
Machinist, 2nd class	42.90	42.10	40.40	41.70	..	42.80
Motor mechanic	46.80	46.00	44.30	45.60	..	46.70
Panel beater	46.80	46.00	44.30	45.60	49.60	46.70
Process worker	38.50	37.70	36.00	37.30	..	38.40
Spray painter	39.45 to 45.55	38.65 to 44.75	36.95 to 43.05	38.25 to 44.35	48.15	39.35 to 45.45
Storeman	42.40	41.60	39.90	41.20	38.25	42.30
Toolmaker	49.10	48.30	46.60	47.90	..	49.00
Trimmer	42.90 to 46.80	42.10 to 46.00	40.40 to 44.30	41.70 to 45.60	48.15	42.80 to 46.70
Welder, 2nd class	45.85	45.05	43.35	44.65	40.20	45.75
Wet rubber and polisher	42.90	42.10	40.40	41.70	..	42.80
Railway workshops						
Boilermaker	49.35 & 51.05	46.00 & 48.30	49.70	47.00 to 50.40	50.80	51.15 to 53.35
Car and wagon builder	48.95	46.50	49.70	45.50	50.80	50.80
Car cleaner	38.75	37.50	40.44	37.65	37.50 & 38.35	40.70
Electrical fitter	49.35 to 50.60	46.00 & 47.65	50.10	47.00 to 50.10	50.80	51.15
Fitter or turner	49.35	46.00	42.48 to 50.40	47.00	50.80	51.15
Labourer	38.25	37.45	40.74	36.95	36.15	38.10
Painter	48.30	46.10	49.70	44.25	50.98	50.65
Storeman	39.25	39.50	42.76	37.85	39.50 to 44.75	43.30
Tradesman's assistant	39.80 to 41.25	37.85	41.79	37.85	38.75 to 39.50	41.45 & 41.70
Welder, 1st class	50.60	47.05	50.80	48.05	50.80	51.55 & 52.20
Shipbuilding(*b*)						
Boilermaker	48.35	47.55	50.70	47.15	50.80	48.25
Electrical mechanic	48.35	47.55	49.70	47.15	50.80	48.25
Fitter or turner	48.35	47.55	50.70	47.15	50.80	48.25
Ironworker's assistant	40.55	39.75	42.78	39.35	38.25	40.45
Labourer	38.25	37.45	41.66	37.05	37.55	38.15
Painter and docker	39.85	39.85	39.85	39.85	43.20	39.85
Shipwright	53.05	53.05	53.05	53.05	53.05	51.00

(*a*) Industry located at Kwinana. (*b*) Permanent rates.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR						
Clothing trades (ready made)						
Cutter	46.65	46.65	46.65	46.65	46.65	46.65
Presser	43.95	43.95	43.95	43.95	43.95	43.95
Tailor	45.70	45.70	45.70	45.70	45.70	45.70
Dry cleaning						
Operator of dry cleaning machine	42.90	42.90	42.90	42.90	42.90	42.90
Footwear manufacturing						
Clicking section	39.60 to 43.50	39.60 to 43.50	39.60 to 43.50	39.60 to 43.50	42.40	39.60 to 43.50
Finishing section	38.70 to 43.50	38.70 to 43.50	38.70 to 43.50	38.70 to 43.50	42.40	38.70 to 43.50
Making section	38.70 to 43.50	38.70 to 43.50	38.70 to 43.50	38.70 to 43.50	42.40	38.70 to 43.50
Stuffcutting section	38.70 to 43.50	38.70 to 43.50	38.70 to 43.50	38.70 to 43.50	42.40	38.70 to 43.50
Textiles						
Cotton mills						
Labourer	37.55	37.55	37.75	36.85	..	37.55
Loom tuner	40.45 to 45.35	40.45 to 45.35	..	39.75 to 44.65	..	40.45 to 45.35
Doffer	37.55	37.55	37.75	36.85	..	37.55
Tenter	37.55 to 39.60	37.55 to 39.60	39.10 to 40.05	36.85 to 38.90	..	37.55 to 39.60
Weaver	38.90 & 40.20	38.90 & 40.20	..	38.20 & 39.50	..	38.90 & 40.20
Knitting mills						
Board and/or press hand	40.10	40.10	40.30	39.40	40.10	40.10
Knitter	40.30	40.30	40.50	39.60	40.30	40.30
Operator, full fashioned machine	42.00 & 43.45	42.00 & 43.45	..	41.30 & 42.75	42.00 & 43.45	42.00 & 43.45
Woollen Mills						
Assistant foreman	44.60 to 50.25	44.60 to 50.25	44.40	43.90 to 49.55	44.60 to 50.25	44.60 to 50.25
Gillbox attendant	39.60	39.60	..	38.90	39.60	39.60
Labourer	35.20	35.20	37.95	34.50	35.20	35.20
Loom tuner	38.25 to 45.35	38.25 to 45.35	38.45 to 45.55	37.55 to 44.65	38.25 to 45.35	38.25 to 45.35
Piece scouring machine operator	40.10	40.10	39.80	39.40	40.10	40.10
Plain warper and/or beamer	40.10	40.10	40.30	39.40	40.10	40.10
Weaver	38.90 & 40.20	38.90 & 40.20	..	38.20 & 39.50	38.90 & 40.20	38.90 & 40.20
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO						
Aerated water and cordials						
General hand	38.90	38.10	36.40	38.90	37.40	38.80
Truck driver (3 tons)	44.60	43.80	45.25	43.40	43.10	44.50

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*continued*						
Bacon curing						
Boner	45.60	47.20	44.45	46.80	46.40	50.05
General hand	39.40 & 40.80	42.10	40.86	41.70	42.10	43.30
Slaughterman	51.10	50.20	44.56	49.80	47.90	49.90 & 53.85
Baking bread						
Bread carter	46.10	46.50	45.60	44.35	41.45 & 44.80	42.00 to 45.10
Doughmaker	48.40	54.70	44.85	51.60	49.60	50.20
Buscuit and cake manufacturing						
Biscuit and cake maker	44.30	43.10	42.00	42.60	41.30	45.65
General biscuit factory hand	38.50	37.45	37.90	37.05	38.60	37.30
Brewing						
General hand	43.50	44.32	44.00	46.97	44.93	46.22
Labourer	43.50	44.32	44.00	42.70	44.93	46.22
Truck Driver (4 tons)	45.55	45.40	..	45.08	47.28	50.35
Butter, cheese and milk processing						
Butter maker	44.80	47.80	44.50	44.75	43.75	46.15
General hand	39.40	41.45	38.70	37.70	37.80	38.50
Grader and/or tester	42.10 & 43.70	47.80	42.15 & 43.45	40.30 & 42.40	38.10 & 42.85	45.75 & 46.15
Operator of dried milk machine	42.10	43.45 & 43.95	40.50	44.75	38.70	..
Cereals, condiments, coffee, spices, etc.						
General hand	40.70	38.50	41.55	38.10	39.00	38.15
Storeman	41.80	41.05	41.55	40.90	..	42.00
Confectionery						
Confectioner—						
Group 1	45.40	44.60	45.00	44.20	42.50	45.30
Group 2	43.30	42.50	40.20	41.30	42.50	43.20
Flour milling						
Miller	48.40 to 54.90	48.40 to 54.90	47.40 to 53.90	48.40 to 54.90	48.40 to 54.90	46.18 to 48.20
Packerman	44.15	44.15	43.15	44.15	44.15	43.78
Storeman	42.65	42.65	41.65	42.65	42.65	41.28
Topman	45.65	45.65	44.65	45.65	45.65	43.22
Jam, fruit and vegetable preserving						
General hand	38.25	38.25	38.55	38.25	39.05	38.25
Meat industry						
Boner	43.90	48.75	46.90	47.12	46.40	45.50
Cold storage hand	40.40 to 41.70	49.00	41.60	43.88	41.45	49.05
Labourer(beef)	41.20	47.10	42.90	42.28	41.45	43.70
Labourer (mutton)	39.40	47.10	41.60	42.28	41.45	43.70
Slaughterman (beef)	51.10	55.65	51.10	56.33	48.55	54.75
Slaughterman (mutton)	(*a*)	55.65	51.10	56.33	48.55	54.75

(*a*) Piece-work rates.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*continued*						
Pastrycooking						
Pastrycook	47.70	44.95	41.75	45.60	44.80	45.65
Sugar milling			(*a*)			
Carrier hand	42.40	..	50.17	..	..	..
Engine driver, stationary	41.60 & 43.30	..	50.54 to 52.37	..	..	..
General mill worker	41.20	..	48.67	..	..	..
Locomotive driver	44.70	..	53.14	..	..	..
Locomotive fireman	41.20	..	49.97	..	..	..
Fugalman	43.50 to 44.60	..	50.17	..	40.50 & 43.60	..
Tramway construction and maintenance	42.10	..	49.60	..	..	..
Sugar refining						
General factory hand	41.20	38.50	48.67	..	38.80	..
Loader and stacker	42.40	40.00	49.97	..	40.00	..
Store hand	42.40	41.00	49.97	..	40.00	..
Winemaking						
Adult male	38.40 & 39.20	38.20 & 38.40	38.25	38.55	40.70	..
Head cellarman	40.80 to 42.10	40.60 to 41.30	41.55	41.40	45.80	..
SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.						
Furniture making						
Assembler	46.40	39.60 & 40.90	42.25	39.20 & 40.50	41.25	40.30 & 41.60
Cabinet maker	46.40	46.00	49.05	45.60	51.65	46.70
French polisher	46.40	46.00	49.05	45.60	50.80	46.70
Glass tradesman	47.45	46.00	50.52	45.60	50.80	46.70
Mattress maker	44.60	40.40 & 46.00	46.15	40.00 & 45.60	40.95	41.10 & 46.70
Wood machinist	46.40	38.85 to 46.00	49.05	38.45 to 45.60	41.45 & 50.80	39.55 to 46.70
Wood turner	46.40	46.00	49.05	45.60	50.80	46.70
Sawmilling and timber yards						
Benchman, No. 1	46.80	46.00	47.50	45.60	46.40	46.70
Dockerman and tally man	38.25 & 39.30	37.45 & 38.50	39.15	37.05 & 38.10	37.55 to 39.25	38.15 & 39.20
Labourer	38.25	37.45	38.10	37.05	37.55	38.15
Log yardman	38.60	37.80	42.05	37.40	37.55	38.50
Machinist—						
A grade	46.80	46.00	47.50	45.60	36.40	46.70
B grade	41.80	41.00	42.05	40.60	41.40	41.70
Motor truck driver (25 cwt to 3 tons)	(*b*)46.90	43.80	..	43.40	44.20	44.50
Orderman	42.45	41.65	42.05	41.25	42.60	42.35
Puller out	38.25 to 43.95	37.45 to 43.15	38.55 to 40.20	37.05 to 42.75	37.55	38.15 to 43.85

(*a*) Slack season rates, Brisbane. (*b*) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.—*continued*						
Sawyer—						
Band or jig	41.65 to 46.80	40.85 to 46.00	42.30 to 47.50	40.45 to 45.60	41.65 & 44.55	41.55 to 46.70
Circular	42.05 to 45.50	41.25 to 44.70	..	40.85 to 44.30	41.65 & 45.10	41.95 to 45.40
Timber stacker	38.25 & 38.90	37.45 & 38.10	38.10	37.05 & 37.70	37.55 & 38.25	38.15 & 38.80
Tractor driver	42.90 to 48.20	42.10 to 47.40	43.95 to 48.95	41.70 to 47.00	39.05	42.80 to 48.10
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.						
Cardboard boxes, containers and cartons						
General hand	38.25	37.45	35.75	37.05	37.55	38.15
Guillotine machine operator	41.88	41.08	39.38	40.68	41.18	41.78
Printing—						
General						
Bookbinder	46.80	46.00	44.30	45.60	46.10	46.70
General hand	38.25	37.45	35.75	37.05	37.55	38.15
Hand compositor	46.80	46.00	44.30	45.60	46.10	46.70
Letterpress rotary machinist	46.80	46.00	44.30	45.60	46.10	46.70
Machine compositor	50.20	49.40	47.70	49.00	49.50	50.10
Machine operator	46.80	46.00	44.30	45.60	46.10	46.70
Photo engraver	47.28	46.48	44.78	46.08	46.58	47.18
Storeman	39.40	38.60	36.90	38.20	38.70	39.30
Newspapers						
Assistant machinist—						
Day work	50.75	58.40	51.90 & 61.20	49.40	[1]52.40	50.50
Night work	[1]57.50	[1]65.40	58.60 & 67.90	[1]56.10	[2]59.00	[1]57.20
Hand compositor—						
Day work	62.80	63.90	61.85	61.85	[1]61.60	62.95
Night work	[1]69.55	[1]70.90	68.55	[1]68.55	[2]68.20	[1]69.65
Machine compositor—						
Day work	69.40	[1]67.85	64.35	65.20	[1]65.75	66.30
Night work	[1]76.15	[1]74.85	71.05	[1]71.90	[2]72.35	[1]73.00
Machinist—						
Day work	52.80 & 62.40	63.90	64.35 & 61.85	61.85 & 63.85	[1]61.60	62.95 & 64.95
Night work	[1]59.55& 69.15	[1]70.90	68.55 & 71.05	[3]68.55 & 70.55	[2]68.20	[3]69.65 & 71.65
Proof reader—						
Day work	63.25	63.90	61.85	61.85	[1]61.60	62.95
Night work	[1]70.00	[1]70.90	68.55	[1]68.55	[2]68.20	[1]69.65
Publishing hand—						
Day work	50.75	52.35	50.75	49.40	[1]49.50	50.50
Night work	[1]57.50	[1]59.35	57.45	[1]56.10	[2]56.10	[1]57.20
Pulp, paper and board making						
Beaterman	50.25	52.05 & 54.40	..	..	..	55.50
Bundler, baler	43.05	42.25	42.75	41.85	..	42.95
Fitter	52.00	51.10	..	50.70	..	51.90
Reelerman	43.60	42.80	..	44.90	..	43.50
Tradesman's assistant	42.25	41.45	41.95	41.05	42.00	42.15
Yardman	40.95	40.15	40.65	39.75	41.00	40.85

([1]) 38 hours. ([2]) 36 hours. ([3]) 38 to 40 hours.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
OTHER MANUFACTURING						
Asbestos cement articles						
General factory employee	43.30	42.00	41.30	42.10	39.10	38.55
Moulder—						
1st class	47.20	47.00	44.95	46.00	40.50	40.30 to 40.85
2nd class	45.15	44.15	43.15	43.95	39.70	
Brickmaking						
Burner	42.60 & 43.70	42.35	40.95	42.00	41.60	42.25
Drawer	44.80 & 46.70	42.40 & 43.80	39.58	42.65	42.50	42.25
Labourer	41.40	40.30	39.28	39.90	39.45	41.75
Pitman	45.50	45.10	39.53	43.70	39.45	41.75
Setter	48.60	43.80	40.43	42.65	42.50	43.00 & 43.70
Wheeler	44.90	41.10	39.53	40.75 & 41.35	39.45	41.75
Cementgoods making						
Cement brickmaker	41.25	40.30	39.95	38.95	36.10	42.00
Moulder	42.40	40.30 & 41.50	41.28	40.45	39.90 & 40.25	42.00
Cement making						
Cement miller	40.60	44.75	43.00	39.60	40.20	43.05
Labourer	38.15	37.15	38.90	37.75	37.00	40.55
Chemical workers						
Factory hand	41.00	41.40	..	41.62	36.65	..
Earthenware making, general						
Labourer	40.20	37.70	39.28	36.50	34.10	39.45
Presser	41.08 & 45.85	39.35 to 40.95	40.18 & 40.95	37.65	37.25 & 42.00	43.30
Setter	41.73 & 42.53	40.50	40.43	38.10	40.10 to 41.10	41.45
Electricity generation and supply						
Conveyor attendant	50.60	45.85	..	..	43.60 & 44.40	..
Electrical fitter	61.30	54.95	57.33	54.00	52.60	53.00
Electrician	64.50	54.95	56.95	54.00	52.60	53.00
Engine driver	59.50	49.85 & 52.25	48.30 to 54.05	54.30	54.20	..
Fireman	56.90 & 60.00	50.05	45.90	48.85 to 54.30	47.60	..
Fitter and turner	61.20	54.95	56.95	54.00	52.60	53.00
Linesman	58.90 & 61.10	50.80 to 54.95	54.85	49.85 & 54.00	48.30 & 50.60	48.80 to 53.00
Tradesman's assistant	50.20	43.70	47.45	42.85	41.50	41.85
Engine driving					(*a*)	
Crane driver	38.90 to 46.80	37.85 to 46.00	41.60 to 49.05	37.45 to 45.60	42.80	38.55 to 46.70
Fireman	40.15 & 42.05	39.35 & 41.25	40.55 to 41.68	38.95 & 40.85	38.90 & 40.65	40.05 & 41.95
Stationary engine driver, steam	41.60 to 44.75	40.80 to 43.95	42.00 to 45.80	40.40 to 43.55	40.25 & 41.65	41.50 to 44.65

(*a*) Rates shown are those for the sawmilling industry.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued*						
Gas making and supply						
Gas fitter	50.86	50.78	50.75	50.10	47.80	50.20
Labourer	39.90	40.00	38.10	38.70	38.70	38.80
Meter repairer	40.15 & 46.80	51.55	..	49.20	46.85	49.30
Retort operator	44.70	46.20	42.75	43.50	43.95	43.60
Glass making						
General hand	38.45	40.30	38.60	39.90	40.40	41.00
Sorter	40.70	41.35 & 42.60	39.65 & 40.90	40.95 & 42.20	41.45 & 42.70	42.05 & 43.30
Leather goods manufacture						
Leather handbags, etc.	42.90	42.10	40.40	41.70	42.85	42.80
Oil refining						
Operator	57.29	50.80 & 55.15	..	50.40 & 61.60	47.60 & 50.80	..
Paint manufacture						
Labourer	41.10 to 43.90	40.60	..	36.45	41.85	..
Paint mixer	45.00	43.85	40.50	41.20	44.00	..
Pharmaceutical preparations						
General hand	38.80	41.40	..	38.00	38.40	40.00
Plastic moulding						
Operator of plastic press	39.60 & 44.10	38.80 & 43.30	..	38.40 & 42.90	38.90 & 43.40	..
Rubber goods						
Builder (pneumatic tyre)	40.40 & 41.70	39.60 & 40.90	40.80	39.20 & 40.50	39.70 & 41.00	42.70
Moulder	39.20 to 41.70	38.40 to 40.90	40.80	38.00 to 40.50	38.50 to 41.00	42.70
Operator—						
Calender	44.90 & 47.20	44.10 & 46.40	44.00	43.70 & 46.00	44.20 & 46.50	..
Forcing machine	39.20 & 40.40	38.40 & 39.60	38.40	38.00 & 39.20	38.50 & 39.70	..
Vulcanising press	40.40 & 41.70	39.60 & 40.90	39.40	39.20 & 40.50	39.70 & 41.00	..
Others	38.25	37.45	36.90	37.05	37.55	36.95 & 38.30
Tanning of leather, etc						
Drum hand	43.10	42.30	40.60	41.90	42.40	43.00
Leather dresser	42.60 & 43.10	41.80 & 42.30	40.10 & 40.60	41.40 & 41.90	41.90 & 42.40	42.50 & 43.00
Glazer	42.75	41.95	40.25	41.55	42.05	42.65
Strainer	41.40 & 42.50	40.60 & 41.70	38.90 & 40.00	40.20 & 41.30	40.70 & 41.80	41.30 & 42.40
Table hand	42.60 & 43.10	41.80 & 42.30	40.10 & 40.60	41.40 & 41.90	41.90 & 42.40	42.50 & 43.00
Tan pit hand	41.30 to 42.75	40.50 to 41.95	38.80 to 40.25	40.10 to 41.55	40.60 to 42.05	41.20 to 42.65
Wool scouring and fell-mongering						
Labourer	39.70 & 41.00	39.00 & 40.30	37.40 & 38.70	38.60 & 39.90	41.90	39.30 & 40.60
Wool scourer	44.00	43.30	41.70	42.90	45.00	43.60

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION						
Building(a)						
Bricklayer	55.77	61.57	56.05	53.19	58.56	58.27
Builders labourer—						
Skilled	49.04 to 53.37	56.11	48.01	49.84 to 54.18	50.11	50.03
Unskilled	46.01	52.84		46.81	44.36	47.00
Carpenter	56.79	62.11	56.55	53.60	58.96	58.70
Electrician, installation	51.95	(*b*)46.00	50.63	45.60	53.05	51.80
Painter	55.15	61.24	55.90	50.40	58.26	58.16
Plasterer	55.92	61.46	56.15	53.35	58.61	58.27
Plumber	57.23	63.49	56.35	49.40	58.76	53.70
Roof tiler	55.92	57.06	56.15	46.35	51.00	58.27
Road and bridge construction and maintenance (municipal)						
Bitumen sprayer	42.05	47.60	38.86	43.20	42.90	41.10
Ganger	51.10	..	42.24 to 44.78	48.25 & 53.15	..	..
Grader driver	46.00 to 48.00	50.95 & 51.55	39.40	50.40 & 51.50	45.95	44.65 & 46.25
Labourer	41.20 to 43.30	44.80	38.32	40.40	38.20	38.65
Tractor driver	46.00 to 49.25	49.10 to 54.40	43.95 to 47.95	45.60 to 51.50	42.50	42.80 to 48.10
Water supply and sewerage						
Concrete worker	43.00 to 44.90	44.80 to 47.60	39.40 to 42.18	40.40 & 41.20	39.70 to 41.30	39.55 & 43.20
Excavator driver	50.80 to 53.05	51.00	38.68 to 40.02	50.40 & 51.50	41.30 & 43.10	..
Ganger	..	..	43.46 to 49.14	45.10 & 47.20	44.10 to 49.90	..
Labourer	42.25	44.80	38.32	40.40	39.70	38.65
Maintenance man	44.58 & 45.28	47.60	40.38	43.00 to 46.00	41.30 & 42.60	..
Pipe layer	44.90	51.00	39.84	42.20	43.10 & 45.40	41.25
Tractor driver	50.25 to 52.30	45.90 to 51.10	43.95 to 48.95	46.60 to 51.50	44.75 to 49.20	42.80 to 48.10
RAILWAY SERVICES						
Permanent way						
Fettler, labourer, etc.	39.30 to 40.60	38.00	41.78	42.65	36.15	40.90
Ganger, fettling gang	44.45 to 49.95	42.90 to 48.40	44.83	43.15 to 47.35	44.05 to 47.95	44.90 to 51.90
Traffic						
Guard	45.05 to 50.45	42.90 to 48.90	45.85 to 50.25	43.75 to 49.15	44.65 to 46.25	46.70 to 50.30
Locomotive—						
Cleaner	38.25	37.45	40.44	36.95	37.50	39.80
Engine driver	55.15 to 60.05	53.60 to 58.50	54.86 to 58.25	53.85 to 58.75	46.25 to 58.15	56.80 to 61.70
Fireman	39.30 to 45.65	37.70 to 44.10	42.55 to 45.40	37.70 to 44.35	38.90 to 43.65	40.90 to 47.30

(*a*) The rates shown for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart are weekly equivalents of hourly rates. They include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc. (*b*) Weekly rate.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
RAILWAY SERVICES—*continued*						
Porter	38.30 to 39.15	37.45 to 38.30	40.44 & 40.93	36.95 to 44.65	38.35 to 40.40	40.40 to 46.80
Shunter—						
Head	[1]52.95 to 56.80	..	..	..	44.75 to 47.55	..
Leading	[1]46.65 to 50.70	[1]45.10 to 50.90	48.97 to 50.20	45.35 & 46.55	..	[2]48.30 & 49.60
Ordinary	[1]40.70 to 44.25	[1]39.40 to 42.70	43.30 & 44.40	43.85	40.40 & 42.65	[2]42.60 to 45.90
Signalman	[3]40.65 to 55.15	[3]41.65 to 52.00	43.40 to 51.45	40.55 to 51.05	[4]40.40 to 50.35	44.00 to 47.15
ROAD AND AIR TRANSPORT						
Air transport						
Clerk	49.08 to 70.23	49.08 to 70.23	49.08 to 70.23	49.08 to 70.23	49.08 to 70.23	49.08 to 70.23
Ground engineer	51.20 to 58.80	50.40 to 58.00	48.70 to 56.30	50.00 to 57.60	50.50 to 58.10	51.10 to 58.70
Loader, porter	39.65 to 40.70	38.85 to 39.90	37.15 to 38.20	38.45 to 39.50	38.95 to 40.00	39.55 to 40.60
Road transport						
Assistant	44.40	37.45	37.35	37.05	37.15	38.15
Motor mechanic	46.80	46.00	49.70	45.60	50.80	46.70
Motor truck driver—						
25 cwt or less	(*a*) 44.40	42.30	42.80	41.90	42.70	43.00
Over 25 cwt, to 3 tons	(*b*) 56.90	43.80	44.30	43.40	44.20	44.50
Over 3 tons, under 6 tons	(*c*) 47.50 to 49.50	45.40	45.90	45.00	45.80	46.10
Tramways and buses						
Bus driver—						
One-man operator	55.30	49.00	48.75 to 50.30	48.90 & 51.40	49.70	50.40
Other	49.30	46.80	45.75 & 47.30	46.40	47.20	..
Conductor	39.40 & 42.10	38.60 & 41.30	40.55 & 42.00	38.20 & 40.90	39.00 & 41.70	..
Tram driver	..	43.00	42.05 to 43.50	42.60	..	..
Track repairer	..	39.50	39.98	..	..	..
Vehicle cleaner	39.20	38.40	38.21	38.00	37.75	39.10

(*a*) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, up to 6,500 lb. (*b*) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 10,250 lb. to 13,750 lb. (*c*) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 13,750 lb to 27,250 lb.

([1]) 76 hours a fortnight. ([2]) 78 hours a fortnight. ([3]) 76 hours a fortnight for special and 1st class. ([4]) 36 hours a week for special class.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING						
Harbour services						
Carpenter's labourer	..	42.75	..	42.20	40.80	40.30
Crane driver	51.50	50.25	43.80	43.20 to 48.50	..	48.05 to 56.40
General labourer	..	41.85	38.38	37.05	40.80	38.50
Wharf carpenter	(*a*) 54.79	50.72	46.80	44.70	52.75	49.18
Wharf storeman	46.70	44.60	42.80	40.90	41.50	42.00
Wharf watchman	41.70	42.69	40.80	44.60	(*b*) 1.27	(*b*) 1.36
Shipping, cargo vessels(c)(d)						
Able seaman	43.35	43.35	43.35	43.35	43.35	43.35
Greaser or oiler	43.35	43.35	43.35	43.35	43.35	43.35
Assistant cook	41.60 per week					
Engineer, 2nd	58.85 to 84.30 per week					
Master	60.88 to 127.10 per week					
Chief officer	51.10 to 67.95 per week					
Chief steward	50.45 per week					
Stevedoring						
Wharf clerk, per hour(*e*)	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
Wharf labourer, per hour(*e*)	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
Wharf labourer, permanent	50.50	..	..	..	..	..
Tugs						
Master	53.65	50.35	50.35	50.35	50.25	50.30
Deckhand	48.20	44.00	40.86	39.40	44.50	40.50
Fireman	49.55	45.45	40.86	42.10	44.50	40.50
COMMUNICATION						
Post Office						
Mail Officer	43.40	43.40	43.40	43.40	43.40	43.40
Motor driver	43.98	43.98	43.98	43.98	43.98	43.98
Postal officer	43.40	43.40	43.40	43.40	43.40	43.40
Postman	43.40	43.40	43.40	43.40	43.40	43.40
Telephone services						
Lineman, grade I	42.48 to 46.26	42.48 to 46.26	42.48 to 46.26	42.48 to 46.26	42.48 to 46.26	42.48 to 46.26
Lineman, grade II	49.86	49.86	49.86	49.86	49.86	49.86
Senior technician	66.37	66.37	66.37	66.37	66.37	66.37
Technician	46.41	46.41	46.41	46.41	46.41	46.41
Technician's assistant	43.36	43.36	43.36	43.36	43.36	43.36
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL						
Butchers, retail						
General butcher	46.80	46.00	44.30	45.60	46.40	48.30
Cold storage						
Inside hand	43.40	49.00	39.40	41.65	44.30	42.75

(*a*) Rates include allowances for sick leave and tools. (*b*) Hourly rate of pay for casuals. (*c*) 8 hours a day. (*d*) Rates of wage include keep and accommodation valued at $5.47 a week. (*e*) Rates of pay are for casuals on other than special cargo work.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—*continued*						
Commercial travellers(a)						
Commercial traveller	52.70	50.35	56.30	49.45	50.10	46.40 to 50.80
Milk distribution						
General hand	39.20	45.04	38.10	37.70	37.80	38.55
Milk carter (25 cwt or less)	43.50	53.40	42.80	45.61 to 47.56	43.45	54.10
Oil stores						
Clerk	43.10 to 67.40	43.10 to 67.40	43.10 to 67.40	43.10 to 67.40	43.10 to 67.40	43.10 to 67.40
Storeman	42.80	44.90	41.75	44.50	40.80	45.60
Petrol service stations						
Attendant	39.05	42.89	38.35	37.45	38.05	37.80 & 39.05
Retail stores						
Clerk	44.60	44.95	42.60	42.73 to 53.23	46.00	40.00 to 45.50
Motor truck driver—						
25 cwt or less	(*b*) 44.40	42.30	42.80	41.90	42.70	43.00
Over 25 cwt to 3 tons	(*c*) 46.90	43.80	44.30	43.40	44.20	44.50
Shop assistant—						
Assistant-in-charge	45.10	44.90	46.67	44.49 to 46.73	..	47.70 to 51.90
Drapery	43.90	42.87	43.78	42.80	43.30	40.00 to 45.50
Grocery	43.90	42.51	43.78	42.10	43.30	39.40 to 44.60
Hardware	43.90	42.87	43.78	42.80	43.30	38.40 to 43.60
Storeman	42.10	41.05	43.78	40.90	42.25	41.40
Wholesale warehouses						
Adult male	39.80	43.85	42.20	41.70	42.50	40.00
Wool stores						
Clerk	42.73 to 52.34	42.73 to 52.34	42.73 to 52.34	42.73 to 52.34	42.73 to 52.34	42.73 to 52.34
Storeman	44.85	44.05	44.95	43.65	45.45	44.75
Wool classer	50.15	49.35	51.98	48.95	46.45	50.05
PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES						
Commonwealth Public Service						
Base grade clerk, 21 years(*d*)	49.44	49.44	49.44	49.44	49.44	49.44
Clerical assistant(*d*)	42.86 to 62.03	42.86 to 62.03	42.86 to 62.03	42.86 to 62.03	42.86 to 62.03	42.86 to 62.03
Fire brigades						
Fireman	51.55 to 57.55	49.11 to 58.31	48.05 to 58.35	[1]44.20 to 50.25	[2]57.16 to 68.47	[2]51.95 to 59.15

(*a*) Local or city. (*b*) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, up to 6,500 lb. (*c*) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb. (*d*) 36¾ hours.

([1]) 42 hours. ([2]) 56 hours.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES—*continued*						
Hospitals						
Cook	45.40 & 48.70	42.35 to 45.55	43.60 ..	39.80 & 42.10	45.00 to 51.30	40.25 to 48.20
Kitchenman	41.40	40.05	39.50	37.70	39.05	39.55 & 40.25
Laundry employee	41.90	39.80	39.80 to 40.05	39.60	39.85	39.80 to 41.00
Orderly	42.20	40.05	39.80 to 40.85	38.90 to 42.10	39.05	41.10 to 42.80
Porter	41.20 & 41.90	39.30	39.80 to 40.05	37.70 to 39.50	39.05	39.55 to 40.25
Other services						
Graduate engineer	69.50 to 96.98	69.50 to 96.98	69.50 to 96.98	69.50 to 96.98	69.50 to 96.98	69.50 to 96.98
Graduate scientist	63.71 to 96.98	63.71 to 96.98	63.71 to 96.98	63.71 to 96.98	63.71 to 96.98	63.71 to 96.98

AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.

The rates of wage shown for employees in hotels and restaurants represent the minimum amounts payable where board and lodging are *not* provided.

Commercial broadcasting						
Announcer	50.30 & 52.90	50.30 & 52.90	48.90 & 51.60	48.90 & 51.60	48.40	..
Hairdressing						
Hairdresser (men's)	46.00	45.40	43.70	46.75	43.10	45.30
Hotels						
Barman	42.00	41.20	39.50	40.40	42.50	41.70
Cellarman	45.20	44.40	42.70	40.40	42.00	44.90
Cook, First	42.25 to 55.50	41.45 to 54.70	43.45 & 44.15	47.30 to 52.90	40.20 to 44.20	41.95 to 55.20
Cook, All others	40.45 to 47.70	39.65 to 46.90	41.15	38.45 to 41.75	40.20 to 41.40	40.15 to 47.40
Porter (day)	38.70	37.90	37.95	37.05	37.85	38.40
Useful	38.70	37.90	37.95	37.05	37.10	38.40
Waiter	38.70	37.90	36.20	37.05	37.85	38.40
Laundries						
General hand	39.80	39.70	39.45	37.05	38.50	40.90
Restaurants						
Cook (single)	44.25	42.20	41.60	41.00	41.55	40.10
Pantryman	39.00	37.90	37.90	35.85	37.10	37.25
Waiter	39.60	37.90	37.90	36.05	37.85	37.25
Theatres						
Projectionist	56.15 & 60.65	56.15 & 60.65	54.85	56.15 & 60.65	56.15 & 60.65	56.15 & 60.65
Usher, ticket taker, etc.	39.50	39.50	38.20	39.50	39.50	39.50

Section VII

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.—*continued*						
T.V. transmission						
Cameraman	44.70 to 51.70	44.70 to 51.70	44.70 to 51.70	44.70 to 51.70	44.70 to 51.70	44.70 to 51.70
Technician	47.60 & 51.70	47.60 & 51.70	47.60 & 51.70	47.60 & 51.70	47.60 & 51.70	47.60 & 51.70
Watchmen, cleaners, etc.						
Lift attendant	40.90	40.40	39.30	39.50	36.85	40.10
Office cleaner (day)	40.80	39.70	38.10	37.05	38.10	41.00
Watchman	39.40	38.50	38.35	37.05	40.95	..

Section VIII

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967

Minimum rates of wage for the main occupations in each State for a full week's work (excluding overtime)

(*See* Explanatory Note on page 249)

Except where otherwise specified, the hours constituting a full week's work for occupations shown hereunder are 40 a week.

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.						
Engineering, General						
Process worker	29.10	28.50	27.20	28.20	29.48	29.00
Other adults	29.10	28.50	27.20	28.20	29.18	29.00
Motor vehicles, manufacture						
Process worker	29.10	28.50	27.20	28.20	..	29.00
Other adults	29.10	28.50	27.20	28.20	..	29.00
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR						
Dry cleaning						
Examiner	30.40	30.40	30.40	30.40	30.40	30.40
Presser	43.50	43.50	43.50	43.50	43.50	43.50
Receiver and despatcher	28.70	28.70	28.70	28.70	28.70	28.70
Repairer	28.70 & 29.55	28.70 & 29.55	28.70 & 29.55	28.70 & 29.55	28.70 & 29.55	28.70 & 29.55
Spotter	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20
Other adults	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10
Footwear, manufacture						
Adult female	29.40	29.40	29.40	29.40	29.40	29.40
Millinery						
Milliner	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20
Order dressmaking						
Cutter	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.40
Machinist	32.10	32.10	32.10	32.10	32.10	32.10
Order tailoring (men's)						
Coat machinist or table hand	33.30	33.30	33.30	33.30	33.30	33.30
Cutter	50.20	50.20	50.20	50.20	50.20	50.20
Tailoress	37.40	37.40	37.40	37.40	37.40	37.40
Trouser machinist or table hand	30.65	30.65	30.65	30.65	30.65	30.65
Ready made clothing (men's)						
Coat machinist or table hand	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20
Cutter	46.65	46.65	46.65	46.65	46.65	46.65
Examiner	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75
Hand sewer of buttons	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80
Head of table	33.40	33.40	33.40	33.40	33.40	33.40
Presser	43.95	43.95	43.95	43.95	43.95	43.95
Trouser machinist or table hand	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20
Ready made dressmaking						
Cutter	38.35	38.35	38.35	38.35	38.35	38.35
Examiner	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75
Finisher	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20

Section VIII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR—*continued*						
Hand sewer of buttons, etc.	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80
Head of table	33.40	33.40	33.40	33.40	33.40	33.40
Table hand or machinist	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20
Presser	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20
Other adults	27.35	27.35	27.35	27.35	27.35	27.35
Textiles						
Cotton mills						
Spinner	28.70	28.70	28.85	28.15	..	28.70
Winder and/or reeler	28.70	28.70	28.85	28.15	..	28.70
Knitting mills						
Examiner	28.70	28.70	28.85	28.15	28.70	28.70
Finisher	28.70	28.70	28.85	28.15	28.70	28.70
Grader	28.70	28.70	28.85	28.15	28.70	28.70
Knitter	28.70	28.70	28.85	28.15	28.70	28.70
Machinist	29.15	29.15	29.30	28.60	29.15	29.15
Welter and/or overlocker	29.15	29.15	29.30	28.60	29.15	29.15
Woollen mills						
Gill box attendant	28.70	28.70	28.60	28.15	28.70	28.70
Mender	29.20	29.20		28.65	29.20	29.20
Weaver	29.70	29.70		29.15	29.70	29.70
Winder	28.70	28.70		28.15	28.70	28.70
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO						
Biscuit and cake making						
Adult female	29.55	29.05	28.68	29.70	28.93	28.25
Cereals, condiments, etc.						
General factory hand	30.45	28.70	29.17	28.40	27.98	28.95
Confectionery						
General hand	29.40	28.85	30.35	29.70	28.03	29.40
Jam, fruit and vegetable canning						
General hand	28.95	28.95	29.17	28.95	28.93	28.95
Meat preserving						
General hand	30.00	34.32	30.60	26.45	..	..
Pastrycooking						
Packer	32.20	27.60	28.70	31.15	30.03	..
Pastrycook	37.70	33.95	..	31.85	34.13	37.30
SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.						
Furniture						
Carpet sewer	29.65	29.50	..	29.20	29.08	30.00
Machinist (bedding)	29.35	29.10	29.80	28.80	29.08	29.60

Section VIII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.						
Printing, general						
Bookbinder	30.15 to 30.45	29.55 to 29.85	28.30 to 28.60	29.25 to 29.55	29.65 to 29.95	30.10 to 30.40
Cardboard box machinist	29.70	29.10	27.85	28.80	29.20	29.65
General hand	28.60	28.00	26.75	27.70	28.10	28.55
Packer	29.30 & 29.45	28.70 & 28.85	27.45 & 27.60	28.40 & 28.55	28.80 & 28.95	29.25 & 29.40
Paper pattern making	28.60	28.00	26.75	27.70	28.10	28.55
Printing machine feeder	30.15	29.55	28.30	29.25	29.65	30.10
OTHER MANUFACTURING						
Leather goods, manufacture						
Leather handbags, etc.	42.90	42.10	40.40	41.70	28.88	42.80
Pharmaceutical preparations						
Filler	30.30	32.30	..	..	28.03	34.40
General hand	30.00	28.35	..	..	28.03	31.75
Potteries						
Adult female	29.73	28.20	29.25	27.60	26.73	..
Rubber goods						
Adult female	28.30	27.70	27.70	27.40	27.80	..
Soap						
General hand	29.90	28.70	29.09	28.40	27.53	..
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION						
Air transport						
Air hostess(*a*)	37.40 to 46.60	37.40 to 46.60	37.40 to 46.60	37.40 to 46.60	37.40 to 46.60	37.40 to 46.60
Clerk(*b*)	37.35 to 44.65	37.35 to 44.65	37.35 to 44.65	37.35 to 44.65	37.35 to 44.65	37.35 to 44.65
Post office						
Monitor(*c*)	41.58	41.58	41.58	41.58	41.58	41.58
Phonogram operator(*c*)	33.38	33.38	33.38	33.38	33.38	33.38
Telephonist	(*d*) 33.38	(*d*) 33.38	(*d*) 33.38	(*d*) 33.38	(*e*) 33.38	(*e*) 33.38
Typist(*c*)	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20
Railway refreshment services						
Canteen hand	31.30 & 32.00	28.45	31.82	28.35	28.38	..
Cook	32.80 to 35.40	29.15 to 32.00	35.46	29.25 to 31.65	29.73	..
Pantrymaid	29.70 & 30.65	28.45	31.82	28.35	..	..
Waitress	31.00 to 31.95	28.45	31.18	28.35	27.68	..

(*a*) Duty hours shall not exceed (i) 11 in any one day; (ii) 48 in any one week; (iii) 80 in any two weeks. (*b*) 37½ hours. (*c*) 36¾ hours. (*d*) 34 hours in main exchange, 36 hours in suburban exchanges. (*e*) 36 hours.

Section VIII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—*continued*						
Shipping offices						
Clerk	33.45 to 39.01	33.45 to 39.01	33.45 to 39.01	33.45 to 39.01	33.45 to 39.01	33.45 to 39.01
Tramway and buses						
Conductress	(*a*)39.40 & 42.10	38.60 & 41.30	40.55 & 42.00	..	33.33	..
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE						
Oil stores						
Clerk	32.60 to 41.95	32.60 to 41.95	32.60 to 41.95	32.60 to 41.95	32.60 to 41.95	32.60 to 41.95
Retail butchers						
Cashier	34.00	33.40	32.15	33.10	33.23	32.25
Retail stores						
Calculating machine operator	35.05	35.13	33.75	33.85	32.98	31.30 to 35.20
Clerk	33.05	34.21	33.00	32.32	32.23	29.30 to 33.70
Departmental manageress	37.75 to 53.80	36.55 & 43.63	35.18 & 47.40	..	..	35.95 to 50.70
Ledger machine operator	34.05	35.13	33.75	33.85	32.98	31.30 to 35.20
Shop assistant—						
Confectionery	32.10	32.60	33.09	31.85	32.43	30.25
Drapery	40.85	42.87	43.78	32.35 & 42.75	32.43	39.40 to 44.60
Switchboard attendant	33.05	34.77	33.00	33.09	32.98	29.80 to 33.70
Wholesale warehouses						
Adult female	31.30	32.98 & 43.85	32.20	31.50	31.83	30.25
Wool stores						
Clerk	32.29 to 39.54	32.29 to 39.54	32.29 to 39.54	32.29 to 39.54	32.29 to 39.54	32.29 to 39.54
PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES						
Commonwealth Public Service(*b*)						
Accounting machinist, grade I	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20
Accounting machinist, grade III	49.38	49.38	49.38	49.38	49.38	49.38
Typist	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20
Stenographer, grade I	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00
Hospitals						
Cook	45.40 & 48.70	31.85 to 34.52	33.75 & 34.85	30.10 to 31.40	36.63 to 41.43	31.90 to 39.85
Housemaid	33.10	29.62	30.95	28.05 & 28.50	29.63	30.00

(*a*) Motor bus conductress only. (*b*) 36¾ hours.

Section VIII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1967—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES—*continued*						
Kitchenmaid	33.10	30.20	30.95	28.05 & 28.50	29.63	30.00
Laundry worker	33.60	29.90	30.95	29.35	29.03	30.00
Nurse	42.50 to 54.00	44.60	33.65 & 34.70	37.90	39.08 to 46.18	46.90 to 52.30
Nursing aide	31.00 to 35.00	31.12 & 31.98	29.00	29.10 & 29.90	32.53	36.70
Wardsmaid	33.10	29.62	30.95	28.05 & 28.50	29.63	30.00
Washing machine attendant	34.20	32.72	30.95	29.35	31.48	32.65
AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.						
The rates of wage shown for employees in boarding houses, hotels and restaurants represent the minimum amounts payable where board and lodging are *not* provided.						
Boarding houses						
Cook	31.10 to 34.35	30.45 to 43.10	33.25 & 35.60	29.65 to 31.40	31.83 to 35.83	31.25 to 33.80
Housemaid	29.95	29.05	29.10	27.80	29.38	28.65
Waitress	29.95	29.05	29.10	28.10	29.38	28.65
Cleaners						
Officer cleaner (day)	32.00 & 32.40	35.75	29.80	27.50	28.83	32.65
Commercial broadcasting						
Announcer	42.10 & 44.70	42.10 & 44.70	40.70 & 43.40	40.70 & 43.40	40.20	.
Hairdressing						
Hairdresser	36.30	31.05	36.85	37.30	32.93	34.88
Hotels						
Barmaid	33.60	41.20	31.75	40.40	42.50	33.40
Cook	31.95 to 43.70	31.35 to 43.10	33.60 to 35.10	30.30 to 36.30	31.83 to 35.83	31.75 to 42.50
Housemaid	29.65	29.05	29.55	27.95	29.38	29.45
Kitchenmaid	29.20	28.60	29.55	27.95	29.38	29.00
Waitress	29.75	29.15	29.55	28.05	29.38	29.55
Laundries						
Ironer	29.60	28.90	29.10	29.65 & 30.25	28.23	26.60
Washing machine attendant	30.10	36.85	31.60	34.95	28.73	27.85
Other adult	29.60	27.90	29.10	29.25	28.23	26.60
Restaurants						
Cook (single)	32.95	33.20	33.15	30.40	33.18	31.25
Pantrymaid	30.20	29.05	29.00	27.75	29.03	28.65
Waitress	30.20	29.05	29.00	27.95	29.38	28.65
Theatres						
Ticket seller(*a*)	32.40	32.40	32.89	32.40	32.40	32.40
Usher, ticket taker, etc.(*a*)	31.50 & 32.20	31.50 & 32.20	31.50	31.50 & 32.20	31.50 & 32.20	31.50 & 32.20

(*a*) 36 hours.

Section IX

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES—1923 TO 1967

The following tables show the basic weekly wage rates prescribed for adult males and adult females in awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission during the period 1923 to 1967. The rates of wage shown include the general 30c loading known as the *Powers* 3*s*., the *Prosperity loadings* where applicable, the ten per cent reduction operative from February 1931 to May 1934, the automatic variations in accordance with quarterly changes in retail price index numbers, and the changes made as a result of basic wage etc. inquiries. For details of decisions of the Court and the Commission as a result of basic wage etc. inquiries *see* pages 113 to 115 . The rates shown in the tables were generally operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown or commencing on or after the date shown.

In June 1967 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards and to introduce total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Following this decision, award rates for adult males and adult females have been increased at various times by granting general increases in award total wages (*see* page 283).

In July 1966 provisions were inserted in Commonwealth awards prescribing rates of minimum wage for adult males. Weekly rates of minimum wage prescribed in Commonwealth awards (and in some State awards) are set out in tables on page 282.

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: CAPITAL CITIES

For actual rates in £ s. d. see Labour Report No. 50, *pages* 296 *to* 300.

ADULT MALES

Date operative	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1923—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
February . .	8.25	8.20	7.30	7.80	7.35	8.15	8.05
May . .	,,	8.15	7.35	7.95	7.40	8.30	,,
August . .	8.65	8.75	7.50	8.40	7.95	8.75	8.50
November . .	8.90	9.15	7.60	8.55	7.80	8.90	8.75
1924—							
February . .	8.70	8.75	7.75	8.40	7.60	8.95	8.50
May . . .	8.60	8.55	7.70	,,	7.80	,,	8.45
August . .	8.55	8.50	7.50	8.55	7.85	8.85	8.40
November . .	8.45	8.45	,,	8.40	7.90	8.80	8.30
1925—							
February . .	8.50	8.40	7.40	8.35	7.95	8.70	8.35
May . . .	8.60	8.55	7.50	8.50	8.10	,,	8.45
August . .	8.70	8.70	7.65	8.75	8.25	,,	8.55
November . .	8.80	8.75	7.70	8.60	8.10	8.55	8.60
1926—							
February . .	8.95	,,	7.85	8.55	7.75	8.60	8.65
May . . .	9.05	8.85	8.20	8.65	8.15	8.90	8.80
August . .	9.25	9.20	,,	8.95	8.40	,,	9.05
November . .	9.15	8.90	8.25	8.55	8.15	8.85	8.85
1927—							
February . .	,,	8.85	8.30	8.45	8.00	8.70	8.80
May . . .	9.05	8.75	8.05	8.60	,,	8.65	8.75
August . .	8.95	8.70	7.85	,,	8.05	8.55	8.65
November . .	9.05	9.00	7.95	8.80	7.95	8.50	8.80
1928—							
February . .	9.30	8.95	8.05	8.70	8.00	8.40	8.90
May . . .	9.15	8.80	7.95	8.75	,,	8.25	8.80
August . .	9.20	8.75	,,	,,	8.40	8.30	,,
November . .	9.05	8.60	7.90	8.50	8.50	8.25	8.70
1929—							
February . .	9.10	,,	8.00	8.40	,,	8.30	,,
May . . .	9.50	8.95	8.15	8.80	8.60	8.60	9.05
August . .	9.45	9.00	8.05	8.85	8.65	8.55	,,
November . .	9.50	,,	,,	,,	8.55	8.60	,,

NOTE. *See* explanatory notes above, rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 282. and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 283.

Section IX—*continued*

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: CAPITAL CITIES—*continued*
ADULT MALES

Date operative	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1930—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
February	9.55	9.00	8.10	8.70	8.35	8.65	9.05
May	9.20	8.60	7.75	8.40	8.25	8.40	8.70
August	9.10	8.55	7.30	8.25	8.20	,,	8.60
November	8.80	8.30	7.05	7.80	7.90	8.20	8.30
1931—							
February (*a*)	7.65	7.02	6.08	6.62	6.62	7.02	7.11
May	7.42	6.84	,,	6.43	6.66	6.88	6.93
August	7.29	6.57	6.03	6.21	6.57	6.71	6.75
November	7.07	6.34	5.85	5.81	6.21	6.43	6.52
1932—							
February	6.88	,,	,,	,,	6.08	6.48	6.43
May	,,	6.39	,,	5.89	6.17	6.52	6.48
August	6.84	6.30	5.76	5.85	,,	6.57	6.39
November	6.75	6.17	5.67	5.72	5.94	6.43	6.30
1933—							
February	6.66	6.03	5.58	5.53	5.81	6.34	6.17
May	6.78	6.33	5.93	5.92	5.98	6.48	6.42
August	6.69	6.24	5.88	,,	5.88	6.38	6.33
November	,,	6.28	5.93	5.96	6.02	6.39	,,
1934—							
February	,,	6.33	,,	6.02	5.92	6.48	6.38
May (*a*)	6.70	6.40	6.10	*b*6.40	6.60	*b*6.70	6.50
June	6.80	,,	6.20	*b*6.50	,,	*b* ,,	6.60
September	,,	,,	,,	*b* ,,	6.80	*b* ,,	,,
December	,,	,,	,,	*b* ,,	,,	*b* ,,	,,
1935—							
March	,,	6.60	,,	*b* ,,	,,	*b*6.90	,,
June	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
September	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
December	7.00	,,	6.40	6.70	,,	,,	6.80
1936—							
March	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
June	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
September	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
December	,,	6.90	6.60	6.90	7.10	,,	,,
1937—							
March	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7.00
June	7.20	,,	6.80	,,	,,	,,	,,
July (*a*)	7.50	7.20	7.10	7.00	7.20	7.20	7.30
September	,,	7.30	7.00	7.10	7.30	7.30	,,
October (*a*)	7.80	7.60	7.30	7.30	7.50	7.50	7.50
December	,,	7.70	7.40	7.40	,,	,,	7.60
1938—							
March	7.90	,,	,,	7.50	7.40	7.60	7.70
June	,,	,,	7.50	,,	7.50	,,	,,
September	8.00	7.80	,,	7.60	7.60	,,	,,
December	8.10	7.90	,,	,,	,,	,,	7.80
1939—							
March	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
June	8.20	8.10	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.90
September	8.10	,,	7.60	,,	,,	,,	,,
December	8.20	8.00	,,	7.70	,,	,,	,,
1940—							
February	,,	8.10	7.70	,,	,,	7.80	8.00
May	8.30	8.20	7.80	7.80	,,	,,	,,
August	8.50	8.40	7.90	8.00	7.90	8.00	8.20
November	,,	,,	,,	,,	8.00	8.10	8.30

(*a*) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (*b*) Except in special cases these rates were subject to graduated deductions so that the increase granted in May 1934, was, in effect, introduced in stages over the succeeding twelve months.

NOTE. *See* explanatory notes on page 270, rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 282, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 283.

Section IX—*continued*

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: CAPITAL CITIES—*continued*
ADULT MALES

Date operative	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1941—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
February	8.80	8.60	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.30	8.50
May	,,	8.70	8.30	8.30	8.20	8.40	8.60
August	8.90	,,	,,	,,	8.40	8.50	,,
November	,,	8.80	8.40	8.40	8.50	,,	8.70
1942—							
February	9.10	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.70	8.80
May	9.30	9.20	8.80	8.80	8.70	8.80	9.00
August	9.50	9.40	8.90	9.10	8.90	9.10	9.30
November	9.70	9.70	9.10	9.30	9.10	9.20	9.50
1943—							
February	9.80	9.80	,,	,,	9.20	9.40	9.60
May	,,	,,	9.20	,,	,,	,,	,,
August	10.00	9.90	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.50	9.80
November	9.90	9.80	9.30	,,	,,	,,	9.70
1944—							
February	,,	9.70	,,	9.30	9.30	9.40	9.60
May	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
August	,,	9.80	,,	,,	,,	9.30	,,
November	,,	,,	,,	,,	9.40	9.40	,,
1945—							
February	,,	,,	,,	,,	9.30	,,	,,
May	9.80	,,	,,	,,	,,	9.30	,,
August	,,	,,	,,	,,	9.40	,,	,,
November	9.90	,,	,,	,,	,,	9.40	,,
1946—							
February	,,	,,	,,	9.40	,,	9.50	,,
May	,,	,,	9.40	,,	,,	,,	9.70
August	10.00	9.90	,,	9.50	9.50	9.60	9.80
November	10.10	,,	,,	,,	,,	9.70	,,
December (*a*)	10.80	10.60	10.10	10.20	10.20	10.30	10.50
1947—							
February	,,	10.70	10.30	,,	10.30	10.40	10.60
May	11.00	,,	10.40	10.30	,,	,,	,,
August	,,	10.80	,,	10.40	10.40	10.50	10.70
November	11.20	10.90	10.50	10.60	10.60	10.70	10.90
1948—							
February	11.40	11.30	10.70	10.80	10.70	11.00	11.10
May	11.60	11.50	11.00	11.10	11.00	11.20	11.40
August	12.00	11.70	11.30	11.40	11.20	11.50	11.60
November	12.20	12.00	11.50	11.60	11.60	11.80	11.90
1949—							
February	12.40	12.30	11.80	11.90	11.80	12.10	12.20
May	12.70	12.50	11.90	12.10	12.00	12.40	12.40
August	13.00	12.80	12.20	12.40	12.60	12.70	12.70
November	13.20	13.00	12.50	12.60	12.90	12.80	12.90
1950—							
February	13.50	13.40	12.70	12.90	13.10	13.10	13.30
May	13.80	13.70	12.90	13.10	13.30	,,	13.50
August	14.20	14.00	13.20	13.40	13.60	13.50	13.80
November	14.60	14.30	13.50	13.70	13.90	13.90	14.20
December (*a*)	16.50	16.20	15.40	15.80	16.00	16.00	16.20
1951—							
February	17.30	17.00	15.90	16.60	16.60	16.50	16.90
May	18.00	17.70	16.60	17.10	17.60	17.30	17.60
August	19.30	18.90	17.50	18.40	18.80	18.70	18.90
November	20.70	19.90	18.50	19.50	19.70	19.90	20.00

(*a*) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry.

NOTE. *See* explanatory notes on page 270, rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 282, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 283.

Section IX—*continued*

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: CAPITAL CITIES—*continued*

ADULT MALES

Date operative	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1952—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
February	21.60	20.90	19.90	20.50	20.50	20.80	21.00
May	22.30	21.20	20.70	21.10	21.40	21.40	21.60
August	23.50	22.40	21.30	22.40	22.20	22.20	22.70
November	23.70	22.80	21.60	22.90	22.80	23.00	23.10
1953—							
February	23.80	22.90	21.50	22.50	22.90	23.20	23.10
May	24.10	23.20	21.70	22.80	23.10	23.90	23.40
August (*a*)	24.30	23.50	21.80	23.10	23.60	24.20	23.60
1956—							
June (*b*)	25.30	24.50	22.80	24.10	24.60	25.20	24.60
1957—							
15 May (*b*)	26.30	25.50	23.80	25.10	25.60	26.20	25.60
1958—							
21 May (*b*)	26.80	26.00	24.30	25.60	26.10	26.70	26.10
1959—							
11 June (*b*)	28.30	27.50	25.80	27.10	27.60	28.20	27.60
1961—							
7 July (*b*)	29.50	28.70	27.00	28.30	28.80	29.40	28.80
1964—							
19 June (*b*)	31.50	30.70	29.00	30.30	30.80	31.40	30.80
1966—							
11 July (*b*)	33.50	32.70	31.00	32.30	32.80	33.40	32.80
1967—							
1 July	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)

ADULT FEMALES

1950—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
December (*b*)	12.35	12.15	11.55	11.85	12.00	12.00	12.15
1951—							
February	12.95	12.75	11.90	12.45	12.45	12.35	12.65
May	13.50	13.25	12.45	12.80	13.20	12.95	13.20
August	14.45	14.15	13.10	13.80	14.10	14.00	14.15
November	15.50	14.90	13.85	14.60	14.75	14.90	15.00
1952—							
February	16.20	15.65	14.90	15.35	15.35	15.60	15.75
May	16.70	15.90	15.50	15.80	16.05	16.05	16.20
August	17.60	16.80	15.95	16.80	16.65	16.65	17.00
November	17.75	17.10	16.20	17.15	17.10	17.25	17.30
1953—							
February	17.85	17.15	16.10	16.85	17.15	17.40	17.30
May	18.05	17.40	16.25	17.10	17.30	17.90	17.55
August (*a*)	18.20	17.60	16.35	17.30	17.70	18.15	17.70
1956—							
June (*b*)	18.95	18.35	17.10	18.05	18.45	18.90	18.45
1957—							
15 May (*b*)	19.70	19.10	17.85	18.80	19.20	19.65	19.20
1958—							
21 May (*b*)	20.10	19.50	18.20	19.20	19.55	20.00	19.55
1959—							
11 June (*b*)	21.20	20.60	19.35	20.30	20.70	21.15	20.70
1961—							
7 July (*b*)	22.10	21.50	20.25	21.20	21.60	22.05	21.60
1964—							
19 June (*b*)	23.60	23.00	21.75	22.70	23.10	23.55	23.10
1966—							
11 July (*b*)	25.10	24.50	23.25	24.20	24.60	25.05	24.60
1967—							
1 July	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)

(*a*) Automatic quarterly adjustments discontinued. (*b*) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (*c*) Basic wage and margins eliminated from Commonwealth awards (*see* explanatory notes page 270).

NOTE. *See* explanatory notes on page 270, rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 282, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 283.

Section IX—*continued*

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: TERRITORIES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$		$	$
1950—			1956—		
December(*a*)	16.50	12.35	June(*a*)	24.80	18.60
1951—			1957—		
February	17.40	13.05	15 May(*a*)	25.80	19.35
May	18.00	13.50	1958—		
August	19.20	14.40	21 May(*a*)	26.30	19.70
November	20.60	15.45	1959—		
1952—			11 June(*a*)	27.80	20.85
February	21.70	16.25	1961—		
May	22.10	16.55	7 July(*a*)	29.00	21.75
August	23.40	17.55	1964—		
November	23.60	17.70	19 June(*a*)	31.00	23.25
1953—			1966—		
February	23.50	17.60	11 July(*a*)	33.00	24.75
May	23.50	17.60	1967—		
August(*b*)	23.80	17.85	1 July	(*e*)	(*e*)

NORTHERN TERRITORY(*c*)

Date operative	Adult males		Date operative	Adult males	
	Darwin	South of 20th Parallel(*d*)		Darwin	South of 20th Parallel(*d*)
	$	$		$	$
1950—			1956—		
December(*a*)	19.08	17.80	June(*a*)	26.50	25.20
1951—			1957—		
February	19.68	(*d*) 18.60	15 May(*a*)	27.50	26.20
May	20.08	(*d*) 19.00	1958—		
August	20.98	(*d*) 20.10	21 May(*a*)	28.00	26.70
November	21.00	21.00	1959—		
1952—			11 June(*a*)	29.50	28.20
February	22.10	21.90	1961—		
May	22.80	22.50	7 July(*a*)	30.70	29.40
August	23.40	23.90	1964—		
November	24.00	24.30	19 June(*a*)	32.70	31.40
1953—			1966—		
February	24.80	23.80	11 July(*a*)	34.70	33.40
May	25.30	23.90	1967—		
August(*b*)	25.50	24.20	1 July	(*e*)	(*e*)

(*a*) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (*b*) Automatic quarterly adjustments discontinued. (*c*) The rates exclude special loadings (*see* page 115). (*d*) Operative dates as for Darwin basic wage except for rates shown against February, May and August 1951, which became operative from the first Sunday in March, June and September, respectively. (*e*) Basic wages and margins deleted from Commonwealth awards (*see* explanatory notes page 270).

NOTE. *See* explanatory notes on page 270, rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 282, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 283.

Section X

STATE BASIC WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES AND ADULT FEMALES

Details of the determination of wage rates (including basic wage rates) in State awards are given in text on pages 119 to 123. For rates of minimum wage for adult males prescribed in State awards in some States *see* page 282. Details of general increases in award 'total wages' are shown on page 283. For actual basic wage rates in £.s.d. *see* Labour Report No. 50, pages 301–6.

Section X—*continued*

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BASIC WAGE: SYDNEY RATES

Date operative (*a*)	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$
1914—		
16 February	4.80	..
1915—		
13 December	5.25	..
1916—		
18 August	5.55	..
1918—		
5 September	6.00	..
17 December	6.00	3.00
1919—		
8 October	7.70	3.00
23 December	7.70	3.90
1920—		
8 October	8.50	3.90
23 December	8.50	4.30
1921—		
8 October	8.20	4.30
22 December	8.20	4.10
1922—		
12 May	7.80	4.10
9 October	7.80	3.95
1923—		
10 April	7.90	4.00
7 September	8.20	4.15
1925—		
24 August	8.40	4.25
1927—		
27 June	8.50	4.60
1929—		
20 December	8.25	4.45
1932—		
26 August	7.00	3.80
1933—		
11 April	6.85	3.70
20 October	6.65	3.60
1934—		
26 April	6.75	3.65
1935—		
18 April	6.85	3.70
1936—		
24 April	6.90	3.75
27 October	7.00	3.80
1937—		
27 April	7.15	3.85
	(*b*)	(*c*)
October	7.80	4.20
December	7.80	4.20
1938—		
March	7.90	4.20
June	7.90	4.25
September	8.00	4.35
December	8.10	4.35
1939—		
March	8.10	4.35
June	8.20	4.40
September	8.10	4.35
December	8.20	4.40
1940—		
February	8.20	4.40
May	8.30	4.45
August	8.50	4.55
November	8.50	4.55
1941—		
February	8.80	4.75
May	8.80	4.75
August	8.90	4.80
November	8.90	4.80
1942—		
February	9.10	4.90
May	9.30	5.00
August	9.50	5.10
November	9.70	5.25
1943—		
February	9.80	5.30
May	9.80	5.30
August	10.00	5.40
November	9.90	5.35
1944—		
February	9.90	5.35
May	9.90	5.35
August	9.90	5.35
November	9.90	5.35
1945—		
February	9.90	5.35
May	9.80	5.30
August	9.80	5.30
November	9.90	5.35
1946—		
February	9.90	5.35
May	9.90	5.35
August	10.00	5.40
November	10.10	5.45
December	10.80	5.85
1947—		
February	10.80	5.85
May	11.00	5.95
August	11.00	5.95
November	11.20	6.05
1948—		
February	11.40	6.15
May	11.60	6.25
August	12.00	6.50
November	12.20	6.60
1949—		
February	12.40	6.70
May	12.70	6.85
August	13.00	7.00
November	13.20	7.15
1950—		
February	13.50	7.30
May	13.80	7.45
August	14.20	7.65
November	14.60	7.90
December	16.50	(*d*) 12.35

For footnotes *see* next page.

NOTE. *See* explanatory notes on page 274.

Section X—*continued*

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BASIC WAGE: SYDNEY RATES—*continued*

Date operative(*a*)	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$
1951		
February	17.30	12.95
May	18.00	13.50
August	19.30	14.45
November	20.70	15.50
1952		
February	21.60	16.20
May	22.30	16.70
August	23.50	17.60
November	23.70	17.75
1953		
February	23.80	17.85
May	24.10	18.05
August(*e*)	24.30	18.20
1955		
November(*f*)	25.30	18.95
1956		
February	25.50	19.10
May	25.60	19.20
August	26.30	19.70
November	27.40	20.55
1957		
February	27.00	20.25
May	26.80	20.10
August	27.00	20.25
November	27.00	20.25
1958		
February	26.90	20.15
May	27.40	20.55
August	27.40	20.55
November	27.30	20.45
1959		(*g*)
February	27.50	20.60
May	27.60	20.70
August	27.70	20.75
November	27.90	20.90
1960		
February	28.30	21.20
May	28.50	21.35
August	28.80	21.60
November	29.40	22.05
1961		
February	29.70	22.25
May	29.90	22.40
August	30.20	22.65
November	30.10	22.60
1962		
February	30.00	22.50
May	30.00	22.50
August	29.90	22.45
November	30.00	22.50
1963		
February	30.10	22.60
May	30.20	22.65
August	30.30	22.75
November	30.30	22.75
1964		
February	30.30	22.75
May(*e*)	30.50	22.90
19 June(*h*)	31.50	23.60
1966		
11 July(*h*)	33.50	25.10
1967		
1 July	(*i*)	(*i*)
1968		
1 January(*i*)	34.50	26.10
25 October	35.85	27.45

(*a*) From October 1937, rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown or commencing on or after the date shown. (*b*) From October 1937 to August 1953, Commonwealth male basic wage rates adopted. (*c*) From October 1937 to November 1950, female rates were 54 per cent of the male rates. (*d*) From December 1950 Commonwealth female basic wage rates adopted. Rates increased to 75 per cent of the male rates. (*e*) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (*f*) Automatic adjustments reintroduced. (*g*) *See* page 119 re equal pay for females. (*h*) Commonwealth basic wage rates adopted. (*i*) Fixed loading of $1 a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females. This loading operated from 1 July 1967 to 1 January 1968 when the loading was absorbed in basic wages.

Section X—*continued*

VICTORIAN STATE BASIC WAGE: MELBOURNE RATES

Until July 1967, when basic wages and margins were deleted from determinations, Wages Boards usually adopted basic wages when fixing wage rates. Prior to November 1953, Wages Boards usually adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates. Basic wages and margins were deleted from Wages Board determinations in July 1967 and wage rates expressed as total wages. Following this, wage rates for adult males and adult females in determinations have been increased, at various times, by granting general increases in award total wages (*see* page 283).

Date operative (*a*)	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative (*a*)	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$		$	$
1953			1959		
November . .	23.70	17.75	June/July(*c*) . .	27.50	20.60
1954			1961		
February. . .	23.80	17.85	July/August(*c*) .	28.70	21.50
May . . .	23.70	17.75			
August . . .	23.60	17.70	1964		
November . .	23.40	17.55	June/July(*c*) . .	30.70	23.00
1955			1966		
February. . .	23.50	17.60	11 July . . .	32.70	24.50
May . . .	23.70	17.75			
August . . .	24.00	18.00	1967		
November . .	24.60	18.45	1 July . . .	(*d*)	(*d*)
1956					
February. . .	25.10	18.80			
May . . .	25.60	19.20			
August(*b*) . .	26.30	19.70			

(*a*) To August 1956, rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown. (*b*) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (*c*) Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates during the months shown. (*d*) Basic wages and margins deleted from determinations and wage rates expressed as total wages (*see* above).

NOTE. *See* explanatory notes on page 282, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 283.

Section X—*continued*

QUEENSLAND STATE BASIC WAGE: BRISBANE RATES(*a*)

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$		$	$
1921			1952		
1 March	8.50	4.30	4 February	19.90	13.30
1922			28 April	20.70	13.85
1 March	8.00	4.10	28 July	21.30	14.25
1925			3 November	21.60	14.45
28 September	8.50	4.30	1953		
1930			4 May	21.80	14.60
1 August	8.90	4.10	3 August	21.90	14.70
1 December	7.70	3.95	2 November	22.20	14.90
1931			1954		
1 July	7.40	3.90	1 February	22.50	15.10
1937			1955		
1 April	7.80	4.10	1 August	22.70	15.25
1938			24 October	22.90	15.40
1 April	8.10	4.30	1956		
1939			23 April	23.30	15.70
7 August	8.40	4.50	23 July	23.70	16.00
1941			29 October	24.10	16.25
31 March	8.90	4.80	1957		
1942			29 April	23.90	16.25
4 May	9.10	4.95	29 July	24.10	16.25
3 August	9.20	5.00	1958		
2 November	9.40	5.15	27 January	24.40	16.45
1943			28 April	24.80	16.75
3 May	9.50	5.25	28 July	25.40	17.20
2 August	9.70	5.45	27 October	25.60	17.35
1946			1959		
5 August	9.80	5.55	2 February	26.00	17.65
23 December	10.50	6.05	27 April	26.30	17.90
1947			26 October	26.70	18.20
10 February	10.70	6.25	1960		
28 April	10.80	6.35	1 February	26.90	18.40
27 October	10.90	6.45	2 May	27.10	18.60
1948			1 August	27.30	18.80
2 February	11.10	6.65	31 October	27.60	19.10
26 April	11.40	6.85	1961		
2 August	11.70	7.05	30 January	28.00	19.40
1 November	11.90	7.25	1 May(*b*)(*c*)	28.00	21.00
1949			29 May(*c*)	28.40	21.30
31 January	12.20	7.45	1963		
2 May	12.30	7.55	6 May(*c*)	28.60	21.45
1 August	12.60	7.75	1964		
31 October	12.90	7.95	13 July(*c*)	30.00	22.50
1950			7 December(*c*)	30.60	22.95
30 January	13.10	8.15	1965		
1 May	13.30	8.35	29 March(*c*)	30.90	23.20
31 July	13.60	8.55	20 September(*c*)	31.40	23.55
30 October	13.90	8.75	1966		
7 December	15.40	10.25	23 May(*c*)	32.70	24.55
1951			1967		
5 February	15.90	10.55	10 April(*c*)	33.20	24.90
30 April	16.60	11.00	1967		
30 July	17.50	11.60	3 July	(*d*)	(*d*)
29 October	18.50	12.30	1968		
			28 October(*c*)(*d*)	35.55	27.25

(*a*) Rates shown operate throughout the Southern Division (Eastern District). For other areas of the State, allowances are added to both the male and female basic wage rates (*see* page 120). (*b*) Female rate increased to 75 per cent of male rate. (*c*) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (*d*) Fixed loading of $1 a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from 3 July 1967 to 28 October 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wages.

NOTE. *See* explanatory notes on page 274.

Section X—*continued*

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE LIVING WAGE(*a*)

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$		$	$
1921—			1948—		
4 August	7.95	..	8 July	11.70	6.65
1 September	7.95	3.50	1949—		
1922—			19 May	12.50	6.85
27 April	7.75	3.50	1950—	(*b*)	
1923—			February	12.90	7.02
8 November	7.85	3.50	May	13.10	7.14
1924—			August	13.40	7.32
15 May	8.20	3.50	November	13.70	7.49
13 November	8.20	3.80	4 December	15.80	(*c*) 11.85
1925—			1951—		
13 August	8.55	3.80	February	16.60	12.45
3 September	8.55	3.95	May	17.10	12.80
1930—			August	18.40	13.80
30 October	7.50	3.95	November	19.50	14.60
1931—			1952—		
15 January	7.50	3.50	February	20.50	15.35
10 September	6.30	3.50	May	21.10	15.80
24 December	6.30	3.15	August	22.40	16.80
1933—			November	22.90	17.15
4 May	6.30	3.15	1953—		
1935—			February	22.50	16.85
7 November	6.60	3.15	May	22.80	17.10
1936—			August(*d*)	23.10	17.30
16 January	6.60	3.30	1956—		
1937—			4 June	24.10	18.05
7 January	6.95	3.30	1957—		
29 April	6.95	3.48	20 May	25.10	18.80
25 November	7.40	3.65	1958—		
1939—			26 May	25.60	19.20
5 January	7.80	3.80	1959—		
1940—			15 June	27.10	20.30
28 November	8.40	4.10	1961—		
1941—			10 July	28.30	21.20
27 November	8.70	4.35	1964—		
1942—			22 June	30.30	22.70
15 October	9.40	4.62	1966—		
1946—			11 July	32.30	24.20
26 September	9.85	5.50			
1947—			1967—		
7 January	10.20	5.70	3 July	33.30	25.20
21 August	10.40	5.80	1968—		
13 November	10.60	5.90	28 October	34.65	26.55

(*a*) Rates shown operate throughout the whole of the State with the exception of Whyalla and nearby areas, where, since May 1947, a loading of 50c a week for adult males has been payable. (*b*) From February 1950 up to and including the determination of 11 July 1966 adult male rates were the same as Commonwealth basic wage rates for Adelaide. (*c*) Commonwealth basic wage rate for adult females adopted. Female rate 75 per cent of male rate. (*d*) Automatic adjustments discontinued.

NOTE. *See* explanatory notes on page 274, and rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 282.

Section X—*continued*

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATE BASIC WAGE: METROPOLITAN AREA(*a*)

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$
1926		
1 July	8.50	4.59
1927		
1 July	8.50	4.59
1928		
1 July	8.50	4.59
1929		
1 July	8.70	4.70
1930		
1 July	8.60	4.64
1931		
3 March	7.80	4.22
1 July	7.80	4.22
18 August	7.80	4.22
5 November	7.35	3.97
1932		
29 February	7.20	3.89
3 May	7.20	3.89
1 July	7.20	3.89
8 August	7.20	3.89
2 November	7.05	3.81
1933		
28 February	6.90	3.72
16 May	6.90	3.72
1 July	6.80	3.68
3 August	6.92	3.74
24 October	6.92	3.74
1934		
27 February	6.92	3.74
1 May	6.92	3.74
1 July	6.95	3.75
1 August	7.10	3.83
2 November	7.10	3.83
1935		
27 February	7.10	3.83
24 May	7.10	3.83
1 July	7.05	3.81
9 September	7.05	3.81
4 November	7.05	3.81
1936		
2 March	7.05	3.81
13 May	7.05	3.81
1 July	7.05	3.81
12 August	7.20	3.89
16 November	7.38	3.98
1937		
1 March	7.38	3.98
14 May	7.38	3.98
1 July	7.38	3.98
26 July	7.49	4.04
29 October	7.49	4.04
1938		
8 February	7.49	4.04
1 July	8.00	4.32
29 July	8.11	4.38
2 November	8.11	4.38
1939		
1 March	8.11	4.38
24 April	8.22	4.43
1 July	8.22	4.43
26 July	8.22	4.43
27 October	8.22	4.43
1940		
26 February	8.22	4.43
3 May	8.22	4.43
1 July	8.27	4.47
31 July	8.53	4.61
26 October	8.53	4.61
1941		
26 February	8.69	4.69
28 April	8.80	4.75
28 July	9.04	4.88
1942		
8 August	9.49	5.12
November(*b*)	9.78	5.28
1943		
1 March	9.88	5.33
1 July	9.91	5.35
August(*b*)	10.11	5.46
1944		
28 February	9.97	5.38
1 July	9.99	5.39
26 October	9.99	5.39
1945		
28 February	9.99	5.39
1 July	10.01	5.41
1946		
13 May	10.11	5.46
1 July	10.11	5.46
22 July	10.21	5.51
1947		
4 February	10.21	5.51
26 February	10.71	5.78
1 July	10.78	5.82
23 July	10.92	5.90
30 October	11.08	5.98
1948		
2 February	11.28	6.09
26 April	11.58	6.25
26 July	11.74	6.34
1 November	12.16	6.57
1949		
9 February	12.48	6.73
2 May	12.71	6.87
21 July	13.32	7.19
24 October	13.59	7.34
1950		
31 January	13.81	7.46
1 May	14.00	7.56
31 July	14.35	7.75
23 October	14.65	7.91
18 December	16.65	9.41

For footnotes *see* next page.

NOTE. *See* explanatory notes on page 274, and rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 282.

Section X—*continued*

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATE BASIC WAGE: METROPOLITAN AREA(*a*)—*continued*

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$		$	$
1951—			1960—		
29 January	17.29	9.78	30 January(*d*)	28.15	21.12
30 April	18.42	10.41	2 May	28.63	21.48
23 July	19.67	11.11	25 July	29.22	21.92
22 October	20.57	11.62	24 October	29.46	22.09
1 December(*c*)	20.57	13.37	1961—		
1952—			31 January	29.66	22.24
29 January	21.41	13.92	1 May	29.92	22.44
28 April	22.38	14.55	31 July	30.05	22.54
28 July	23.22	15.10	30 October	29.88	22.41
27 October	23.85	15.50	1962—		
1953—			23 January	29.88	22.41
27 January	23.85	15.50	19 April	29.88	22.41
27 April	24.18	15.72	20 July	29.88	22.41
27 July	24.65	16.02	22 October	29.88	22.41
13 November	24.65	16.02	1963—		
1955—			22 April	30.02	22.52
9 August	25.24	16.41	29 July	30.15	22.61
2 November	25.24	16.41	1964—		
1956—			27 April	30.42	22.82
31 January	25.37	16.49		(*e*)	(*e*)
23 April	25.71	16.71	22 September(*f*)	30.80	23.10
23 July	26.15	17.00	26 October	31.12	23.34
29 October	26.52	17.23	1965—		
1957—			26 April	31.47	23.60
25 January	26.62	17.31	26 July	31.78	23.84
26 April	26.88	17.48	16 November	31.96	23.97
19 July	27.28	17.72	1966—		
28 October	27.28	17.72	25 January	32.38	24.28
1958—			2 May	32.65	24.49
7 February	26.85	17.45	2 August	33.26	24.95
28 April	26.85	17.45	24 October	33.50	25.13
4 August	27.22	17.70	1967—		
27 October	27.34	17.78	1 July	(*g*)	(*g*)
1959—			1968—		
27 January	27.34	17.78	25 October	(*g*)	(*g*)
27 April	27.51	17.88	19 November(*g*)	35.45	27.08
27 July	27.86	18.11			
26 October	28.15	18.30			

(*a*) Within a radius of 15 miles of the G.P.O., Perth. Other rates were declared for the South-West Land Division, and for the Goldfields area and all other parts of the State. (*b*) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month. (*c*) Female rate increased to 65 per cent of male rate. (*d*) Female rate increased to 75 per cent of male rate. (*e*) From September 1964 rates apply to whole of State. (*f*) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (*g*) Special loading of 60 cents a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from 1 July 1967. Loading increased to $1.95 operative from 25 October 1968 to 19 November 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wages.

NOTE. *See* explanatory notes on page 274, and notes of minimum wage for adult males on page 282.

Section X—*continued*

TASMANIAN STATE BASIC WAGE: HOBART RATES

No provision is made in Tasmanian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage but Wages Boards usually specify basic wages when determining wage rates. Prior to February 1956 most Wages Boards generally specified Commonwealth basic wage rates. Basic wages specified since February 1956 are shown below.

Date operative(*a*)	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative(*a*)	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$		$	$
1956—			1964—		
February	25.90	19.42	19 June(*c*)	31.40	23.55
May	26.80	20.10	1966—		
August(*b*)	27.20	20.40	11 July(*c*)	33.40	25.05
1959—			1967—		
July(*c*)	28.20	21.15	July	34.40	26.05
1961—			1968—		
July(*c*)	29.40	22.05	25 October	35.75	27.40

(*a*) Rates operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown or commencing on or after the date shown. (*b*) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (*c*) Most Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates.

Section XI

MINIMUM WAGE—ADULT MALES

AWARDS OF COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

In its decision of 8 July 1966 in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wages Cases of 1966, (*see* page 118) the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced that it intended to grant relief to low wage earners by inserting a provision in awards prescribing a minimum wage. The provisions inserted in the awards state that no adult male employee shall be paid at less than the prescribed minimum rates as ordinary rates of pay in respect of the ordinary hours of work prescribed by the award. The weekly rates of minimum wage prescribed were the appropriate basic wages plus $3.75 a week. For further details of the determination of rates of minimum wage for adult males in Commonwealth awards *see* page 282.

Weekly rates of minimum wage prescribed in Commonwealth awards include those set out below. Changes in the rates since they were first introduced are shown in the following table.

MINIMUM WAGE, ADULT MALES, WEEKLY RATES
COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

($)

Date operative(*a*)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
1966—11 July	37.25	36.45	34.75	36.05	36.55	37.15
1967—1 July	38.25	37.45	35.75	37.05	37.55	38.15
1968—25 October	39.60	38.80	37.10	38.40	38.90	39.50

(*a*) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

MINIMUM WAGE—ADULT MALES: STATE AWARDS

State awards in three States include provisions prescribing rates of minimum wage for adult males similar in concept to the Commonwealth award provision of minimum wage (*see* above). The first date shown is the date when the concept was first adopted in the State. Subsequently similar provisions were adopted for other awards, etc. Variations in the rates since they were first introduced are shown also in the table. For details of the determination of rates of minimum wage for adult males in State awards *see* pages 119 to 123.

Section XI—*continued*

MINIMUM WAGE, ADULT MALES, WEEKLY RATES
STATE AWARDS

Date operative	Amount ($)
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE AWARDS	
1966—September	36.05
1967—3 July	37.05
1968—28 October	38.40
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATE AWARDS	
1967—April	36.55
1967—July	37.55
1968—25 October	38.90
TASMANIAN STATE AWARDS	
1967—July	38.15
1968—25 October	40.45

NOTE. *See* tables of basic wages on pages 274 to 282, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' below.

Section XII

GENERAL INCREASES IN AWARD 'TOTAL WAGES'

All award rates (i.e. total wages) for adult males and adult females in awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and Victorian Wages Board determinations have been increased as set out below since basic wages and margins were eliminated from these awards, etc. For further details of these increases *see* text on pages 118 and 120.

Basic wage increases and general loadings added to wage rates in those State awards where basic wages still operate are shown in basic wage tables on pages 274 to 282.

GENERAL WEEKLY INCREASES IN AWARD 'TOTAL WAGES'
($)

Date operative(*a*)	Adult males	Adult females
COMMONWEALTH AWARDS		
1967—1 July	1.00	1.00
1968—25 October	1.35	1.35
VICTORIAN WAGES BOARD DETERMINATIONS		
1967—1 July	1.00	1.00
1968—25 October	1.35	1.35

(*a*) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

NOTE. *See* tables of basic wages on pages 270 to 282, and rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 282.

Section XIII

For definitions, particulars of coverage of the statistics, etc. in this section of the appendix *see* text on page 175.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA

Year	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
		Directly	Indirectly (*b*)	Total	Number	Average days per worker involved	
1913	208	33,493	16,790	50,283	622,535	12.38	576
1914	337	43,073	27,976	71,049	993,153	13.98	1,001
1915	358	57,005	24,287	81,292	682,960	8.40	700
1916	508	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,644,753	9.64	1,890
1917	444	154,061	19,909	173,970	4,689,316	26.95	5,284
1918	298	42,553	13,886	56,439	539,593	9.56	690
1919	460	100,300	57,291	157,591	4,303,738	27.31	5,238
1920	554	102,519	53,047	155,566	3,587,267	23.06	4,741
1921	624	120,198	44,903	165,101	1,286,185	7.79	1,941
1922	445	100,263	16,069	116,332	858,685	7.38	1,503
1923	274	66,093	10,228	76,321	1,145,977	15.02	2,551
1924	504	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	6.03	1,835
1925	499	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	6.39	2,215
1926	360	80,768	32,266	113,034	1,310,261	11.59	2,832
1927	441	157,581	43,176	200,757	1,713,581	8.54	3,353
1928	287	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	8.06	1,551
1929	259	87,493	17,111	104,604	4,461,478	42.65	9,139
1930	183	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	27.87	3,185
1931	134	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	6.53	456
1932	127	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	6.45	331
1933	90	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	3.72	190
1934	155	46,963	3,895	50,858	370,386	7.28	636
1935	183	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	10.46	781
1936	235	57,118	3,469	60,587	497,248	8.21	938
1937	342	92,121	4,052	96,173	557,111	5.79	1,014
1938	376	132,480	11,474	143,954	1,337,994	9.29	2,608
1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	3.00	911
1940	350	178,939	13,658	192,597	1,507,252	7.83	3,432
1941	567	240,845	7,262	248,107	984,174	3.97	2,000
1942	602	166,167	3,096	169,263	378,195	2.23	912
1943	785	288,028	8,075	296,103	990,151	3.34	2,307
1944	941	260,792	15,566	276,358	912,752	3.30	2,224
1945	945	299,641	16,297	315,938	2,119,641	6.71	5,135
1946	869	331,865	16,683	348,548	1,947,844	5.59	4,580
1947	982	280,718	46,419	327,137	1,338,728	4.09	3,796
1948	1,141	301,025	16,124	317,149	1,662,686	5.24	4,598
1949	849	260,720	3,857	264,577	1,333,990	5.04	5,223
1950	1,276	391,481	40,220	431,701	2,062,888	4.78	8,333
1951	1,344	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2.14	4,512
1952	1,627	488,178	17,556	505,734	1,163,504	2.30	6,880
1953	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	2.12	6,675
1954	1,490	355,580	14,494	370,074	901,639	2.44	6,042
1955	1,532	424,340	20,307	444,647	1,010,884	2.27	6,621
1956	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	2.62	7,934
1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	1.87	4,617
1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1.56	3,181
1959	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1.54	2,754
1960	1,145	592,053	11,226	603,279	725,107	1.20	5,854
1961	815	288,526	11,831	300,357	606,811	2.02	5,448
1962	1,183	330,823	23,030	353,853	508,755	1.44	4,244
1963	1,250	398,567	14,141	412,708	581,568	1.41	4,992
1964	1,334	528,817	16,811	545,628	911,358	1.67	8,561
1965	1,346	460,234	14,810	475,044	815,869	1.72	8,198
1966	1,273	384,970	9,881	394,851	732,084	1.85	7,302
1967	1,340	472,169	11,105	483,274	705,315	1.46	7,263

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (*b*) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

NOTE. Particulars of all disputes in progress during any year are included in the annual figures whether the dispute commenced in that year or was in progress at the beginning of the year. Consequently, details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years.

Section XIII—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA

NUMBER OF DISPUTES

Year	Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing	Building and construction	Transport		Other industries (*c*)	All industry groups
	Coal mining	Other			Stevedoring	Other (*b*)		
1913	103		37	10	36		22	208
1914	186		61	16	40		34	337
1915	204		67	8	54		25	358
1916	240		99	15	85		69	508
1917	200		104	6	77		57	444
1918	135		77	11	31		44	298
1919	231		94	12	67		56	460
1920	316		89	17	75		57	554
1921	509		30	9	46		30	624
1922	307		69	4	45		20	445
1923	171		44	8	28		23	274
1924	410		31	15	23		25	504
1925	391		39	15	30		24	499
1926	218	9	60	17	29		27	360
1927	271	14	60	19	41		36	441
1928	190	4	28	6	42		17	287
1929	193	11	29	8	9		9	259
1930	126	4	27	..	5		21	183
1931	79	8	15	4	10		18	134
1932	77	8	20	4	5		13	127
1933	52	6	16	..	1		15	90
1934	91	9	13	1	6		35	155
1935	108	9	21	4	21		20	183
1936	171	13	30	3	3		15	235
1937	249	12	59	2	6		14	342
1938	314	6	43	3	4		6	376
1939	362	4	20	3	6		21	416
1940	286	3	36	10	10		5	350
1941	395	4	135	12	18		3	567
1942	447	1	120	13	12		9	602
1943	550	4	179	13	22		17	785
1944	660	8	199	11	40		23	941
1945	693	4	159	3	74		12	945
1946	684	3	92	6	71		13	869
1947	818	1	69	16	69		9	982
1948	974	2	60	13	68		24	1,141
1949	644	3	68	3	122		9	849
1950	953	3	118	21	104	55	22	1,276
1951	912	4	142	25	197	45	19	1,344
1952	1,219	7	164	27	154	48	8	1,627
1953	944	6	143	41	268	43	14	1,459
1954	942	4	192	47	234	56	15	1,490
1955	777	8	277	72	308	69	21	1,532
1956	665	5	164	81	298	63	30	1,306
1957	518	7	165	50	273	64	26	1,103
1958	416	8	170	55	256	54	28	987
1959	330	15	225	38	189	53	19	869
1960	329	13	316	99	308	59	21	1,145
1961	235	9	270	101	151	37	12	815
1962	299	5	498	135	180	45	21	1,183
1963	222	9	489	146	312	49	23	1,250
1964	223	7	577	140	317	44	26	1,334
1965	208	7	554	196	271	63	47	1,346
1966	212	17	645	248	49	62	40	1,273
1967	192	32	679	185	103	71	78	1,340

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. *See also* text p. 175. (*b*) Includes Railway and tramway services and Road and air transport. (*c*) Includes Agriculture, grazing, etc.; Communication; Wholesale and retail trade; Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services; and Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.

Section XIII—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA—*continued*
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)(*d*)

Year	Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing	Building and construction	Transport		Other industries (*c*)	All industry groups
	Coal mining	Other			Stevedoring	Other (*b*)		
1913	33,537		5,175	232	9,049		2,290	50,283
1914	48,785		13,017	4,321	3,256		1,670	71,049
1915	54,315		15,180	301	8,550		2,946	81,292
1916	95,512		15,482	751	9,366		49,572	170,683
1917	69,519		32,058	403	60,975		11,015	173,970
1918	35,149		10,472	685	6,507		3,626	56,439
1919	86,607		19,550	2,810	36,386		12,238	157,591
1920	81,043		21,092	6,527	15,043		31,861	155,566
1921	133,547		3,161	1,421	22,694		4,278	165,101
1922	96,151		15,215	287	2,882		1,797	116,332
1923	58,043		9,884	577	2,257		5,560	76,321
1924	133,876		6,899	2,753	5,631		3,287	152,446
1925	135,409		8,420	1,882	25,084		5,951	176,746
1926	91,735	1,372	12,408	924	2,901		3,694	113,034
1927	130,911	1,855	11,368	9,690	42,487		4,446	200,757
1928	72,267	237	3,304	290	17,992		2,332	96,422
1929	68,751	8,015	25,364	732	1,286		456	104,604
1930	40,336	851	6,034	..	2,610		4,391	54,222
1931	23,351	2,015	5,005	159	2,515		4,622	37,667
1932	19,540	2,602	8,236	120	181		2,238	32,917
1933	17,461	5,415	5,361	..	50		1,826	30,113
1934	23,622	7,862	7,284	54	3,169		8,867	50,858
1935	31,519	2,795	4,086	49	6,142		2,731	47,322
1936	45,600	7,022	5,480	581	375		1,529	60,587
1937	72,492	3,543	17,353	30	574		2,181	96,173
1938	122,379	1,820	12,822	4,270	1,870		793	143,954
1939	137,792	900	8,818	57	2,017		3,246	152,830
1940	167,840	492	15,986	2,447	3,514		2,318	192,597
1941	141,235	2,266	96,999	2,294	5,188		125	248,107
1942	112,031	306	47,689	1,900	6,468		869	169,263
1943	148,649	1,865	106,943	19,976	12,293		6,377	296,103
1944	158,838	6,452	65,629	1,494	36,473		7,472	276,358
1945	194,806	2,072	56,833	351	59,032		2,844	315,938
1946	163,954	669	55,225	554	126,378		1,768	348,548
1947	192,390	500	35,475	39,114	58,483		1,175	327,137
1948	198,849	1,360	17,347	2,612	92,395		4,586	317,149
1949	146,948	928	25,358	284	78,165		12,894	264,577
1950	178,734	3,638	80,994	10,768	60,244	90,218	7,105	431,701
1951	172,732	2,843	71,606	3,667	123,960	32,648	1,136	408,592
1952	193,066	4,769	157,870	1,862	129,418	15,615	3,134	505,734
1953	147,791	3,020	155,249	8,417	141,180	38,606	1,783	496,046
1954	155,630	494	57,010	6,925	129,665	15,856	4,494	370,074
1955	135,543	1,105	87,295	22,297	152,245	39,350	6,812	444,647
1956	126,631	7,889	45,459	21,225	171,457	41,929	13,393	427,983
1957	110,446	3,741	40,684	32,562	114,060	31,438	4,112	337,043
1958	81,015	2,476	40,832	8,788	134,095	11,180	4,463	282,849
1959	42,705	10,654	71,085	9,108	72,345	21,251	10,323	237,471
1960	63,200	8,506	194,661	11,610	179,103	128,570	17,629	603,279
1961	41,097	6,271	123,853	21,872	61,092	39,591	6,581	300,357
1962	38,262	2,091	132,194	27,728	121,245	29,675	2,658	353,853
1963	29,059	4,513	186,641	23,809	118,438	37,928	12,320	412,708
1964	35,314	9,084	218,478	41,393	149,483	78,202	13,674	545,628
1965	35,198	3,818	143,048	30,223	181,857	65,853	15,047	475,044
1966	46,687	8,417	206,198	77,215	8,979	28,454	18,901	394,851
1967	40,918	7,169	291,899	26,646	28,264	48,363	40,015	483,274

For footnotes (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) *see* page 285.

(*d*) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Section XIII—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA—*continued*
WORKING DAYS LOST

Year	Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing	Building and construction	Transport		Other industries (*c*)	All industry groups
	Coal mining	Other			Stevedoring	Other (*b*)		
1913	389,854		61,384	2,303	121,034		47,960	622,535
1914	582,967		195,838	140,881	56,186		17,281	993,153
1915	460,801		128,719	801	59,286		33,353	682,960
1916	961,775		339,530	23,913	104,217		215,318	1,644,753
1917	1,317,600		845,557	8,084	2,374,474		143,601	4,689,316
1918	215,573		217,425	3,602	38,922		64,071	539,593
1919	1,826,694		272,405	124,003	1,898,900		181,736	4,303,738
1920	1,944,038		367,296	103,373	626,826		545,734	3,587,267
1921	467,867		47,385	36,406	666,517		68,010	1,286,185
1922	383,414		366,134	3,720	85,693		19,724	858,685
1923	907,767		153,053	6,886	32,609		45,662	1,145,977
1924	662,257		116,427	28,204	85,479		26,279	918,646
1925	577,132		129,808	37,615	291,415		92,600	1,128,570
1926	945,105	5,665	271,049	10,015	36,693		41,734	1,310,261
1927	848,823	19,956	168,432	342,649	304,586		29,135	1,713,581
1928	315,121	1,124	71,803	3,419	367,271		18,540	777,278
1929	2,496,028	31,748	1,896,091	4,456	30,237		2,918	4,461,478
1930	1,328,142	3,798	77,232	..	46,427		55,642	1,511,241
1931	124,089	36,012	29,032	1,006	19,861		35,991	245,991
1932	131,154	21,402	50,692	1,561	1,038		6,471	212,318
1933	48,528	26,985	31,625	..	100		4,718	111,956
1934	190,363	41,800	73,878	108	14,002		50,235	370,386
1935	162,633	64,824	62,423	1,294	100,774		103,176	495,124
1936	224,113	37,582	199,641	2,337	8,087		25,488	497,248
1937	307,699	20,736	214,869	180	2,959		10,668	557,111
1938	928,860	20,224	294,062	34,520	59,068		1,260	1,337,994
1939	291,067	3,805	108,709	563	35,016		19,994	459,154
1940	1,371,382	5,068	81,799	32,746	10,705		5,552	1,507,252
1941	275,605	12,882	647,730	18,123	29,711		123	984,174
1942	177,565	1,224	187,049	6,450	3,924		1,983	378,195
1943	326,231	39,764	407,524	125,247	79,529		11,856	990,151
1944	389,582	60,486	340,604	21,204	74,913		25,963	912,752
1945	611,312	24,321	1,226,326	1,181	159,414		97,087	2,119,641
1946	350,366	3,570	993,830	5,552	590,159		4,367	1,947,844
1947	357,747	5,000	559,524	159,443	251,251		5,763	1,338,728
1948	474,571	32,000	156,109	10,099	975,168		14,739	1,662,686
1949	868,333	39,152	243,197	573	147,278		35,457	1,333,990
1950	283,543	18,204	231,684	18,219	167,211	1,324,984	19,043	2,062,888
1951	336,447	36,255	307,173	23,750	134,006	31,431	3,912	872,974
1952	286,749	19,743	572,169	20,079	156,272	104,837	3,655	1,163,504
1953	378,715	18,956	351,722	67,506	174,764	47,800	11,367	1,050,830
1954	255,726	7,720	244,770	31,751	319,366	32,945	9,361	901,639
1955	225,336	9,106	493,075	69,443	152,521	36,011	25,392	1,010,884
1956	198,354	12,633	284,717	68,073	480,056	41,606	35,944	1,121,383
1957	206,977	5,209	205,381	45,907	128,532	34,111	4,096	630,213
1958	150,793	3,131	116,826	34,343	108,493	19,117	7,187	439,890
1959	69,648	18,106	180,376	21,507	58,695	8,596	8,111	365,039
1960	107,773	51,310	232,289	39,465	167,820	93,576	32,874	725,107
1961	70,767	113,107	266,465	48,302	61,467	32,281	14,422	606,811
1962	43,739	2,796	293,618	49,376	86,571	28,292	4,363	508,755
1963	45,914	4,807	343,505	52,915	95,050	25,623	13,754	581,568
1964	34,261	31,066	528,910	68,882	113,556	117,268	17,415	911,358
1965	50,993	122,230	296,581	55,964	155,520	105,247	29,334	815,869
1966	67,870	19,558	361,619	144,479	4,772	112,500	21,286	732,084
1967	48,352	10,591	416,975	84,479	17,886	70,633	56,399	705,315

For footnotes *see* pag2e 85.

Section XIII—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): STATES

Year	NEW SOUTH WALES				VICTORIA			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved(*b*)	Working days lost		Number of disputes	Workers involved(*b*)	Working days lost	
			Number	Average per worker involved			Number	Average per worker involved
1913	134	40,011	447,979	11.20	29	6,177	77,587	12.56
1914	235	56,281	727,726	12.93	44	7,051	93,932	13.32
1915	272	69,614	565,140	8.12	38	6,243	63,678	10.20
1916	336	123,400	1,174,028	9.51	55	15,668	167,897	10.72
1917	296	134,023	3,335,427	24.89	52	18,090	820,034	45.33
1918	138	33,041	169,159	5.12	33	5,748	160,540	27.93
1919	267	99,996	2,525,411	25.26	62	22,606	601,256	26.60
1920	349	90,382	2,265,175	25.06	53	39,808	816,710	20.52
1921	535	138,494	679,959	4.91	20	6,280	212,728	33.87
1922	342	102,299	586,520	5.73	29	6,130	64,701	10.55
1923	200	60,199	892,306	14.82	29	7,050	98,880	14.03
1924	416	133,735	706,796	5.29	30	10,037	66,567	6.63
1925	430	140,229	649,840	4.63	19	8,600	131,737	15.32
1926	256	96,640	1,111,230	11.50	33	8,565	100,735	11.76
1927	339	148,541	1,133,963	7.63	24	9,221	54,367	5.90
1928	230	80,422	480,394	5.97	21	5,876	110,659	18.83
1929	231	79,349	3,146,038	39.65	11	21,612	1,296,676	60.00
1930	156	48,569	1,443,366	29.72	5	408	7,744	18.98
1931	87	22,803	136,037	5.97	10	4,643	27,862	6.00
1932	92	19,969	63,425	3.18	12	6,585	99,638	15.13
1933	54	15,069	53,104	3.52	12	7,450	26,693	3.58
1934	117	36,008	213,753	5.94	19	8,428	108,872	12.92
1935	134	33,405	301,345	9.02	20	7,901	45,713	5.79
1936	188	52,285	432,513	8.27	10	1,823	12,251	6.72
1937	296	87,838	434,617	4.95	11	3,814	70,753	18.55
1938	340	124,538	1,029,427	8.27	19	10,290	104,336	10.14
1939	386	148,531	410,183	2.76	10	2,169	27,313	12.59
1940	313	174,004	1,238,161	7.12	19	8,664	108,035	12.47
1941	513	220,111	778,079	3.53	22	20,117	139,167	6.92
1942	552	151,095	320,135	2.12	20	12,119	35,658	2.94
1943	689	256,377	796,511	3.11	40	19,259	76,686	3.98
1944	801	221,182	575,305	2.60	53	13,642	72,618	5.32
1945	845	261,759	1,792,857	6.85	34	29,227	51,208	1.75
1946	771	229,500	719,557	3.14	35	76,817	507,290	6.60
1947	921	297,798	919,411	3.09	17	7,934	334,185	42.12
1948	1,071	242,509	644,961	2.66	21	41,889	159,903	3.82
1949	739	200,893	1,005,285	5.00	20	22,018	60,112	2.73
1950	1,030	311,767	639,305	2.05	33	73,987	1,208,365	16.33
1951	1,052	303,561	682,418	2.25	41	27,219	42,210	1.55
1952	1,316	347,096	763,860	2.20	33	61,920	116,339	1.88
1953	1,080	308,382	759,391	2.46	53	68,126	57,160	0.84
1954	1,063	222,286	501,573	2.26	76	44,813	135,611	3.03
1955	1,072	274,031	673,325	2.46	66	35,542	138,507	3.90
1956	878	226,254	611,279	2.70	54	37,877	111,665	2.95
1957	761	258,991	505,910	1.95	47	9,181	13,444	1.46
1958	624	141,828	231,537	1.63	66	46,718	99,855	2.14
1959	547	126,051	211,352	1.68	60	32,241	35,890	1.11
1960	736	296,912	416,762	1.40	98	86,004	102,805	1.20
1961	529	136,956	318,629	2.33	91	52,747	72,471	1.37
1962	752	208,967	303,400	1.45	166	73,245	100,606	1.37
1963	817	218,976	307,440	1.40	180	87,978	172,963	1.97
1964	828	229,076	320,568	1.40	206	190,075	359,567	1.89
1965	832	251,056	367,942	1.47	208	121,798	214,300	1.76
1966	835	210,016	400,111	1.91	179	101,490	219,605	2.16
1967	836	320,241	468,034	1.46	212	84,521	107,312	1.27

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. *See also* text p. 175. (*b*) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Section XIII—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): STATES—*continued*

Year	QUEENSLAND				SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved(*b*)	Working days lost		Number of disputes	Workers involved(*b*)	Working days lost	
			Number	Average per worker involved			Number	Average per worker involved
1913 .	17	2,006	77,178	38.47	9	288	2,412	8.38
1914 .	18	1,686	27,857	16.52	13	1,191	15,275	12.83
1915 .	17	2,066	20,207	9.78	15	1,483	19,877	13.40
1916 .	64	20,318	170,917	8.41	21	1,643	7,858	4.78
1917 .	39	13,045	318,297	24.40	24	4,104	60,097	14.64
1918 .	84	10,678	169,305	15.86	17	2,005	17,266	8.61
1919 .	69	15,414	534,539	34.68	32	7,846	228,626	29.14
1920 .	55	5,808	102,228	17.60	40	5,799	204,856	35.33
1921 .	33	4,879	128,330	26.30	19	3,160	95,983	30.37
1922 .	38	3,231	36,730	11.37	19	3,223	114,334	35.47
1923 .	25	3,064	55,131	17.99	10	1,781	25,971	14.58
1924 .	25	3,135	47,214	15.06	14	1,693	19,459	11.49
1925 .	22	21,272	219,826	10.33	11	1,399	19,463	13.91
1926 .	29	2,445	30,118	12.32	17	2,748	22,836	8.31
1927 .	30	30,234	428,135	14.16	19	7,876	51,284	6.51
1928 .	12	3,628	70,764	19.50	8	3,468	54,835	15.81
1929 .	4	1,699	3,443	2.03	2	572	9,040	15.80
1930 .	10	1,631	9,881	6.06	7	2,876	22,778	7.92
1931 .	15	5,721	51,096	8.93	5	166	655	3.95
1932 .	10	2,217	21,166	9.55	2	113	970	8.58
1933 .	11	3,520	13,876	3.94	1	50	100	2.00
1934 .	7	2,873	29,718	10.34	1	44	11	0.25
1935 .	13	1,995	73,351	36.77	3	340	2,463	7.24
1936 .	12	1,246	14,653	11.76	1	101	505	5.00
1937 .	10	995	15,681	15.76	6	1,309	3,951	3.02
1938 .	5	2,657	87,539	32.95	2	125	249	1.99
1939 .	5	375	1,870	4.99	2	175	1,880	10.74
1940 .	4	3,027	131,628	43.48	5	2,766	9,506	3.44
1941 .	17	3,672	47,826	13.02	11	3,704	17,656	4.77
1942 .	6	422	2,702	6.40	13	3,617	10,494	2.90
1943 .	20	9,292	58,895	6.34	24	8,443	19,420	2.30
1944 .	23	8,493	63,084	7.43	30	21,480	76,086	3.54
1945 .	27	15,743	208,003	13.21	13	3,835	28,914	7.54
1946 .	22	23,412	613,689	26.21	18	10,227	29,014	2.84
1947 .	13	11,964	31,245	2.61	17	5,653	39,654	7.01
1948 .	12	21,531	815,107	37.86	21	7,027	30,264	4.31
1949 .	38	26,271	183,333	6.98	18	5,992	28,318	4.73
1950 .	147	26,640	74,007	2.78	29	14,168	126,538	8.93
1951 .	191	56,097	96,307	1.72	27	12,734	34,057	2.67
1952 .	195	40,922	76,286	1.86	32	26,031	64,738	2.49
1953 .	265	91,497	153,448	1.68	24	18,692	55,476	2.97
1954 .	278	83,681	183,855	2.20	23	7,336	31,207	4.25
1955 .	274	86,652	99,318	1.15	43	24,098	66,881	2.78
1956 .	269	115,382	238,812	2.07	21	18,527	74,666	4.03
1957 .	221	47,734	95,300	2.00	13	6,281	3,703	0.59
1958 .	203	62,232	87,866	1.41	22	8,191	9,338	1.14
1959 .	175	54,879	90,777	1.65	21	5,437	7,487	1.38
1960 .	173	158,639	153,061	0.96	42	25,747	16,568	0.64
1961 .	123	78,240	168,958	2.16	26	17,333	17,256	1.00
1962 .	175	41,766	75,951	1.82	31	11,848	14,599	1.23
1963 .	160	44,313	54,861	1.24	35	12,045	8,957	0.74
1964 .	198	92,696	157,571	1.70	55	23,040	62,785	2.73
1965 .	186	53,569	189,941	3.55	48	28,466	26,379	0.93
1966 .	171	68,731	80,692	1.17	42	8,760	20,903	2.39
1967 .	159	46,251	88,186	1.91	55	17,447	18,691	1.07

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. *See also* text p. 175. (*b*) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Section XIII—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): STATES—*continued*

Year	WESTERN AUSTRALIA				TASMANIA			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved(*b*)	Working days lost		Number of disputes	Workers involved(*b*)	Working days lost	
			Number	Average per worker involved			Number	Average per worker involved
1913 .	9	967	12,492	12.92	8	464	987	2.13
1914 .	18	4,409	124,175	28.16	6	313	3,286	10.50
1915 .	6	646	4,068	6.30	2	922	4,808	5.21
1916 .	24	9,100	102,109	11.22	6	434	21,389	49.28
1917 .	23	2,948	102,305	34.70	8	1,685	52,541	31.18
1918 .	22	4,803	22,433	4.67	1	42	462	11.00
1919 .	20	9,976	348,725	34.96	5	1,686	63,271	37.53
1920 .	45	12,013	166,614	13.87	12	1,756	31,684	18.04
1921 .	12	12,063	145,103	12.03	5	225	24,082	107.03
1922 .	8	806	43,472	53.94	5	386	9,284	24.05
1923 .	6	4,007	72,274	18.04	3	197	1,093	5.55
1924 .	13	3,497	66,734	19.08	5	322	11,606	36.04
1925 .	10	4,135	98,941	23.93	3	239	2,989	12.51
1926 .	9	601	9,081	15.11	10	891	5,080	5.70
1927 .	20	3,392	23,819	7.02	6	775	14,950	19.29
1928 .	11	2,528	54,896	21.72	4	455	5,595	12.30
1929 .	4	877	2,672	3.05	6	475	3,409	7.18
1930 .	2	468	27,072	57.85	3	270	400	1.48
1931 .	13	3,928	24,022	6.12	2	161	5,409	33.60
1932 .	8	2,693	11,203	4.16	2	1,163	15,562	13.38
1933 .	10	3,920	16,896	4.31	1	75	1,200	16.00
1934 .	10	3,485	17,792	5.11	..	..	..	..
1935 .	11	3,603	71,976	19.98	1	74	148	2.00
1936 .	19	4,717	32,408	6.87	4	375	3,718	9.91
1937 .	12	1,665	14,397	8.65	4	379	17,016	44.90
1938 .	7	3,644	43,768	12.01	2	2,200	72,175	32.81
1939 .	7	1,253	14,100	11.25	4	53	166	3.13
1940 .	4	3,023	7,387	2.44	2	228	10,466	45.90
1941 .	3	303	846	2.79	..	..	..	..
1942 .	8	1,809	8,855	4.89	2	51	51	1.00
1943 .	10	2,544	38,438	15.11	2	188	201	1.07
1944 .	30	11,028	89,984	8.16	4	533	35,675	66.93
1945 .	16	3,802	32,491	8.55	10	1,572	6,168	3.92
1946 .	11	6,363	69,634	10.94	8	1,675	6,646	3.97
1947 .	7	1,766	6,070	3.44	6	1,372	5,563	4.05
1948 .	9	2,356	7,836	3.33	4	468	950	2.03
1949 .	16	5,661	26,287	4.64	15	3,503	29,316	8.37
1950 .	15	1,952	5,728	2.93	19	3,100	8,447	2.72
1951 .	10	4,179	5,101	1.22	21	4,644	10,401	2.24
1952 .	21	19,156	127,826	6.67	26	10,332	14,143	1.37
1953 .	11	3,665	4,977	1.36	18	5,075	18,441	3.63
1954 .	15	5,494	21,651	3.94	31	6,087	25,915	4.26
1955 .	16	9,849	9,582	0.97	48	13,444	20,387	1.52
1956 .	14	11,121	31,944	2.87	45	15,969	46,907	2.94
1957 .	14	5,352	3,068	0.57	36	7,236	5,330	0.74
1958 .	20	11,007	2,970	0.27	24	9,268	4,508	0.49
1959 .	20	11,247	11,243	1.00	34	6,348	6,593	1.04
1960 .	43	25,684	27,342	1.06	40	9,142	6,991	0.76
1961 .	22	9,687	23,233	2.40	14	4,661	4,622	0.99
1962 .	28	8,363	6,300	0.75	18	5,126	3,993	0.78
1963 .	28	42,584	31,969	0.75	11	5,019	2,933	0.58
1964 .	26	6,165	7,148	1.16	8	1,898	1,939	1.02
1965 .	33	12,611	10,020	0.79	17	5,131	3,894	0.76
1966 .	25	2,876	6,239	2.17	14	2,541	3,119	1.23
1967 .	26	5,071	5,994	1.18	29	6,207	7,290	1.17

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. *See also* text p. 175. (*b*) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Section XIV

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP(*a*) AUSTRALIA

Year	Number of unions	Number of members ('000)		
		Males	Females	Persons
1912.	408	415.5	17.7	433.2
1913.	432	477.6	20.3	497.9
1914.	430	500.7	22.6	523.3
1915.	415	499.1	28.9	528.0
1916.	392	507.0	39.6	546.6
1917.	389	518.6	45.6	564.2
1918.	394	531.1	50.7	581.8
1919.	394	564.3	63.4	627.7
1920.	388	606.6	77.8	684.4
1921.	382	622.5	80.5	703.0
1922.	387	616.9	86.0	702.9
1923.	383	608.8	90.9	699.7
1924.	376	640.8	88.4	729.2
1925.	382	699.4	96.3	795.7
1926.	372	745.7	105.8	851.5
1927.	369	793.2	118.5	911.7
1928.	379	785.2	126.3	911.5
1929.	374	774.0	127.2	901.2
1930.	362	735.8	120.0	855.8
1931.	362	656.1	112.9	769.0
1932.	361	630.7	110.1	740.8
1933.	356	626.3	113.1	739.4
1934.	355	641.4	121.2	762.6
1935.	354	662.4	128.4	790.8
1936.	356	685.8	129.0	814.8
1937.	358	720.6	135.7	856.3
1938.	366	748.8	136.4	885.2
1939.	380	778.4	137.1	915.5
1940.	381	806.6	149.3	955.9
1941.	374	886.7	189.0	1,075.7
1942.	377	943.5	238.9	1,182.4
1943.	375	936.0	268.9	1,204.9
1944.	370	944.8	274.0	1,218.8
1945.	362	941.3	259.1	1,200.4
1946.	392	1,028.6	255.8	1,284.4
1947.	395	1,087.4	278.1	1,365.5
1948.	364	1,172.7	283.1	1,455.8
1949.	349	1,226.8	294.1	1,520.9
1950.	360	1,301.8	303.5	1,605.3
1951.	359	1,368.7	321.6	1,690.3
1952.	360	1,354.2	283.3	1,637.5
1953.	365	1,381.1	298.7	1,679.8
1954.	371	1,448.2	339.3	1,787.5
1955.	372	1,464.0	337.9	1,801.9
1956.	375	1,470.6	340.8	1,811.4
1957.	373	1,464.0	346.2	1,810.2
1958.	370	1,465.7	345.5	1,811.2
1959.	369	1,494.7	356.0	1,850.7
1960.	363	1,534.4	378.0	1,912.4
1961.	355	1,521.9	372.7	1,894.6
1962.	347	1,561.9	388.6	1,950.5
1963.	347	1,588.5	415.0	2,003.5
1964.	340	1,624.0	430.8	2,054.8
1965.	334	1,663.4	452.8	2,116.2
1966.	330	1,657.5	466.0	2,123.5
1967.	324	1,663.7	487.6	2,151.3

(*a*) Number of separate unions (without interstate duplication) and membership at the end of the years shown.

Section XV

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—DECEMBER QUARTER, 1968 LINK

The following is an extract from the statistical bulletin on the Consumer Price Index for March quarter, 1969 (Ref. No. 9.1).

The Consumer Price Index is a chain of 'fixed weight aggregative' indexes, links having previously been effected at June Quarter, 1952, June Quarter, 1956, March Quarter, 1960 and December Quarter, 1963. A further link in the series has now been made as at December Quarter, 1968. Price change between December Quarter, 1968 and March Quarter, 1969, has thus been measured on the basis of the changed list of items and weights. The weighting of this sixth linked index has been derived from recently completed analyses of data from the Population Census of 1966, from recent statistics and estimates of production, consumption, etc., and from several special purpose sample surveys.

2. During each period between links the items and weighting remain unchanged. At times of linking the weighting pattern is brought up-to-date and the list of items is reviewed. Under this method, in effect, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter. The process of linking ensures that the series reflects only price variations and not differences in cost of the old and new combinations and lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not, of itself, raise or lower the level of the index.

3. Table A on page 294 shows, in sectional detail, the composition and weighting of the Consumer Price Index as from December Quarter, 1968. The weights shown are those comprised in the index for the six State capital cities combined. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from December Quarter, 1968 (i.e. from the beginning of the new linked series).

4. Changes from the previous (fifth) linked series are:

(*a*) Weights of all items have been reviewed and, in general, are now based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1962–63 to 1966–67.

(*b*) Services by dentists, doctors, hospitals and health insurance funds have been added to the list of items. The weighting of these items is in accordance with estimates of expenditure by wage earner households in recent years. Commonwealth benefits are not included in the weights. As contributions by members to health insurance funds, overall, are returned to fund members except for the proportion of contributions retained by the funds for management expenses and reserves, transactions between members and funds do not affect the weighting and pricing of the health service items except for this retained portion.

Prices used are those for representative specific services by dentists and doctors, for bed-days in hospitals, and for the operation of insurance funds. Where Commonwealth benefits operate, these are subtracted to give net prices as payable by households.

It is considered that this method provides a satisfactory basis for the measurement of price change in this field of expenditure, at least in the short term. However, the problem of measuring long term changes in price of some of these items in terms of constant quality is intractable, and, in addition, any marked changes in the elements of the situation may necessitate altered procedures in the index.

(*c*) Following analysis of data obtained in the 1966 Population Census, rented privately owned flats (government owned in Canberra) have been added to the list of items in the Housing Group of the index for the six State capital cities. Thus the Housing Group is now constructed as a combination of four sectors of households:

(i) those renting an unfurnished house from a private owner;

(ii) those occupying a house let by a State housing authority under a government rental housing scheme;

(iii) those renting an unfurnished flat from a private owner (government owned in Canberra); and

(iv) those that own or are purchasing the house which they occupy (in respect of the items house price, rates and repairs and maintenance).

Section XV—*continued*

(*d*) For housing as a whole the weights take account of data derived from the Population Census of 1966.

(*e*) The weight for 'house price' has been adjusted to reflect a rate of acquisition over the period between the Population Censuses of 1947 and 1966.

(*f*) The weight for repairs and maintenance in the housing group is derived from information obtained from special household surveys in each city in 1968. Price series now include measures of change in the cost of tradesmen's labour as well as prices of materials used for repairs and maintenance.

(*g*) The weights for fuel (other than gas and electricity) have been derived from special household surveys in 1968 in each city and new items introduced into the index are heating oil and briquettes for some cities.

(*h*) The weights for gas and electricity, and fares are based on estimates of the pattern of consumption in 1966–67.

(*i*) Poultry has been added to the list of items in the index. Local weights for individual cities are now used for soft drink. Some other new items of less significance have been included and some items of minor significance have been deleted.

(*j*) Potatoes and onions are priced each week and the average of the relevant weekly prices are now used in the index as the representative price for the month. All other items in the food group of the index continue to be priced as at the middle of each month.

5. The overall effect of these changes on the composition and weighting is illustrated in Table B on page 295. Corresponding changes at the preceding four points of linking are also shown. The table shows group and sub-group weighting patterns in the index at the beginning of each linked period together with their proportionate contribution at the end of each of the first five linked periods. The differences between the proportions at the beginning and end of each linked period reflect disparate price movements over that period. The differences in proportion between the end of one period and the beginning of the next reflect changes in composition or weighting.

Section XV—*continued*

TABLE A. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT DECEMBER QUARTER 1968

Group, section, etc.	Percentage weight(*a*)	
	Section, etc.	Group
FOOD—		31.3
Cereal Products	4.1	
Dairy Produce	6.0	
Potatoes, Onions, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables	2.7	
Soft Drink, Ice Cream and Confectionery	4.3	
Other (except Meat)	3.3	
Meat—Butcher's	8.4	
Processed, including poultry	2.5	
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—		14.1
Men's Clothing	3.6	
Women's Clothing	5.0	
Boys' Clothing	0.6	
Girls' Clothing	0.8	
Piecegoods, etc.	0.8	
Footwear	2.5	
Household Drapery	0.8	
HOUSING—		14.2
Rent—Privately owned houses	2.1	
Government owned houses	0.9	
Privately owned flats	3.1	
Home Ownership—House price	3.4	
Rates	2.7	
Repairs and Maintenance	2.0	
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—		12.5
Fuel and Light—Electricity	2.4	
Gas	1.0	
Other (Firewood, heating oil, briquettes and kerosene)	0.6	
Household Appliances	2.6	
Other Household Articles—		
Furniture and Floor Coverings	1.9	
Kitchen and Other Utensils, Gardening and Small Tools	0.7	
Household Sundries (Household soaps, etc.)	1.0	
Personal Requisites (Toilet soap, cosmetics, etc.)	1.2	
Proprietary Medicines	0.9	
Stationery	0.2	
MISCELLANEOUS—		27.9
Transport—Fares—Train	1.0	
Bus and tram	1.5	
Private Motoring—Car purchase	3.4	
Car operation	5.8	
Tobacco and Cigarettes	3.6	
Beer	3.7	
Services—Health (Dentist, Doctor, Hospital)	3.3	
Hairdressing	0.7	
Drycleaning	0.5	
Shoe Repairs	0.2	
Postal and Telephone Services	1.1	
Other—Radio and Television operation	1.1	
Cinema Admission	0.8	
Newspapers and Weekly Magazines	1.2	
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

(*a*) Weights shown are in proportion to the estimated pattern of consumption, described in paragraph 4 on page 292 valued at relevant prices of December Quarter 1968.

NOTE. The weights should not be regarded as dissecting total household expenditure into its component parts (*see* page 12).

TABLE B. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ANALYSIS OF WEIGHTING IN THE SIX LINKED SERIES

Group, etc.	Percentage contribution to Total Index (Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities)										
	First linked series		Second linked series		Third linked series		Fourth linked series		Fifth linked series		Sixth linked series
	June quarter 1949(*a*)	June quarter 1952	June quarter 1952	June quarter 1956	June quarter 1956	March quarter 1960	March quarter 1960	December quarter 1963	December quarter 1963	December quarter 1968	December quarter 1968
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Food Group	31.3	35.7	33.6	34.3	33.7	33.0	32.1	31.6	32.1	32.8	31.3
Clothing and Drapery Group	22.8	23.0	21.6	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.0	18.8	16.9	15.8	14.1
Housing Group—											
Home Ownership	5.4	5.1	6.5	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	9.0	9.4	8.1
Rent—											
Privately owned houses	5.7	3.9	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.1
Government owned houses	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Privately owned flats	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	3.1
	11.4	9.2	9.4	10.5	10.5	11.0	10.7	12.0	12.6	13.2	14.2
Household Supplies and Equipment Group—											
Fuel and light	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.0
Household Appliances	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	4.5	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.6
Other Household Articles	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	5.9
	13.1	12.2	11.7	10.9	11.6	11.5	13.2	12.6	14.5	13.1	12.5
Miscellaneous—											
Transport—											
Fares	6.3	6.1	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	3.1	3.7	2.5
Private Motoring	(*b*)	(*b*)	6.1	5.8	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	7.4	7.3	9.2
Tobacco and Cigarettes	5.6	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.6
Beer	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.7
Services, Cinema, Radio and Television Licences, and Newspapers, etc.	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.1	(*d*)8.9
	21.4	19.9	23.7	24.3	24.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	23.9	25.1	27.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(*a*) Originally compiled as start of first linked series. This series subsequently taken back (on this basis) to September Quarter 1948. (*b*) Not included. (*c*) Furniture included as from December Quarter 1963 with percentage contribution to total index of 1.7 per cent. (*d*) Health services included as from December Quarter 1968 with percentage contribution to total index of 3.3 per cent.

Section XVI

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CHANGE OF REFERENCE BASE FROM 1952–53 = 100.0 TO 1966–67 = 100.0

Up to and including December quarter 1968 the reference base of the Consumer Price Index was 1952–53 = 100.0. This has now been changed to a more recent period, so that since March quarter 1969 the Index has been compiled and published on the reference base 1966–67 = 100.0.

2. All the Consumer Price Index Numbers which were published prior to March quarter 1969 on the 1952–53 reference base have now been re-calculated on the new 1966–67 reference base and are shown in Section XVII of this Appendix. Quarterly index numbers from September quarter 1948 to March quarter 1969 and annual index numbers from 1948–49 to 1967–68 are shown therein. Apart from slight differences caused by rounding, index numbers for past periods show exactly the same percentage movement on either reference base.

3. The method of converting the quarterly index numbers on base 1952–53 = 100.0 to base 1966–67 = 100.0 is set out below. A separate arithmetical factor was compiled for each group and all groups index for each city and for the six State capital cities combined. These factors are shown in Table C. Each factor was calculated by dividing the index number for year 1966–67 on the 1966–67 reference base (which was, of course, 100.0), by the corresponding index number for the year 1966–67 on the 1952–53 reference base. The index numbers used in the division were taken correct to four decimal places. Each factor was then applied to its relevant quarterly index numbers as published on the 1952–53 reference base to give converted index numbers on the base 1966–67 = 100.0. Annual index numbers were obtained, according to standard procedures, as the averages of the four relevant quarterly index numbers.

4. The following example relates to the All Groups index for the Weighted Average of the Six State Capital Cities. The arithmetical factor for this index was obtained as follows.

Index Number for Year 1966–67 (on base 1952–53 = 100.0) is 138.7551 (Correct to four decimal places).

Index Number for Year 1966–67 (on base is 1966–67 = 100.0) is 100.0000.

Arithmetical Factor . . $\frac{100.0000}{138.7551}$ = 0.720694 (Correct to six decimal places).

The application of this factor to convert published quarterly index numbers from the 1952–53 base to the 1966–67 base is illustrated for the December quarter 1968 index number as follows.

Index Number for December quarter 1968 (on base 1952–53 = 100.0) is 146.7 (as published).

Arithmetical Factor (*see* above) . . . . 0.720694.

Index Number for December quarter 1968 (on base 1966–67 = 100.0) is therefore:—
146.7 x 0.720694 = 105.7 (Correct to one decimal place).

5. Table D shows arithmetical factors which enable conversion of index numbers from the 1966–67 reference base to the 1952–53 reference base. Each factor was calculated by dividing the index number for the year 1966–67 on the 1952–53 reference base (e.g., 138.7551 in the example given above) by the corresponding index number for the year 1966–67 on the 1966–67 reference base (i.e., 100.0).

These factors are, of course, the reciprocals of those in Table C (subject to some slight rounding differences). They have been set out herein for the convenience of any users who may require index numbers on the 1952–53 reference base for periods after December quarter 1968.

Section XVI—*continued*

TABLE C.—FACTORS TO CONVERT QUARTERLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS ON BASE YEAR 1952-53 = 100.0 TO BASE YEAR 1966-67 = 100.0(*a*)

(Each factor calculated correct to six decimal places)

	Group					
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel-laneous	All groups
Six State Capital Cities(*b*)	0.706525	0.836835	0.557858	0.868937	0.671741	0.720694
Sydney	0.725666	0.845838	0.552939	0.891348	0.686827	0.733744
Melbourne	0.709852	0.829677	0.543529	0.831288	0.654995	0.710770
Brisbane	0.651668	0.808705	0.614425	0.858376	0.641987	0.694441
Adelaide	0.687380	0.846682	0.559364	0.934101	0.701271	0.730496
Perth	0.696868	0.847873	0.575723	0.909113	0.670713	0.725189
Hobart	0.699128	0.831408	0.522624	0.784186	0.689240	0.708356
Canberra	0.723955	0.855562	0.590539	0.879492	0.720205	0.743835

(*a*) Multiplication by these factors converts quarterly index numbers on base 1952–53 = 100.0 to the base 1966–67 = 100.0. (*b*) Weighted average.

TABLE D.—FACTORS TO CONVERT QUARTERLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS ON BASE YEAR 1966-67 = 100.0 TO BASE YEAR 1952-53 = 100.0(*a*)

(Each factor calculated correct to six decimal places)

	Group					
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel-laneous	All groups
Six State Capital Cities(*b*)	1.415378	1.194979	1.792570	1.150831	1.488670	1.387551
Sydney	1.378044	1.182259	1.808518	1.121896	1.455970	1.362874
Melbourne	1.408745	1.205288	1.839827	1.202953	1.526730	1.406924
Brisbane	1.534523	1.236545	1.627538	1.164990	1.557663	1.440008
Adelaide	1.454800	1.181081	1.787745	1.070548	1.425983	1.368933
Perth	1.434991	1.179422	1.736946	1.099973	1.490950	1.378951
Hobart	1.430353	1.202779	1.913422	1.275207	1.450873	1.411719
Canberra	1.381302	1.168822	1.693368	1.137020	1.388493	1.344385

(*a*) Multiplication by these factors converts quarterly index numbers on base 1966–67 = 100.0 to the base 1952–53 = 100.0. (*b*) Weighted average.

Section XVII

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

INDEX NUMBERS ON REFERENCE BASE 1966–67 = 100.0

The following tables contain Consumer Price Index numbers, on the reference base 1966–67 =100.0, for quarters from September quarter 1948 to March quarter 1969 and for years from 1948–49 to 1967–68. Prior to March quarter 1969, the Consumer Price Index was compiled and published on the reference base 1952–53=100.0. The method of converting the index numbers from the 1952–53 reference base to the 1966–67 reference base is described in Section XVI of this Appendix.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do **not** compare price levels as between cities.

Period	State Capital Cities—separately and combined							Canberra
	Six State capital cities(*b*)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
Year—								
1948–49	43.9	44.4	43.3	43.1	45.0	44.0	43.0	45.0
1949–50	47.6	48.1	47.1	46.6	48.4	48.0	45.8	48.5
1950–51	53.8	54.6	53.1	52.2	54.6	53.9	51.9	55.1
1951–52	65.9	67.4	64.7	63.8	66.8	65.6	64.0	67.7
1952–53	72.1	73.4	71.1	69.5	73.1	72.5	70.9	74.4
1953–54	73.5	74.5	72.5	70.9	74.7	74.6	74.4	76.5
1954–55	74.0	75.0	72.5	71.4	75.6	76.3	74.3	77.5
1955–56	77.0	77.5	76.8	73.8	78.1	78.3	78.1	80.2
1956–57	81.5	82.8	81.0	77.8	81.2	81.8	82.8	84.3
1957–58	82.3	84.0	81.3	79.4	81.8	82.4	82.9	84.8
1958–59	83.6	84.6	82.9	82.1	83.6	83.2	84.1	85.8
1959–60	85.7	86.5	85.3	84.2	86.2	84.8	85.6	87.6
1960–61	89.2	89.6	89.5	87.1	89.8	87.9	90.3	90.3
1961–62	89.6	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	88.2	90.7	91.6
1962–63	89.8	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	88.7	90.7	91.8
1963–64	90.6	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7	92.5
1964–65	94.0	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6	95.3
1965–66	97.4	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0	98.1
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	103.3	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	102.6
Quarter—								
1948–49—								
September	42.7	43.1	42.1	42.0	43.7	42.6	41.7	43.7
December	43.4	43.6	42.9	42.8	44.6	43.3	42.4	44.5
March	44.3	44.9	43.6	43.3	45.4	44.1	43.4	45.4
June	45.3	45.9	44.7	44.3	46.2	45.8	44.5	46.3
1949–50—								
September	46.1	46.8	45.1	45.4	47.1	46.6	45.1	47.2
December	46.9	47.4	46.6	46.1	47.8	47.3	45.5	47.9
March	47.9	48.4	47.6	46.8	48.4	48.2	45.7	48.6
June	49.3	49.9	48.9	47.9	50.2	49.7	47.0	50.1
1950–51—								
September	50.1	50.8	49.5	48.9	51.0	50.5	48.6	51.2
December	52.1	53.2	51.2	50.6	52.9	51.9	49.9	53.3
March	54.6	55.3	54.1	53.2	55.2	55.1	52.8	56.1
June	58.2	59.2	57.4	55.9	59.3	58.2	56.4	59.7
1951–52—								
September	61.0	62.2	59.9	58.7	62.1	60.9	59.6	63.2
December	65.2	66.6	64.5	63.3	65.6	64.4	63.3	66.6
March	67.3	69.0	65.8	65.8	68.1	67.4	65.5	68.7
June	70.1	71.9	68.5	67.2	71.2	69.6	67.6	72.4
1952–53—								
September	71.3	72.5	70.2	69.0	72.6	71.5	69.5	73.6
December	71.6	73.0	70.6	69.2	72.3	71.9	70.0	74.2
March	72.4	73.7	71.3	69.5	73.2	72.9	71.4	74.5
June	73.1	74.3	72.2	70.1	74.1	73.8	72.5	75.2

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distorations that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Weighted average.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA—*continued*

(Base of each Index: Year 1966–67 = 100.0*)(a)*

Period	State Capital Cities—separately and combined							Canberra
	Six State capital cities(b)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
Quarter—								
1953–54—								
September	73.6	74.7	72.6	70.4	74.7	74.3	74.5	76.2
December	73.3	74.2	72.3	70.9	74.5	74.0	74.7	76.8
March	73.6	74.7	72.5	71.2	74.8	74.6	74.4	76.5
June	73.6	74.5	72.5	70.9	74.8	75.6	74.0	76.6
1954–55—								
September	73.4	74.4	72.0	70.7	75.1	75.9	73.8	76.5
December	73.7	74.8	72.1	71.1	75.1	75.7	73.7	77.5
March	74.2	75.3	72.6	71.7	75.7	76.1	74.5	77.7
June	74.7	75.6	73.3	72.2	76.5	77.3	75.0	78.2
1955–56—								
September	75.3	76.1	74.4	72.5	76.8	77.2	76.1	78.7
December	76.3	76.8	76.3	72.8	77.4	77.5	77.3	79.6
March	77.0	77.4	77.0	73.9	77.8	78.2	78.3	80.1
June	79.4	79.8	79.6	76.0	80.3	80.1	80.5	82.2
1956–57—								
September	81.4	82.7	81.1	77.7	81.5	81.0	82.3	83.9
December	81.4	82.6	81.2	77.6	81.4	81.4	83.0	84.4
March	81.2	82.6	80.5	77.6	80.5	82.1	82.7	84.3
June	81.9	83.4	81.2	78.2	81.3	82.8	83.2	84.6
1957–58—								
September	82.1	83.6	81.3	78.3	81.7	82.7	82.7	84.1
December	81.9	83.6	81.2	79.0	81.5	81.9	82.8	84.6
March	82.4	84.4	81.2	79.9	81.5	82.1	82.9	85.0
June	82.7	84.5	81.5	80.5	82.3	82.7	83.1	85.3
1958–59—								
September	82.8	84.2	81.7	81.0	82.9	83.0	83.4	85.2
December	83.5	84.5	82.7	81.9	83.4	82.9	84.1	85.7
March	83.8	84.7	83.2	82.6	84.0	83.2	84.4	85.8
June	84.2	85.0	83.8	82.7	84.2	83.8	84.5	86.5
1959–60—								
September	84.5	85.3	84.0	83.5	85.0	84.0	84.8	86.5
December	85.0	86.0	84.4	83.9	85.4	83.9	85.1	87.3
March	85.8	86.7	85.2	84.4	86.4	84.9	85.6	88.1
June	87.3	87.8	87.4	84.9	88.1	86.3	86.8	88.5
1960–61—								
September	88.3	88.6	88.8	85.8	88.8	86.9	89.1	89.6
December	88.9	89.2	89.2	86.9	89.4	87.6	90.0	90.0
March	89.5	89.9	89.6	88.0	90.1	88.4	90.9	90.5
June	90.1	90.5	90.3	87.6	90.8	88.8	91.3	91.0
1961–62—								
September	89.9	90.3	90.1	88.2	90.2	88.3	91.4	90.8
December	89.6	89.9	89.9	88.3	89.5	88.0	90.9	92.2
March	89.4	89.8	89.5	88.7	89.2	88.1	90.3	91.7
June	89.4	89.7	89.5	88.4	89.0	88.3	90.3	91.6

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distorations that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. *(b)* Weighted average.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	State Capital Cities—separately and combined							Canberra
	Six State capital cities(*b*)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
Quarter—								
1962–63—								
September	89.6	90.0	89.7	88.5	89.0	88.5	90.4	91.8
December	89.7	90.4	89.7	88.6	89.0	88.3	90.8	92.0
March	89.7	90.5	89.6	88.7	89.0	88.7	90.7	91.6
June	90.0	90.8	89.8	88.8	89.5	89.1	90.8	91.8
1963–64—								
September	90.2	90.8	90.1	89.2	89.7	89.0	91.2	92.3
December	90.1	90.9	89.8	89.0	89.6	89.3	91.4	92.1
March	90.7	91.4	90.3	89.7	90.2	90.1	91.9	92.4
June	91.5	92.3	91.2	90.4	91.4	90.9	92.2	93.1
1964–65—								
September	92.6	93.4	92.1	91.6	92.7	91.8	93.3	94.2
December	93.7	94.2	93.7	92.6	93.9	91.8	94.5	95.2
March	94.3	94.7	94.5	93.5	94.2	92.8	94.9	95.5
June	95.2	95.6	95.5	94.2	94.9	93.8	95.8	96.3
1965–66—								
September	96.2	96.7	96.4	96.0	95.5	94.3	97.0	97.3
December	97.4	97.8	97.5	97.2	96.9	95.5	98.3	98.4
March	97.6	97.8	97.5	98.2	97.2	96.3	97.8	98.2
June	98.4	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.1	98.7	98.5
1966–67—								
September	98.8	98.8	98.9	99.0	98.6	98.8	98.6	98.9
December	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.3	99.2	99.7
March	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.3	100.6	100.1
June	101.3	101.1	101.6	101.0	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.3
1967–68—								
September	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.8	102.6	102.0	104.3	102.2
December	103.0	102.9	103.3	103.0	102.1	102.5	105.0	102.4
March	103.4	103.2	103.8	103.7	102.6	103.1	104.6	102.6
June	104.2	104.0	104.8	103.7	104.2	104.0	104.6	103.2
1968–69—								
September	104.6	104.4	105.1	104.7	104.2	104.3	105.0	103.5
December	105.7	105.9	106.0	105.3	105.2	104.9	105.8	103.9
March	106.4	106.7	106.6	105.8	105.5	105.6	106.5	104.8

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distorations that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Weighted average.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year—						
1948–49	38.2	48.9	40.5	58.3	44.7	43.9
1949–50	41.4	56.4	42.5	61.8	46.8	47.6
1950–51	48.4	65.1	45.2	67.8	51.3	53.8
1951–52	63.5	78.3	49.7	80.7	62.0	65.9
1952–53	70.7	83.7	55.8	86.9	67.2	72.1
1953–54	73.2	84.3	58.5	88.3	67.1	73.5
1954–55	73.7	84.5	60.5	88.1	67.1	74.0
1955–56	77.8	85.4	64.2	88.3	71.1	77.0
1956–57	81.5	86.9	68.1	92.0	79.3	81.5
1957–58	80.1	89.5	71.0	93.4	80.4	82.3
1958–59	81.6	90.5	72.9	94.4	81.4	83.6
1959–60	84.7	91.5	75.4	95.4	83.2	85.7
1960–61	90.2	93.4	80.8	96.6	85.5	89.2
1961–62	88.6	94.4	84.0	97.9	86.1	89.6
1962–63	87.8	94.7	86.5	97.7	86.6	89.8
1963–64	89.0	95.3	89.1	96.4	87.3	90.6
1964–65	93.9	96.8	92.0	97.2	91.4	94.0
1965–66	98.4	97.9	95.9	98.9	95.8	97.4
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	104.7	102.2	104.5	101.2	102.8	103.3
Quarter—						
1948–49—						
September	37.0	46.5	39.6	57.5	44.1	42.7
December	37.8	47.7	40.2	57.8	44.3	43.4
March	38.6	49.2	40.7	58.6	45.2	44.3
June	39.5	52.1	41.3	59.1	45.3	45.3
1949–50—						
September	39.7	54.3	41.7	60.0	45.9	46.1
December	40.5	55.4	42.2	61.2	46.8	46.9
March	41.8	56.5	42.7	62.2	47.0	47.9
June	43.5	59.4	43.3	63.6	47.3	49.3
1950–51—						
September	44.4	60.4	44.0	64.2	47.7	50.1
December	46.6	63.1	44.7	65.5	50.0	52.1
March	49.4	64.9	45.5	68.9	53.2	54.6
June	53.3	71.9	46.6	72.7	54.2	58.2
1951–52—						
September	57.7	75.2	47.8	75.1	55.1	61.0
December	61.9	77.8	49.0	79.9	62.9	65.2
March	64.9	78.7	50.1	83.0	64.7	67.3
June	69.5	81.3	51.9	84.8	65.2	70.1
1952–53—						
September	70.5	82.3	53.7	86.3	66.6	71.3
December	69.6	83.5	55.3	86.4	67.2	71.6
March	70.7	83.9	56.5	87.2	67.4	72.4
June	71.9	84.9	57.5	87.7	67.4	73.1

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel-laneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1953–54—						
September	73.3	84.4	57.7	88.5	67.4	73.6
December	72.9	84.2	58.4	88.0	66.7	73.3
March	73.3	84.4	58.5	88.3	67.2	73.6
June	73.1	84.0	59.2	88.4	67.2	73.6
1954–55—						
September	72.7	84.0	59.6	88.5	67.0	73.4
December	73.0	84.4	60.2	88.4	66.8	73.7
March	74.2	84.4	60.6	88.0	67.2	74.2
June	75.0	85.3	61.4	87.4	67.4	74.7
1955–56—						
September	76.2	85.3	62.1	87.5	68.0	75.3
December	76.7	85.4	63.4	87.6	70.4	76.3
March	77.9	85.4	65.2	88.3	70.6	77.0
June	80.5	85.4	66.1	89.7	75.5	79.4
1956–57—						
September	84.1	85.6	66.8	90.0	77.9	81.4
December	81.7	86.4	67.9	91.7	79.3	81.4
March	79.8	87.2	68.2	93.0	79.7	81.2
June	80.4	88.4	69.5	93.1	80.1	81.9
1957–58—						
September	80.1	88.9	70.1	93.5	80.3	82.1
December	79.2	89.3	70.8	93.8	80.3	81.9
March	80.5	89.3	71.2	93.1	80.3	82.4
June	80.5	90.5	71.9	93.2	80.5	82.7
1958–59—						
September	80.3	90.5	72.1	93.8	80.7	82.8
December	81.0	90.7	72.7	94.5	81.5	83.5
March	82.2	90.5	73.0	94.6	81.6	83.8
June	82.7	90.3	73.6	94.8	81.9	84.2
1959–60—						
September	83.3	90.6	73.9	95.1	82.2	84.5
December	83.7	91.4	74.7	95.2	82.6	85.0
March	85.0	91.6	75.2	95.6	83.2	85.8
June	86.6	92.5	77.8	95.8	84.9	87.3
1960–61—						
September	89.0	92.6	78.9	96.1	85.1	88.3
December	89.5	93.3	80.4	96.5	85.4	88.9
March	90.9	93.5	81.3	96.7	85.6	89.5
June	91.4	94.1	82.6	97.2	85.8	90.1
1961–62—						
September	90.5	94.1	82.8	97.8	85.9	89.9
December	88.5	94.5	84.0	97.9	86.2	89.6
March	88.1	94.5	84.2	97.9	86.0	89.4
June	87.4	94.5	85.1	98.0	86.1	89.4

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1962–63—						
September	87.8	94.6	85.5	98.0	86.3	89.6
December	87.8	94.7	86.3	97.7	86.5	89.7
March	87.7	94.7	86.6	97.4	86.7	89.7
June	88.0	94.9	87.5	97.7	86.8	90.0
1963–64—						
September	88.3	95.1	88.1	96.1	87.1	90.2
December	88.0	95.1	88.7	96.3	87.0	90.1
March	89.0	95.2	89.2	96.5	87.4	90.7
June	90.8	95.9	90.2	96.8	87.5	91.5
1964–65—						
September	92.3	96.2	90.9	96.2	89.4	92.6
December	93.3	96.6	91.7	96.7	91.7	93.7
March	94.0	96.9	92.2	97.8	92.2	94.3
June	96.0	97.3	93.3	98.1	92.2	95.2
1965–66—						
September	98.4	97.3	94.1	98.5	92.6	96.2
December	98.6	97.6	95.6	98.8	95.9	97.4
March	97.8	97.8	96.2	98.8	97.2	97.6
June	98.8	98.7	97.8	99.5	97.3	98.4
1966–67—						
September	98.7	98.9	98.5	99.7	98.7	98.8
December	99.4	99.8	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.7
March	100.0	100.2	100.1	99.9	100.3	100.1
June	101.9	101.1	101.8	100.4	101.0	101.3
1967–68—						
September	104.8	101.4	102.9	100.6	101.8	102.7
December	103.9	102.1	104.2	101.1	102.8	103.0
March	104.6	102.3	104.7	101.1	103.1	103.4
June	105.6	102.8	106.0	101.9	103.6	104.2
1968–69—						
September	105.3	103.3	106.7	102.1	105.1	104.6
December	105.5	104.1	108.7	102.7	107.3	105.7
March	105.7	104.4	109.7	103.0	108.5	106.4

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
SYDNEY

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel-laneous	All groups
Year—						
1948–49	37.9	49.0	41.1	59.7	46.5	44.4
1949–50	41.0	56.9	42.6	63.8	48.6	48.1
1950–51	48.7	66.1	44.9	70.1	53.4	54.6
1951–52	65.7	79.0	48.8	83.6	64.2	67.4
1952–53	72.6	84.6	55.3	89.2	68.7	73.4
1953–54	74.2	85.1	58.3	91.1	68.5	74.5
1954–55	74.9	85.3	60.2	90.7	68.5	75.0
1955–56	78.9	85.8	63.2	90.3	71.4	77.5
1956–57	82.9	87.5	66.3	94.9	82.2	82.8
1957–58	81.8	89.9	69.8	97.5	83.7	84.0
1958–59	82.3	91.0	72.0	97.2	83.7	84.6
1959–60	85.3	91.8	74.0	97.7	85.1	86.5
1960–61	90.3	93.3	77.8	99.4	87.3	89.6
1961–62	88.5	94.2	81.6	100.9	87.9	89.9
1962–63	87.9	94.6	84.8	100.5	88.8	90.4
1963–64	89.0	95.2	88.5	99.2	89.3	91.4
1964–65	94.1	96.6	92.1	98.7	92.8	94.5
1965–66	98.8	97.7	95.3	99.3	96.4	97.7
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	103.9	102.2	105.0	101.2	103.0	103.2
Quarter—						
1948–49—						
September	36.7	46.7	40.4	58.8	45.3	43.1
December	37.4	47.6	40.8	58.9	45.5	43.6
March	38.1	49.7	41.2	60.3	47.5	44.9
June	39.2	52.0	41.8	60.7	47.7	45.9
1949–50—						
September	39.5	54.3	41.9	62.0	48.5	46.8
December	40.0	55.7	42.3	62.6	48.6	47.4
March	41.1	57.3	42.8	64.4	48.7	48.4
June	43.2	60.1	43.4	66.0	48.7	49.9
1959–51—						
September	44.5	61.2	43.9	66.3	49.3	50.8
December	46.9	63.8	44.6	67.6	53.4	53.2
March	49.9	65.7	45.0	70.4	54.6	55.3
June	53.6	73.6	46.1	76.0	56.3	59.2
1951–52—						
September	59.1	76.7	47.3	77.5	56.9	62.2
December	63.4	78.4	48.1	81.7	65.7	66.6
March	67.1	79.6	48.8	86.7	67.0	69.0
June	73.0	81.3	51.0	88.3	67.3	71.9
1952–53—						
September	72.8	82.6	52.5	88.8	68.1	72.5
December	71.9	84.4	54.6	88.6	68.8	73.0
March	72.6	85.1	56.4	89.4	68.9	73.7
June	73.0	86.3	57.7	89.8	68.9	74.3

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

SYDNEY—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel-laneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1953–54—						
September	74.6	85.3	57.8	91.2	68.8	74.7
December	73.9	84.8	58.2	90.8	67.9	74.2
March	74.5	85.1	58.3	91.1	68.6	74.7
June	73.8	85.0	58.8	91.1	68.5	74.5
1954–55—						
September	73.6	84.9	59.2	91.4	68.3	74.4
December	74.3	85.4	59.9	91.4	68.4	74.8
March	75.6	85.2	60.3	90.5	68.5	75.3
June	76.1	85.7	61.2	89.6	68.7	75.6
1955–56—						
September	77.1	85.7	61.8	89.6	69.2	76.1
December	77.6	85.9	62.8	89.7	70.5	76.8
March	79.0	85.7	63.4	90.5	70.6	77.4
June	81.8	85.9	64.6	91.5	75.3	79.8
1956–57—						
September	86.0	86.1	65.0	91.8	80.2	82.7
December	82.7	87.2	65.9	94.3	82.2	82.6
March	81.3	87.9	66.3	96.4	82.6	82.6
June	81.5	88.8	68.1	97.0	83.7	83.4
1957–58—						
September	81.5	89.3	68.7	97.6	83.7	83.6
December	80.4	89.7	69.7	97.9	83.7	83.6
March	83.0	89.7	70.1	97.1	83.6	84.4
June	82.4	91.0	70.8	97.2	83.6	84.5
1958–59—						
September	81.3	91.0	71.1	97.0	83.8	84.2
December	82.1	91.2	71.9	97.2	83.5	84.5
March	82.7	90.9	72.2	97.3	83.6	84.7
June	82.9	90.7	72.7	97.4	83.9	85.0
1959–60—						
September	83.7	90.9	72.8	97.5	84.2	85.3
December	84.7	91.7	73.7	97.6	84.5	86.0
March	85.9	91.9	74.0	98.0	85.0	86.7
June	86.9	92.5	75.5	97.7	86.8	87.8
1960–61—						
September	89.1	92.7	76.3	98.2	86.9	88.6
December	89.6	93.2	77.2	99.3	87.1	89.2
March	90.9	93.3	77.8	99.7	87.5	89.9
June	91.5	93.9	79.8	100.2	87.7	90.5
1961–62—						
September	90.4	94.0	80.2	100.9	87.8	90.3
December	88.5	94.3	81.3	100.9	87.8	89.9
March	88.0	94.3	81.6	100.8	87.9	89.8
June	87.1	94.3	83.1	101.0	87.9	89.7

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

SYDNEY—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1962–63—						
September	87.6	94.4	83.5	101.0	88.2	90.0
December	88.1	94.6	84.5	100.4	88.7	90.4
March	87.9	94.6	85.0	100.2	89.2	90.5
June	88.0	94.7	86.2	100.5	89.2	90.8
1963–64—						
September	88.0	95.0	87.0	98.9	89.3	90.8
December	88.1	95.0	88.1	99.1	89.0	90.9
March	89.0	95.1	88.7	99.5	89.4	91.4
June	90.7	95.7	90.3	99.4	89.6	92.3
1964–65—						
September	92.5	96.1	91.2	98.3	91.4	93.4
December	93.2	96.3	91.9	98.8	93.1	94.2
March	94.2	96.8	92.2	98.7	93.3	94.7
June	96.3	97.2	93.1	98.8	93.3	95.6
1965–66—						
September	99.2	97.2	93.3	99.1	93.6	96.7
December	99.4	97.4	94.6	99.5	96.8	97.8
March	98.4	97.7	95.4	99.0	97.6	97.8
June	98.3	98.6	97.7	99.7	97.7	98.3
1966–67—						
September	99.0	98.9	98.4	99.7	98.4	98.8
December	99.9	99.8	99.3	99.8	100.4	99.9
March	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.4	100.1
June	101.2	101.1	102.3	100.5	100.8	101.1
1967–68—						
September	104.0	101.4	103.3	100.8	101.7	102.5
December	103.5	102.1	104.5	100.9	103.1	102.9
March	103.8	102.4	105.1	100.9	103.2	103.2
June	104.1	102.9	107.0	102.1	103.8	104.0
1968–69—						
September	104.1	103.3	107.5	102.0	105.2	104.4
December	104.4	104.0	110.0	102.3	108.7	105.9
March	105.0	104.4	111.2	103.3	109.8	106.7

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS MELBOURNE

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel-laneous	All groups
Year—						
1948–49	38.9	48.6	41.3	55.0	42.2	43.3
1949–50	42.1	56.0	43.4	58.2	44.7	47.1
1950–51	49.5	64.1	45.9	63.8	48.8	53.1
1951–52	63.5	77.2	50.0	76.5	59.5	64.7
1952–53	71.0	83.0	54.4	83.2	65.5	71.1
1953–54	74.1	83.5	55.9	84.1	65.4	72.5
1954–55	73.7	83.9	57.3	83.6	65.3	72.5
1955–56	79.7	85.3	61.9	84.5	70.9	76.8
1956–57	83.6	87.0	66.8	87.5	77.2	81.0
1957–58	81.1	89.9	69.2	88.3	77.8	81.3
1958–59	82.4	90.9	70.3	90.7	80.1	82.9
1959–60	85.7	91.9	73.8	92.2	82.2	85.3
1960–61	92.4	93.6	82.2	93.6	84.6	89.5
1961–62	90.7	94.6	85.6	94.9	84.7	89.8
1962–63	89.4	94.9	87.6	94.8	84.9	89.7
1963–64	90.3	95.5	89.4	93.6	85.7	90.4
1964–65	95.1	96.9	92.0	95.8	90.6	94.0
1965–66	99.0	98.0	96.3	98.7	95.1	97.5
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	106.3	102.1	103.8	101.4	102.5	103.7
Quarter—						
1948–49—						
September	37.6	46.2	40.4	54.3	41.9	42.1
December	38.5	47.5	41.1	54.8	42.2	42.9
March	39.5	48.6	41.6	55.1	42.3	43.6
June	40.1	52.0	42.2	55.7	42.3	44.7
1949–50—						
September	40.0	53.9	42.6	55.9	42.8	45.1
December	41.0	55.1	43.2	58.3	45.1	46.6
March	42.8	56.0	43.6	58.7	45.5	47.6
June	44.4	58.8	44.3	59.7	45.5	48.9
1950–51—						
September	45.2	59.5	44.8	60.4	45.6	49.5
December	47.4	62.4	45.4	61.8	46.6	51.2
March	50.5	64.2	46.0	65.2	51.3	54.1
June	54.9	70.4	47.4	67.8	51.5	57.4
1951–52—						
September	58.8	73.4	48.2	71.2	52.2	59.9
December	62.3	76.7	49.3	76.9	61.0	64.5
March	64.0	77.5	50.5	78.1	62.3	65.8
June	68.7	81.1	52.1	79.6	62.5	68.5
1952–53—						
September	70.3	82.1	53.2	82.3	64.6	70.2
December	69.6	82.7	54.1	83.0	65.7	70.6
March	71.1	83.1	54.7	83.5	65.8	71.3
June	72.9	84.0	55.4	83.8	65.8	72.2

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

MELBOURNE—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1953–54—						
September	74.5	83.6	55.4	84.5	65.7	72.6
December	74.1	83.5	55.9	83.8	64.8	72.3
March	73.9	83.6	56.0	84.1	65.6	72.5
June	73.9	83.2	56.4	84.1	65.6	72.5
1954–55—						
September	72.8	83.2	56.5	83.8	65.2	72.0
December	73.0	83.7	57.1	83.6	64.9	72.1
March	74.0	83.8	57.5	83.6	65.4	72.6
June	75.1	85.0	58.1	83.5	65.5	73.3
1955–56—						
September	77.7	85.1	58.8	83.5	66.2	74.4
December	78.7	85.3	60.4	83.6	70.8	76.3
March	79.5	85.4	63.5	84.4	71.1	77.0
June	82.7	85.3	64.7	86.3	75.6	79.6
1956–57—						
September	86.2	85.6	65.2	86.4	76.4	81.1
December	84.6	86.5	66.6	87.4	77.1	81.2
March	81.4	87.1	66.9	88.4	77.6	80.5
June	82.2	88.7	68.3	87.8	77.6	81.2
1957–58—						
September	81.7	89.3	68.7	88.2	77.7	81.3
December	80.8	89.6	69.2	88.7	77.8	81.2
March	80.9	89.8	69.3	88.0	77.7	81.2
June	81.0	91.0	69.5	88.1	77.9	81.5
1958–59—						
September	80.9	91.0	69.7	89.5	78.1	81.7
December	81.4	91.1	70.2	91.0	80.6	82.7
March	83.1	90.8	70.3	91.1	80.6	83.2
June	84.1	90.7	71.1	91.3	80.9	83.8
1959–60—						
September	84.3	91.0	71.5	91.6	81.0	84.0
December	84.6	91.8	72.3	91.8	81.3	84.4
March	85.8	92.0	73.0	92.2	82.1	85.2
June	88.2	92.6	78.4	93.0	84.4	87.4
1960–61—						
September	91.6	92.8	80.0	93.4	84.4	88.8
December	91.7	93.5	81.6	93.4	84.6	89.2
March	92.6	93.7	82.9	93.4	84.6	89.6
June	93.7	94.3	84.2	94.0	84.7	90.3
1961–62—						
September	92.9	94.3	84.2	94.4	84.7	90.1
December	90.9	94.7	85.7	95.0	84.8	89.9
March	89.9	94.7	85.9	94.9	84.5	89.5
June	89.2	94.7	86.5	95.1	84.8	89.5

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

MELBOURNE—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1962–63—						
September	89.8	94.8	86.7	94.9	84.8	89.7
December	89.5	94.9	87.4	94.8	84.8	89.7
March	89.1	94.9	87.7	94.6	84.9	89.6
June	89.3	95.1	88.4	94.8	85.2	89.8
1963–64—						
September	89.9	95.3	89.0	93.2	85.6	90.1
December	89.2	95.3	89.0	93.4	85.3	89.8
March	90.2	95.4	89.5	93.7	85.8	90.3
June	91.9	96.1	90.2	94.1	85.9	91.2
1964–65—						
September	93.4	96.5	90.7	93.6	87.4	92.1
December	94.8	96.7	91.3	94.4	91.3	93.7
March	95.0	97.0	92.1	97.3	91.8	94.5
June	97.0	97.5	93.7	97.8	91.8	95.5
1965–66—						
September	99.3	97.5	94.2	98.3	92.0	96.4
December	99.4	97.7	96.3	98.4	95.0	97.5
March	98.0	98.0	96.5	98.7	96.5	97.5
June	99.3	98.8	98.3	99.3	96.7	98.4
1966–67—						
September	98.3	98.9	98.8	99.8	99.1	98.9
December	99.1	99.9	99.4	100.3	99.7	99.6
March	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0
June	102.5	101.1	101.8	100.3	101.3	101.6
1967–68—						
September	106.1	101.3	102.1	100.5	101.7	102.9
December	105.3	102.1	103.7	101.4	102.2	103.3
March	106.1	102.2	104.1	101.5	102.8	103.8
June	107.6	102.8	105.4	102.2	103.4	104.8
1968–69—						
September	107.0	103.3	105.8	102.2	105.3	105.1
December	107.4	104.1	107.7	103.1	106.6	106.0
March	107.1	104.3	108.4	102.8	108.6	106.6

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
BRISBANE

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year						
1948–49	36.8	47.8	41.3	58.9	44.4	43.1
1949–50	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3	45.2	46.6
1950–51	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7	49.7	52.2
1951–52	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9	60.0	63.8
1952–53	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9	64.2	69.5
1953–54	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3	65.3	70.9
1954–55	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0	65.5	71.4
1955–56	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1	69.4	73.8
1956–57	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5	76.4	77.8
1957–58	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9	77.4	79.4
1958–59	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6	79.4	82.1
1959–60	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0	80.6	84.2
1960–61	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5	83.1	87.1
1961–62	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0	85.6	88.4
1962–63	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9	86.3	88.7
1963–64	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9	86.8	89.6
1964–65	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8	90.4	93.0
1965–66	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8	95.5	97.5
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2	103.2	103.3
Quarter—						
1948–49—						
September	35.4	45.8	40.1	58.5	44.4	42.0
December	36.6	47.1	40.8	58.6	44.4	42.8
March	37.1	47.6	41.7	59.0	44.4	43.3
June	38.0	50.8	42.4	59.5	44.4	44.3
1949–50—						
September	38.2	53.1	44.2	60.8	45.3	45.4
December	39.4	53.9	44.8	61.4	45.1	46.1
March	40.3	54.7	45.3	63.0	45.1	46.8
June	40.9	57.8	46.0	64.1	45.1	47.9
1950–51—						
September	42.0	58.7	47.3	64.8	46.0	48.9
December	43.8	61.5	48.7	66.3	47.1	50.6
March	45.2	63.4	49.7	70.5	52.8	53.2
June	47.8	69.6	50.8	73.3	52.9	55.9
1951–52—						
September	51.2	73.7	52.4	74.6	54.9	58.7
December	58.2	75.5	54.0	79.5	59.6	63.3
March	62.0	76.7	55.0	81.2	62.5	65.8
June	63.5	78.3	56.4	84.2	62.8	67.2
1952–53—						
September	65.2	79.7	60.6	84.9	64.0	69.0
December	64.4	81.0	61.4	85.3	64.2	69.2
March	65.2	80.9	61.8	86.2	64.2	69.5
June	65.9	81.8	62.0	87.0	64.4	70.1

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

BRISBANE—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel-laneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1953–54—						
September	66.7	81.6	61.8	87.7	64.5	70.4
December	67.4	81.6	62.2	87.0	65.7	70.9
March	68.1	81.7	62.7	87.1	65.5	71.2
June	67.2	81.4	63.0	87.5	65.5	70.9
1954–55—						
September	66.3	81.4	63.5	87.7	65.4	70.7
December	67.3	81.7	63.9	88.5	65.2	71.1
March	68.7	81.7	64.5	88.3	65.6	71.7
June	69.0	82.8	65.3	87.5	65.6	72.2
1955–56—						
September	69.3	82.7	66.1	87.6	66.3	72.5
December	68.7	82.6	66.9	87.7	68.3	72.8
March	70.6	82.4	69.0	88.1	68.5	73.9
June	71.9	83.0	69.6	88.9	74.3	76.0
1956–57—						
September	74.9	83.2	72.0	89.3	75.4	77.7
December	72.3	84.1	72.3	91.4	76.6	77.6
March	71.3	85.2	73.1	92.4	76.6	77.6
June	72.1	86.2	73.6	92.7	76.8	78.2
1957–58—						
September	71.6	86.5	74.9	93.0	76.8	78.3
December	72.9	87.1	75.6	93.2	76.8	79.0
March	75.0	87.1	75.9	92.6	77.7	79.9
June	75.2	88.1	78.0	92.9	78.1	80.5
1958–59—						
September	76.1	88.2	78.3	93.1	78.5	81.0
December	77.5	88.6	78.7	93.3	79.4	81.9
March	79.5	88.5	79.1	93.7	79.5	82.6
June	79.2	88.6	79.3	94.1	80.0	82.7
1959–60—						
September	80.4	89.1	80.8	94.5	80.1	83.5
December	80.4	90.1	81.2	94.9	80.6	83.9
March	81.2	90.7	81.5	95.3	80.8	84.4
June	81.7	92.1	82.3	95.2	81.0	84.9
1960–61—						
September	82.7	92.3	83.6	94.9	82.4	85.8
December	84.7	93.0	84.2	95.0	83.1	86.9
March	87.3	93.2	85.0	95.7	83.3	88.0
June	85.0	93.9	85.4	96.4	83.7	87.6
1961–62—						
September	86.3	94.1	85.8	97.0	83.9	88.2
December	84.5	94.4	86.1	96.9	86.0	88.3
March	85.6	94.5	86.2	97.2	86.2	88.7
June	84.3	94.5	87.2	97.0	86.2	88.4

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

BRISBANE—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1962–63—						
September	84.3	94.5	88.0	97.1	86.2	88.5
December	84.4	94.6	88.5	96.8	86.3	88.6
March	84.9	94.6	88.6	96.6	86.2	88.7
June	84.8	94.6	88.8	96.9	86.3	88.8
1963–64—						
September	85.7	94.9	89.2	95.5	86.8	89.2
December	85.4	95.1	89.1	95.7	86.7	89.0
March	87.1	95.2	89.2	95.9	86.9	89.7
June	88.7	95.8	89.3	96.4	86.9	90.4
1964–65—						
September	89.9	96.1	90.4	96.4	89.0	91.6
December	91.4	96.4	91.4	96.8	90.3	92.6
March	93.0	96.8	91.9	96.7	91.0	93.5
June	94.5	97.1	92.4	97.1	91.4	94.2
1965–66—						
September	97.6	97.2	96.5	98.0	91.9	96.0
December	98.4	97.5	96.9	98.5	94.9	97.2
March	98.9	97.8	97.6	98.8	97.6	98.2
June	98.5	98.8	98.1	99.7	97.6	98.4
1966–67—						
September	98.4	99.0	99.0	99.6	99.3	99.0
December	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7
March	100.6	100.1	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.3
June	101.5	101.2	100.9	100.6	100.7	101.0
1967–68—						
September	103.6	101.6	105.1	100.9	102.3	102.8
December	102.7	102.4	105.6	101.0	103.4	103.0
March	104.6	102.6	105.9	101.1	103.4	103.7
June	103.7	103.1	106.5	101.7	103.7	103.7
1968–69—						
September	103.9	103.6	108.6	103.5	105.0	104.7
December	104.1	104.1	109.2	104.2	106.1	105.3
March	105.1	104.4	110.0	104.7	106.3	105.8

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
ADELAIDE

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year—						
1948–49	38.6	49.4	38.4	64.9	47.1	45.0
1949–50	41.7	56.5	40.0	67.2	48.8	48.4
1950–51	48.2	64.9	42.5	74.0	54.4	54.6
1951–52	62.5	79.3	47.6	86.7	64.5	66.8
1952–53	68.7	84.7	55.9	93.4	70.2	73.1
1953–54	71.2	85.8	61.5	94.0	69.5	74.7
1954–55	72.9	86.1	63.2	93.8	69.5	75.6
1955–56	76.2	86.0	67.6	93.4	73.0	78.1
1956–57	78.9	86.1	72.3	96.4	78.3	81.2
1957–58	76.9	88.4	74.9	97.1	80.1	81.8
1958–59	80.7	89.2	76.7	98.1	80.4	83.6
1959–60	84.6	90.5	78.3	99.0	83.3	86.2
1960–61	90.9	92.7	83.2	99.1	85.1	89.8
1961–62	87.7	94.1	85.9	99.7	85.5	89.5
1962–63	86.6	94.6	86.7	99.2	85.3	89.1
1963–64	88.8	95.5	88.7	97.5	85.8	90.2
1964–65	93.9	96.9	92.1	98.0	90.9	93.9
1965–66	97.1	97.8	95.7	99.2	95.7	97.0
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	104.7	102.2	102.1	100.3	102.6	102.9
Quarter—						
1948–49—						
September	37.3	46.7	37.5	64.3	46.8	43.7
December	38.5	48.2	38.2	64.5	47.1	44.6
March	39.2	49.7	38.7	65.0	47.1	45.4
June	39.2	52.8	39.3	65.7	47.5	46.2
1949–50—						
September	40.0	55.0	39.3	66.0	48.2	47.1
December	41.2	55.7	39.7	66.8	48.0	47.8
March	42.3	56.1	40.2	67.4	48.1	48.4
June	43.3	59.3	40.9	68.7	50.7	50.2
1950–51—						
September	44.1	60.5	41.6	70.4	50.8	51.0
December	46.1	62.8	42.5	71.7	53.1	52.9
March	48.7	64.7	42.9	75.1	55.5	55.2
June	54.0	71.5	42.8	78.7	58.1	59.3
1951–52—						
September	57.4	75.7	44.7	80.6	59.0	62.1
December	60.6	79.0	47.1	85.1	63.6	65.6
March	63.7	79.8	48.2	89.5	66.6	68.1
June	68.2	82.6	50.2	91.4	68.7	71.2
1952–53—						
September	69.4	83.6	52.7	93.1	69.9	72.6
December	67.2	84.5	55.4	92.6	70.1	72.3
March	68.5	84.8	57.1	93.7	70.3	73.2
June	69.8	85.9	58.5	94.3	70.3	74.1

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

ADELAIDE—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1953–54—						
September	71.1	86.1	60.1	94.1	70.1	74.7
December	70.9	86.0	61.4	93.7	68.9	74.5
March	71.0	85.9	62.0	94.0	69.7	74.8
June	71.6	85.3	62.3	94.2	69.1	74.8
1954–55—						
September	72.3	85.3	62.5	94.4	68.9	75.1
December	72.0	85.9	62.9	94.0	68.9	75.1
March	73.1	86.2	63.3	93.8	69.4	75.7
June	74.3	86.9	64.0	92.8	70.6	76.5
1955–56—						
September	74.9	86.1	64.8	92.8	71.5	76.8
December	75.3	86.3	67.4	92.8	71.7	77.4
March	75.7	86.3	68.6	93.1	71.7	77.8
June	79.0	85.3	69.4	95.0	77.1	80.3
1956–57—						
September	81.8	85.3	70.1	95.2	77.6	81.5
December	79.5	85.7	72.8	96.5	78.3	81.4
March	76.3	86.1	73.0	96.9	78.6	80.5
June	77.9	87.2	73.2	97.0	78.7	81.3
1957–58—						
September	77.6	87.6	73.7	97.2	79.9	81.7
December	76.1	88.2	74.9	97.4	80.1	81.5
March	76.0	88.2	75.2	96.9	80.1	81.5
June	77.7	89.4	75.8	97.0	80.2	82.3
1958–59—						
September	78.8	89.5	76.0	97.8	80.4	82.9
December	80.2	89.4	76.6	97.9	80.1	83.4
March	81.6	89.2	76.9	98.2	80.4	84.0
June	82.3	88.7	77.1	98.4	80.6	84.2
1959–60—						
September	82.6	89.5	77.6	98.7	82.2	85.0
December	82.6	90.2	78.0	98.9	82.9	85.4
March	85.0	90.6	78.5	99.2	83.3	86.4
June	88.1	91.5	79.0	99.0	84.9	88.1
1960–61—						
September	89.6	91.7	80.2	99.0	85.0	88.8
December	89.8	92.7	83.4	98.6	85.0	89.4
March	91.3	92.9	84.5	98.9	85.3	90.1
June	92.7	93.6	84.6	99.7	85.1	90.8
1961–62—						
September	90.3	93.6	85.0	100.0	85.8	90.2
December	87.4	94.2	86.0	99.5	85.7	89.5
March	86.8	94.3	86.3	99.5	85.2	89.2
June	86.4	94.4	86.1	99.7	85.3	89.0

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

ADELAIDE—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel-laneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1962–63—						
September	86.3	94.4	86.3	99.8	85.2	89.0
December	86.4	94.4	86.5	99.0	85.2	89.0
March	86.4	94.5	86.5	98.9	85.3	89.0
June	87.2	94.9	87.3	99.0	85.3	89.5
1963–64—						
September	88.0	95.2	87.5	97.1	85.7	89.7
December	87.3	95.3	88.5	97.4	85.4	89.6
March	88.7	95.3	88.9	97.6	85.8	90.2
June	91.0	96.2	89.7	97.9	86.2	91.4
1964–65—						
September	91.8	96.4	90.6	97.8	89.8	92.7
December	93.9	96.7	92.0	97.7	91.2	93.9
March	94.0	97.0	92.5	98.0	91.3	94.2
June	95.8	97.4	93.1	98.3	91.3	94.9
1965–66—						
September	96.9	97.4	93.5	98.6	91.7	95.5
December	96.6	97.6	95.9	99.1	96.3	96.9
March	96.2	97.9	96.5	99.2	97.4	97.2
June	98.5	98.4	96.9	99.9	97.3	98.2
1966–67—						
September	98.6	98.9	98.2	99.7	98.0	98.6
December	99.2	99.9	100.2	100.0	99.8	99.7
March	99.8	100.2	100.7	100.0	100.7	100.2
June	102.4	101.1	101.0	100.2	101.5	101.5
1967–68—						
September	105.0	101.3	101.5	100.4	101.9	102.6
December	102.3	102.1	102.0	100.2	102.5	102.1
March	103.7	102.3	102.3	100.2	102.8	102.6
June	107.7	102.9	102.5	100.5	103.0	104.2
1968–69—						
September	106.8	103.4	102.9	100.6	103.8	104.2
December	106.3	104.3	104.2	101.0	107.0	105.2
March	105.8	104.6	105.3	101.4	107.9	105.5

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
PERTH

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel-laneous	All groups
Year—						
1948–49	38.4	50.6	36.1	60.4	45.4	44.0
1949–50	42.5	58.3	38.2	64.6	46.6	48.0
1950–51	48.8	66.7	42.9	71.0	50.4	53.9
1951–52	60.8	80.8	50.2	84.2	60.8	65.6
1952–53	69.7	84.8	57.6	90.9	67.1	72.5
1953–54	74.0	84.8	62.0	92.7	66.8	74.6
1954–55	76.1	84.9	68.6	92.8	66.8	76.3
1955–56	77.4	86.0	71.3	92.7	70.8	78.3
1956–57	80.9	87.4	71.1	95.0	78.5	81.8
1957–58	79.7	89.6	72.5	96.0	79.4	82.4
1958–59	80.3	90.8	75.0	96.3	79.6	83.2
1959–60	82.5	91.7	76.9	97.3	81.1	84.8
1960–61	86.7	93.9	81.6	97.5	84.0	87.9
1961–62	86.1	94.7	84.3	97.6	84.0	88.2
1962–63	86.4	95.0	86.9	97.3	84.2	88.7
1963–64	87.4	95.7	89.8	95.7	86.2	89.8
1964–65	91.0	96.8	92.1	96.7	90.0	92.6
1965–66	95.2	97.9	95.4	98.3	95.3	96.1
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	102.9	102.1	105.8	100.7	103.2	102.9
Quarter—						
1948–49—						
September	36.9	47.8	35.0	59.8	45.1	42.6
December	37.6	49.1	35.8	59.8	45.5	43.3
March	38.7	50.4	36.6	60.7	45.5	44.1
June	40.2	54.9	37.1	61.3	45.5	45.8
1949–50—						
September	40.8	56.7	37.2	63.4	45.8	46.6
December	41.7	57.2	37.9	63.9	46.1	47.3
March	42.9	58.2	38.4	65.0	47.2	48.2
June	44.5	61.1	39.3	66.1	47.4	49.7
1950–51—						
September	45.5	62.3	40.2	66.8	47.5	50.5
December	47.2	64.9	41.1	67.8	47.5	51.9
March	49.6	66.6	44.6	73.1	52.7	55.1
June	52.8	72.8	45.6	76.1	53.8	58.2
1951–52—						
September	56.2	77.2	46.9	78.5	54.4	60.9
December	59.2	80.5	48.4	83.4	59.6	64.4
March	62.6	81.2	52.0	85.8	64.0	67.4
June	65.1	84.1	53.4	89.2	65.3	69.6
1952–53—						
September	68.6	84.3	55.3	90.2	66.3	71.5
December	68.4	85.0	57.2	90.0	66.8	71.9
March	69.8	84.8	58.4	91.5	67.6	72.9
June	71.8	85.0	59.4	91.9	67.6	73.8

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

PERTH—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1953–54—						
September	73.1	85.1	59.9	92.9	67.5	74.3
December	72.4	85.0	61.1	92.5	66.9	74.0
March	74.4	85.0	61.5	92.6	66.3	74.6
June	76.2	84.1	65.6	92.8	66.3	75.6
1954–55—						
September	76.2	84.2	67.1	93.1	66.3	75.9
December	75.1	84.6	68.3	92.9	66.3	75.7
March	75.8	84.8	69.0	93.0	66.5	76.1
June	77.4	85.9	70.1	92.0	67.9	77.3
1955–56—						
September	76.3	85.9	70.5	92.2	68.7	77.2
December	76.3	86.1	71.3	92.4	69.2	77.5
March	77.8	86.1	71.7	92.8	69.8	78.2
June	79.2	86.0	71.7	93.5	75.4	80.1
1956–57—						
September	80.6	86.4	71.4	94.1	76.4	81.0
December	79.9	86.8	71.1	94.9	78.7	81.4
March	80.8	87.7	71.0	95.3	79.3	82.1
June	82.1	88.7	70.9	95.7	79.4	82.8
1957–58—						
September	81.2	89.0	71.3	96.3	79.4	82.7
December	78.7	89.3	72.1	96.5	79.4	81.9
March	79.0	89.4	73.0	95.6	79.3	82.1
June	80.0	90.6	73.6	95.7	79.3	82.7
1958–59—						
September	80.2	90.7	74.2	95.8	79.4	83.0
December	79.3	91.1	75.1	96.1	79.6	82.9
March	80.0	90.9	75.1	96.5	79.7	83.2
June	81.6	90.6	75.7	96.7	79.7	83.8
1959–60—						
September	82.1	91.0	75.7	97.1	79.7	84.0
December	80.6	91.3	76.3	97.3	80.8	83.9
March	82.5	91.6	77.3	97.6	81.3	84.9
June	84.7	92.9	78.1	97.3	82.7	86.3
1960–61—						
September	85.6	93.1	78.9	97.6	83.0	86.9
December	85.6	93.9	81.5	97.5	84.2	87.6
March	87.3	94.0	82.6	97.6	84.4	88.4
June	88.1	94.6	83.4	97.3	84.2	88.8
1961–62—						
September	86.3	94.6	83.5	97.7	84.3	88.3
December	85.4	94.9	83.8	97.6	84.2	88.0
March	86.0	94.8	84.7	97.4	83.8	88.1
June	86.6	94.5	85.1	97.5	83.8	88.3

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

PERTH—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1962–63—						
September	86.9	94.7	85.7	97.5	83.7	88.5
December	85.6	94.8	86.9	97.2	83.8	88.3
March	86.2	95.0	87.0	97.2	84.5	88.7
June	86.7	95.3	87.9	97.3	84.6	89.1
1963–64—						
September	86.8	95.5	88.3	95.5	84.6	89.0
December	86.2	95.5	89.6	95.4	86.0	89.3
March	87.1	95.6	90.3	95.6	87.4	90.1
June	89.4	96.0	90.8	96.1	86.7	90.9
1964–65—						
September	90.8	96.3	91.0	96.2	88.2	91.8
December	89.5	96.6	92.1	96.5	89.3	91.8
March	90.7	96.9	92.3	96.9	91.2	92.8
June	92.9	97.3	93.0	97.2	91.4	93.8
1965–66—						
September	93.7	97.3	93.8	98.1	91.5	94.3
December	93.3	97.5	95.3	98.2	95.8	95.5
March	94.6	97.8	95.9	98.1	97.0	96.3
June	99.0	98.8	96.5	98.6	97.0	98.1
1966–67—						
September	99.7	98.9	98.0	99.0	98.0	98.8
December	98.2	99.9	99.4	100.1	100.0	99.3
March	99.9	100.1	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.3
June	102.2	101.1	102.2	100.6	101.3	101.6
1967–68—						
September	102.8	101.4	103.4	100.4	101.5	102.0
December	101.6	102.0	105.5	100.4	103.6	102.5
March	102.9	102.3	106.5	100.6	103.8	103.1
June	104.2	102.8	107.8	101.3	104.0	104.0
1968–69—						
September	103.7	103.4	109.7	101.5	104.5	104.3
December	103.3	104.4	112.3	101.9	105.4	104.9
March	104.1	104.7	113.7	102.3	105.9	105.6

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
HOBART

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year—						
1948–49	39.1	48.2	36.8	53.4	43.5	43.0
1949–50	41.3	56.4	38.2	54.9	43.8	45.8
1950–51	47.1	65.2	41.7	60.5	50.0	51.9
1951–52	60.9	78.4	46.1	72.4	63.2	64.0
1952–53	69.9	83.1	52.3	78.4	68.9	70.9
1953–54	75.5	84.6	56.0	80.8	71.6	74.4
1954–55	74.9	84.8	57.9	81.3	70.3	74.3
1955–56	79.5	85.8	63.7	85.2	73.6	78.1
1956–57	82.9	88.2	69.7	90.3	81.7	82.8
1957–58	80.5	90.4	71.8	91.0	82.3	82.9
1958–59	81.7	91.3	73.8	91.6	83.5	84.1
1959–60	82.8	92.0	77.6	92.9	85.0	85.6
1960–61	92.4	93.5	81.9	94.9	87.0	90.3
1961–62	90.2	94.7	85.6	97.5	87.5	90.7
1962–63	88.9	95.2	88.2	97.1	87.6	90.7
1963–64	90.1	95.7	90.9	97.1	88.4	91.7
1964–65	94.0	97.0	94.5	97.6	92.0	94.6
1965–66	98.9	98.0	97.1	98.6	96.7	98.0
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	106.8	102.4	103.6	102.9	104.5	104.6
Quarter—						
1948–49—						
September	37.5	45.7	35.5	52.9	43.3	41.7
December	38.2	47.3	36.5	53.2	43.4	42.4
March	40.1	48.2	37.1	53.6	43.5	43.4
June	40.6	51.6	37.9	53.9	43.7	44.5
1949–50—						
September	40.7	54.0	38.2	54.0	43.9	45.1
December	41.0	55.6	38.4	54.7	43.7	45.5
March	40.9	56.2	38.8	54.6	43.8	45.7
June	42.5	59.7	37.3	56.2	43.8	47.0
1950–51—						
September	43.8	60.7	40.0	56.5	46.9	48.6
December	45.1	62.8	40.7	58.5	47.6	49.9
March	47.2	65.1	42.6	62.3	52.7	52.8
June	52.1	72.2	43.5	64.6	52.9	56.4
1951–52—						
September	56.5	75.2	44.1	66.3	56.7	59.6
December	59.2	78.2	45.6	72.9	62.7	63.3
March	62.2	78.8	46.7	74.2	66.5	65.5
June	65.6	81.2	48.1	76.0	66.8	67.6
1952–53—						
September	68.5	82.5	49.8	76.8	68.0	69.5
December	68.9	82.7	51.5	76.6	68.2	70.0
March	70.3	83.1	53.3	79.9	69.7	71.4
June	71.9	84.2	54.4	80.3	69.8	72.5

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

HOBART—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1953–54—						
September	75.9	84.6	54.8	80.7	72.4	74.5
December	76.4	84.7	55.5	80.5	71.8	74.7
March	74.7	84.7	56.5	80.7	72.2	74.4
June	74.8	84.4	57.2	81.2	70.0	74.0
1954–55—						
September	74.3	84.3	57.3	81.3	69.8	73.8
December	73.8	84.7	57.7	81.3	69.9	73.7
March	75.3	84.9	58.0	81.2	70.7	74.5
June	76.1	85.3	58.5	81.3	70.9	75.0
1955–56—						
September	77.4	85.4	59.8	84.6	71.3	76.1
December	79.4	85.6	62.1	84.7	71.7	77.3
March	80.3	85.7	65.7	84.9	72.5	78.3
June	81.0	86.6	67.3	86.5	78.7	80.5
1956–57—						
September	83.7	87.0	67.5	89.8	80.8	82.3
December	84.0	87.5	69.7	89.9	81.7	83.0
March	81.9	88.5	70.3	90.3	82.0	82.7
June	82.1	89.6	71.1	91.3	82.1	83.2
1957–58—						
September	80.3	89.9	71.5	91.3	82.2	82.7
December	80.4	90.2	71.7	90.9	82.2	82.8
March	81.0	90.3	71.8	90.3	82.2	82.9
June	80.3	91.2	72.1	91.3	82.6	83.1
1958–59—						
September	80.5	91.3	72.5	91.6	82.8	83.4
December	81.8	91.6	73.6	91.4	83.3	84.1
March	82.4	91.4	74.2	91.5	83.4	84.4
June	82.0	90.7	74.9	91.9	84.6	84.5
1959–60—						
September	82.1	91.4	75.6	92.1	84.6	84.8
December	81.9	91.8	77.0	92.4	84.9	85.1
March	82.4	92.1	78.4	92.8	85.0	85.6
June	84.9	92.8	79.3	94.2	85.3	86.8
1960–61—						
September	89.8	92.8	80.3	95.1	86.6	89.1
December	92.1	93.4	81.5	94.3	86.8	90.0
March	93.6	93.5	82.6	94.7	87.3	90.9
June	94.0	94.2	83.0	95.6	87.2	91.3
1961–62—						
September	92.9	94.3	84.0	97.9	87.6	91.4
December	90.5	94.8	85.6	97.3	87.5	90.9
March	88.9	94.9	86.0	97.2	87.4	90.3
June	88.4	94.9	86.8	97.4	87.5	90.3

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

HOBART—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1962–63—						
September	88.5	95.1	86.9	97.4	87.5	90.4
December	89.5	95.1	88.2	97.0	87.5	90.8
March	88.9	95.1	88.5	96.9	87.6	90.7
June	88.8	95.4	89.0	97.1	87.7	90.8
1963–64—						
September	90.0	95.6	89.2	96.8	87.7	91.2
December	89.4	95.5	90.7	97.0	88.2	91.4
March	90.3	95.5	91.8	97.1	88.7	91.9
June	90.5	96.2	91.9	97.3	88.8	92.2
1964–65—						
September	92.0	96.5	92.2	97.6	90.8	93.3
December	93.8	96.8	94.5	97.5	92.0	94.5
March	94.4	97.2	95.3	97.5	92.3	94.9
June	95.9	97.5	95.9	97.9	92.8	95.8
1965–66—						
September	98.5	97.4	96.4	98.5	93.9	97.0
December	99.7	97.7	97.2	98.2	97.6	98.3
March	97.9	98.0	97.2	98.3	97.5	97.8
June	99.4	98.9	97.7	99.4	97.7	98.7
1966–67—						
September	98.5	98.9	98.1	99.6	98.3	98.6
December	98.8	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.0	99.2
March	100.7	100.1	100.6	99.9	101.2	100.6
June	102.1	101.2	101.5	100.8	101.5	101.5
1967–68—						
September	108.6	101.5	101.7	101.2	103.2	104.3
December	107.5	102.3	103.7	103.4	104.7	105.0
March	105.9	102.5	104.1	103.3	104.8	104.6
June	105.1	103.1	104.7	103.7	105.3	104.6
1968–69—						
September	105.1	103.5	105.5	104.1	106.3	105.0
December	105.3	104.5	108.4	104.1	107.3	105.8
March	105.1	104.7	109.4	104.7	109.0	106.5

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

CANBERRA

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel-laneous	All groups
Year—						
1948–49	37.6	49.5	41.8	61.4	50.2	45.0
1949–50	40.5	57.5	43.8	63.6	52.1	48.5
1950–51	47.9	67.2	47.7	70.9	55.4	55.1
1951–52	64.8	80.2	52.8	82.5	65.5	67.7
1952–53	72.4	85.6	59.1	88.0	72.0	74.4
1953–54	74.7	86.4	63.1	93.6	72.4	76.5
1954–55	76.4	86.5	64.9	94.5	72.1	77.5
1955–56	80.9	86.7	67.7	95.1	74.7	80.2
1956–57	85.6	88.3	69.9	97.6	82.0	84.3
1957–58	83.7	90.5	71.4	99.0	83.7	84.8
1958–59	85.3	91.5	73.1	99.4	83.9	85.8
1959–60	88.0	92.1	74.3	101.5	85.4	87.6
1960–61	93.0	93.6	75.4	102.6	87.1	90.3
1961–62	90.2	94.5	90.8	100.3	87.5	91.6
1962–63	88.5	95.0	95.8	99.6	87.7	91.8
1963–64	89.2	95.4	96.0	99.2	89.4	92.5
1964–65	93.7	96.8	97.1	99.6	93.1	95.3
1965–66	98.0	97.9	98.6	99.7	97.1	98.1
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	104.3	102.3	100.4	100.4	103.0	102.6
Quarter—						
1948–49—						
September	36.1	46.7	41.2	61.0	50.0	43.7
December	37.4	47.7	41.6	61.1	50.2	44.5
March	38.3	50.1	42.0	61.5	50.2	45.4
June	38.5	53.5	42.5	61.8	50.4	46.3
1949–50—						
September	39.0	55.9	42.9	62.3	51.0	47.2
December	39.9	56.3	43.3	62.8	52.4	47.9
March	40.9	57.1	44.1	63.7	52.4	48.6
June	42.0	60.6	44.8	65.7	52.5	50.1
1950–51—						
September	43.7	61.7	45.6	65.9	52.9	51.2
December	46.3	64.4	47.2	69.2	53.0	53.3
March	49.2	67.4	48.4	71.8	57.0	56.1
June	52.3	75.4	49.4	76.5	58.6	59.7
1951–52—						
September	58.6	78.1	51.0	77.9	59.3	63.2
December	62.5	79.6	51.9	82.1	65.9	66.6
March	65.7	80.6	53.4	82.6	67.7	68.7
June	72.3	82.5	54.8	87.3	69.1	72.4
1952–53—						
September	73.2	83.9	56.8	87.6	70.0	73.6
December	72.0	85.3	58.8	87.4	72.6	74.2
March	71.7	86.1	59.9	88.3	72.7	74.5
June	72.7	86.9	60.8	88.6	72.7	75.2

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

CANBERRA—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1953–54—						
September	74.3	86.2	61.7	93.2	72.7	76.2
December	75.9	86.2	62.8	93.5	72.0	76.8
March	74.1	86.8	63.6	93.7	72.6	76.5
June	74.4	86.3	64.1	94.1	72.3	76.6
1954–55—						
September	73.8	86.3	64.4	94.4	72.2	76.5
December	76.4	87.0	64.7	94.6	71.8	77.5
March	77.2	86.3	65.0	94.4	72.0	77.7
June	78.3	86.2	65.3	94.5	72.3	78.2
1955–56—						
September	78.8	86.3	66.7	94.5	72.8	78.7
December	80.3	86.7	67.6	94.6	73.4	79.6
March	81.3	86.7	68.0	95.2	73.5	80.1
June	83.3	86.9	68.4	95.9	79.2	82.2
1956–57—						
September	87.6	87.1	68.9	96.2	79.7	83.9
December	86.2	88.1	69.7	96.9	81.8	84.4
March	84.3	88.6	70.3	98.3	83.0	84.3
June	84.2	89.4	70.6	99.1	83.5	84.6
1957–58—						
September	82.6	89.7	70.8	98.9	83.4	84.1
December	83.3	90.2	71.2	99.6	83.7	84.6
March	84.6	90.3	71.3	99.0	83.8	85.0
June	84.4	91.6	72.2	98.5	83.8	85.3
1958–59—						
September	84.0	91.6	72.5	98.9	83.9	85.2
December	84.8	91.9	72.9	99.1	83.8	85.7
March	85.3	91.5	73.4	99.1	83.8	85.8
June	87.0	90.9	73.4	100.3	84.0	86.5
1959–60—						
September	86.7	91.2	73.4	100.7	84.0	86.5
December	87.9	92.0	74.1	101.1	84.7	87.3
March	88.5	92.2	74.7	101.9	86.4	88.1
June	88.9	92.9	74.8	102.1	86.6	88.5
1960–61—						
September	91.9	93.1	74.8	102.4	86.7	89.6
December	92.6	93.6	75.1	102.1	86.9	90.0
March	93.8	93.6	75.5	102.8	87.0	90.5
June	93.8	94.2	76.0	102.9	87.9	91.0
1961–62—						
September	92.9	94.3	76.9	102.9	88.0	90.8
December	90.3	94.5	95.1	99.3	87.9	92.2
March	89.1	94.5	95.3	99.3	87.1	91.7
June	88.3	94.7	95.8	99.6	87.1	91.6

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVII—*continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

CANBERRA—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Quarter—						
1962–63—						
September	88.8	94.8	95.7	99.7	87.2	91.8
December	89.1	95.0	95.8	99.3	87.6	92.0
March	88.0	95.0	95.7	99.3	87.9	91.6
June	88.1	95.1	95.8	99.9	87.9	91.8
1963–64—						
September	88.8	95.2	95.8	99.5	89.6	92.3
December	88.4	95.2	95.9	99.1	89.1	92.1
March	89.2	95.3	96.1	98.8	89.3	92.4
June	90.3	95.9	96.2	99.5	89.4	93.1
1964–65—						
September	92.1	96.3	96.4	99.4	91.3	94.2
December	93.2	96.6	97.1	99.8	93.3	95.2
March	93.7	96.9	97.3	99.6	93.9	95.5
June	95.9	97.4	97.4	99.4	94.0	96.3
1965–66—						
September	98.4	97.4	97.7	99.6	93.9	97.3
December	98.6	97.5	98.4	99.7	97.9	98.4
March	97.5	98.0	98.9	99.5	98.2	98.2
June	97.6	98.7	99.4	99.9	98.2	98.5
1966–67—						
September	98.1	99.0	99.9	99.8	98.9	98.9
December	99.6	99.8	100.2	99.9	99.2	99.7
March	100.2	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.3	100.1
June	102.1	101.2	100.0	100.3	101.5	101.3
1967–68—						
September	104.7	101.5	99.3	100.4	101.7	102.2
December	103.7	102.3	100.5	100.3	103.1	102.4
March	103.8	102.5	100.6	100.4	103.4	102.6
June	104.8	102.8	101.2	100.3	103.9	103.2
1968–69—						
September	105.3	103.4	101.4	100.3	104.5	103.5
December	105.0	104.0	101.5	100.5	105.7	103.9
March	104.8	104.3	102.1	100.7	108.7	104.8

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Section XVIII

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

1. General

This index was introduced in April 1969 and relates to the construction of buildings other than houses. It is the first of a series of indexes which will be prepared as circumstances permit and which will relate to materials used and articles produced by important and defined areas (or 'sectors') of the economy. To a considerable extent it provides an up-to-date replacement for the Building Materials group of the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

In the preparation of this index, valuable assistance was received from the Master Builders' Associations, the Master Builders' Federation of Australia, individual builders and from Commonwealth and State Departments of Works as well as from suppliers of building materials.

2. Scope and composition.

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and 'low-rise' flats (in general, those up to three storeys).

Its composition is in accordance with the materials usage in actual building projects which were selected as representative for the purpose. The building 'use-types' (e.g. office building, factory, etc.) directly represented are:

(i) 'High-rise' flats (in general, those of more than three storeys)
(ii) Offices
(iii) Factories
(iv) Health buildings (i.e. hospitals, nurses' quarters, clinics, etc.)
(v) Education buildings (i.e. schools, universities, kindergartens, etc.)
(vi) Other Commercial Premises (i.e. the Building Statistics categories of Hotels, Hostels, etc.; Shops; and Other Business Premises).

The completed values of these types of buildings constituted approximately 86 per cent of the completed values of all new buildings other than houses and low-rise flats in the years 1964–65 to 1966–67 inclusive. Not directly represented are buildings for entertainment and recreation purposes, buildings for religious purposes, and the Building statistics category 'Miscellaneous' buildings.

The index includes 72 items, combined in eleven groups, in addition to an 'All Groups' index. Some items carry the weights of similar items not directly priced. Items are described in terms of fixed specifications with the aim of recording price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Although the selected materials (or many of them) are also used in house (and low-rise flat) building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in 'engineering construction' work (e.g. projects such as roads, dams, bridges and the like), the weighting pattern of the index, being designed for the specific purpose mentioned in the first paragraph of this Section, is not applicable to these other activities of the Construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over the stated range of building use-types, the index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or any of the separate use-types.

3. Base period and method of calculation

The reference base of the index is the year 1966–67 = 100.0. The weighting base corresponds broadly with the reference base, but does not exactly coincide because of the nature of the data from which the weights were derived.

The index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

Section XVIII—*continued*

4. Derivation of items and weights

The items and weights used in the index were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative buildings constructed in or about 1966–67. The selection took account of building use-type and construction characteristics (e.g. type of frame, wall, floor, etc.) within use-types. Information of the former was obtained from building statistics, and of the latter from an ad hoc survey of approximately 800 buildings.

The form used to obtain particulars of materials used in each selected building was set out on a 'trades' basis in the manner employed in a Bill of Quantities, using trades headings broadly based on those set out in the second edition of the *Australian Standard Method of Measurement of Building Works*. Under each heading it was required that each material used in that particular phase of building should be specified, together with its value.

Satisfactory analyses were received for 83 buildings, whose aggregate value was equivalent to approximately ten per cent of the value of building (other than house building) completed during 1966–67. The data from these analyses were combined to obtain a single list of materials and values relating to the sum of all building use-types directly represented in the index. Within each use-type the data were combined in accordance with the estimated relative importance of buildings of different value sizes. The data for the different use-types were then combined in accordance with their relative proportions by value in building commencements in Australia over the three years ended June, 1967. The final step was to combine the hundreds of different varieties, etc., of materials into index items and to determine groupings thereof.

Where, as frequently occurred, any particular phase of a building operation was the subject of a sub-contract, the supplier of the analysis was asked to obtain particulars of materials used from the sub-contractor concerned, or where this was not feasible, to prepare careful estimates from his own knowledge of the job. Failing either of these procedures, the total value of the sub-contract was requested so that estimates based on an average pattern of materials usage in other similar jobs could be made.

Special treatment was given to the trades Mechanical Services and Electrical Services. In these cases only contract values, types of installations and names of supplying contractors were sought from those providing analyses, since they were obviously unable to detail the materials used in these building phases. Necessary data were obtained later from the suppliers of the services.

5. The weights

The weighting pattern used in the index is given below. This single weighting pattern, relating to the whole of Australia, is applied (with minor exceptions) to local price measures in calculating indexes for each State capital city.

The index for the six State capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The relative weighting of the capitals is in proportion to the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in the separate States during the three years ended June, 1967.

Section XVIII—*continued*

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR: 1966-67

Group and item	Percentage contribution of	
	Item to group index	Group to All Groups index
1. *Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.*		10.41
Concrete, ready-mixed	80.23	
Cement	8.58	
Sand	4.66	
Aggregate	4.56	
Lime	1.97	
2. *Cement products*		3.64
Asbestos cement sheets	32.40	
Concrete masonry blocks	32.99	
Pre-cast concrete panels	19.73	
Other pre-cast concrete products (beams, slabs, pipes and fittings)	14.88	
3. *Bricks, stone, etc.*		5.28
Clay bricks	71.64	
Earthenware pipes and fittings	11.66	
Terrazzo	10.94	
Building stone	5.76	
4. *Timber, board and joinery*		11.90
Timber—hardwood	27.11	
Timber—softwood	12.93	
Plywood	9.34	
Hardboard and softboard	4.42	
Partitions	13.71	
Doors, ready made	7.07	
Other joinery	25.42	
5. *Steel and iron products*		30.58
Structural steel	47.15	
Reinforcing rods	11.68	
Reinforcing fabric	3.85	
Steel doors and frames	3.69	
Steel window frames	1.79	
Steel louvre frames and screens	1.09	
Steel roller shutters and grilles	1.82	
Steel balustrading	1.70	
Steel angles and sections	1.93	
Steel suspended ceilings	1.16	
Galvanised steel decking and cladding	9.11	
Galvanised steel sheet and sheet products	4.76	
Galvanised steel chainwire partitions and fences	1.61	
Galvanised steel wire fabric and ties	0.41	
Steel pipes and fittings	1.99	
Cast iron pipes and other cast iron products	2.36	
Hinges, catches, handles, bolts, etc.	2.87	
Nails, screws, etc.	1.03	
6. *Aluminium products*		6.01
Aluminium window frames	59.89	
Aluminium screens, doors, louvres, etc.	8.10	
Aluminium decking and cladding	16.72	
Aluminium downpipe and guttering	6.38	
Aluminium dampcourse and flashing	4.97	
Aluminium sections and angles	3.94	

Section XVIII—*continued*

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR: 1966–67—*continued*

Group and item	Percentage contribution of	
	Item to group index	Group to All Groups index
7. *Other metal products*		2.59
Copper pipes	49.11	
Copper sheet and sheet products	15.43	
Brass pipe fittings	16.64	
Taps and valves	14.03	
Lead products	4.79	
8. *Plumbing fixtures*		1.19
Toilet suites and pans	29.81	
Hand basins	21.66	
Sinks	24.18	
Urinals	20.60	
Baths	3.75	
9. *Miscellaneous materials*		7.09
Paint	17.31	
Glass	18.82	
Plaster and plaster products	9.36	
Tiles, acoustic	9.93	
Tiles, ceramic	9.94	
Tiles, vinyl	14.46	
Plastic sheeting	3.10	
Other plastic products	4.05	
Insulation	8.13	
Building paper	2.17	
Bituminous built-up roofing	2.73	
10. *Electrical installation materials*		8.61
Conductors	40.00	
Conduit and accessories	25.00	
Switchboard and switchgear materials	35.00	
11. *Mechanical services components*		12.70
Air conditioning	59.80	
Heating systems	9.33	
Elevators and escalators	16.32	
Fire protection installations	14.55	

6. Materials/labour ratios

Some users of this index may use it in combination with a measure of change in labour cost. Each such application is, of course, a matter for judgment by the user. For some applications it will be of interest to consider data, obtained in the process of collecting weighting information, which showed that the estimated ratio of the value of materials used to the value of on-site labour associated with their usage was 71 : 29 for the total of all included use-types. A number of additional assumptions and approximations were involved in calculating this estimate, and it should also be borne in mind that ratios for separate use-types may vary from it. The comparison does not take into account off-site labour, overheads, profit, etc., but does include the materials and on-site labour cost elements of sub-contract work (*see* paragraph 4 of sub-section 4 above).

7. Prices

(*i*) *Sources*. Price series used relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building. In the main they are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers,

Section XVIII—*continued*

or as near thereto as practicable. However, the indicator used for the group Electrical Installation Materials is the separate quarterly wholesale price index described on page 41 of this volume, for which index prices were obtained each February, May, August and November until February 1969 when monthly compilation was commenced. In the Electrical Installation Materials group index observations are therefore quarterly up to February 1969, with the last observed level being used in intervening months, and monthly from February 1969 onwards.

There are some exceptions to the use of local prices in the indexes for each metropolitan area. In a few cases where suitable price series are not currently available for an item in a given city, imputation is necessary. (*See* also paragraph 3 of (*iii*) below regarding calculation of some price series prior to July 1968.) For each metropolitan area, the whole of the group Electrical Installation Materials and the majority of the items in the group Mechanical Services Components are based on Sydney and Melbourne price series.

(*ii*) *Point of pricing*. The point of pricing adopted for the new index is in keeping with sector wholesale price index concept. In terms of this concept a 'ring-fence' is set up around building other than house building. The items to be priced for index purposes are then those materials which are used in building activity within the ring-fence, and the point of pricing is that at which the materials cross the ring-fence. In general, this is the price 'delivered on-site'.

(*iii*) *Special problems*. Certain practical problems of classification and measurement arise. In the main these involve cases where the manufacturer or wholesaler of a component material is also the installer or fixer of the article concerned. In such cases, it is desirable to isolate that part of such suppliers' activities which may be regarded as on-site building. As indicated in (*ii*) above, the required point of pricing is that at which the materials enter this area. However, where it has not been possible to obtain a measure of price on the conceptual basis, the nearest realistic price available has been taken.

Discounts also pose special problems. For the purpose of the index the aim is, of course, to determine actual prices being paid. Hence it has been necessary to seek measures of 'special' (as opposed to normal 'trade') discounts. Where these have been ascertained their effect has been reflected in the index. However, because of the forms which special discounts may take and the manner in which they may be applied, it is not always feasible to measure them even on an approximate basis. Nevertheless the problem continues to receive attention, and significant changes in special discounts, to the extent that they are determined, will be incorporated in the indexes. This may sometimes be on a partly estimated basis.

Price series for selected building materials have been collected regularly for a number of years in each State capital city. For the much wider range of materials included in the index it was necessary to obtain, retrospectively, price series over the earlier part of the period covered by the index. In a number of cases these series were calculated using processes of imputation from those for like items or component materials, from those available for other cities, or by extraction of prices from trade journals, etc. Direct collection of price series for all items was established by July, 1968.

Some materials which are supplied to individual order, such as structural steel, present special problems in the measurement of price change. In such cases it has been arranged for respondents to calculate and supply prices on the basis of fixed detailed specifications for certain jobs deemed representative.

8. Index numbers

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1966, and for the financial years from 1966–67. Index numbers for each State capital city for each group of items and for all groups combined are given in the following tables. In addition, a table showing All Groups index numbers for the State capitals separately and combined has been included. Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements in each State capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

Section XVIII—*continued*

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS—SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0) (*a*)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period	State capital cities						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	102.6	101.7	102.2	101.8	102.0	102.3	102.2
1968–69	106.5	105.0	105.1	105.0	104.7	105.1	105.6
1966–67—							
July	97.4	98.2	98.0	98.5	98.1	97.8	97.9
August	99.1	99.6	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.5	99.[illegible]
September	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.[illegible]
October	99.7	100.1	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9
November	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3
December	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.5	100.3
January	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.3	100.5	100.4
February	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.5
March	100.9	100.5	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.6	100.7
April	100.9	100.3	100.5	100.3	100.2	100.4	100.6
May	100.5	99.9	100.3	100.0	100.4	100.1	100.3
June	100.7	99.9	100.3	100.0	100.4	100.2	100.4
1967–68—							
July	100.9	100.3	100.6	100.2	100.6	100.8	100.6
August	101.1	100.2	100.8	100.4	100.6	100.8	100.7
September	101.6	100.4	101.0	100.5	100.9	100.9	101.0
October	101.7	100.5	101.1	100.6	101.2	101.0	101.1
November	102.6	101.4	102.1	101.6	102.0	101.9	102.1
December	102.6	101.5	102.2	101.7	102.2	101.9	102.1
January	102.6	101.6	102.2	101.8	102.2	101.9	102.2
February	103.1	102.7	103.2	102.9	102.6	103.2	102.9
March	103.6	102.9	103.3	103.2	102.9	103.5	103.3
April	103.7	103.1	103.4	103.2	102.9	103.8	103.5
May	103.6	102.8	103.1	102.9	102.6	103.6	103.2
June	103.8	102.8	103.1	103.0	102.9	103.8	103.3
1968–69—							
July	104.1	102.9	103.2	103.4	103.1	103.8	103.5
August	104.2	102.9	103.0	103.3	103.2	103.7	103.5
September	104.6	103.2	103.1	103.4	103.5	103.8	103.8
October	104.9	103.9	103.5	103.7	103.8	104.0	104.2
November	105.6	104.6	104.3	104.2	104.4	104.5	104.9
December	106.5	104.8	105.5	104.6	104.5	104.7	105.5
January	106.8	105.2	105.9	105.1	104.8	105.1	105.9
February	107.5	105.8	106.5	105.8	105.5	105.5	106.5
March	107.9	106.0	104.9	106.4	105.7	106.1	106.6
April	108.3	106.4	106.7	106.5	105.8	106.1	107.2
May	108.8	106.6	107.5	106.9	106.0	106.6	107.6
June	109.2	107.1	107.6	107.1	106.4	106.9	107.9

(*a*) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

Section XVIII—*continued*

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—SYDNEY

(*Base of each Index; Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials (*b*)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	102.8	103.0	104.7	104.5	102.2	102.2	105.8	103.4	102.0	100.9	101.4	102.6
1968–69	105.7	109.0	109.1	109.7	106.6	106.4	108.8	102.9	102.3	102.1	107.6	106.5
1966–67—												
July	98.6	98.0	95.4	98.0	98.0	94.6	89.4	99.3	98.8	94.3	99.5	97.4
August	98.6	98.0	99.3	98.0	98.7	98.0	107.6	99.3	98.8	100.7	99.7	99.1
September	98.6	98.0	99.3	98.0	100.0	98.0	94.9	99.3	99.1	100.7	100.4	99.3
October	98.6	98.9	99.7	99.8	100.0	98.0	99.7	99.3	99.1	100.7	100.4	99.7
November	98.6	99.8	99.7	100.7	100.0	100.3	104.1	100.0	100.5	101.4	100.5	100.3
December	98.6	100.1	99.8	100.8	100.0	100.3	104.1	100.0	100.5	101.4	100.5	100.3
January	98.6	101.1	99.8	100.8	100.0	100.3	104.1	100.0	100.6	101.4	100.4	100.3
February	98.6	101.1	99.8	100.8	100.3	102.0	104.1	100.1	100.1	101.6	100.4	100.5
March	102.6	101.1	100.1	100.8	100.5	102.0	103.6	100.4	100.6	101.6	99.8	100.9
April	102.7	101.1	102.4	100.8	100.6	102.0	96.0	100.4	100.6	101.6	99.5	100.9
May	102.7	101.1	102.4	100.8	100.7	102.0	96.1	100.4	100.6	97.5	99.5	100.5
June	102.7	101.4	102.4	100.8	101.1	102.0	96.1	101.3	100.9	97.5	99.5	100.7
1967–68—												
July	102.7	101.4	102.4	101.5	101.3	102.0	96.1	101.3	101.1	97.5	100.0	100.9
August	102.7	101.4	104.0	102.2	101.6	102.0	96.0	101.3	101.4	97.6	99.3	101.1
September	102.7	101.4	104.0	104.6	101.6	102.0	96.5	104.1	101.8	97.6	99.9	101.6
October	102.7	101.6	104.9	104.6	101.6	102.0	98.4	104.1	101.8	97.6	99.9	101.7
November	102.7	102.9	104.9	104.8	101.7	102.0	110.8	104.1	102.3	102.2	100.4	102.6
December	102.7	102.9	104.9	104.8	101.7	102.0	110.8	104.1	102.3	102.2	100.4	102.6
January	102.7	102.9	104.9	104.8	101.7	102.0	110.8	104.1	102.3	102.2	100.6	102.6
February	102.4	102.9	104.9	104.8	102.2	102.0	110.8	104.1	102.3	104.0	102.2	103.1
March	103.0	103.0	104.9	104.8	103.0	102.0	116.2	104.1	102.1	104.0	102.6	103.6
April	103.0	104.2	104.9	104.8	103.2	102.0	116.2	104.1	102.1	104.0	102.6	103.7
May	103.0	105.5	104.9	105.6	103.4	102.0	106.4	102.4	102.3	100.9	104.0	103.6
June	103.0	106.2	106.5	105.7	103.5	104.7	101.1	102.4	101.8	100.9	104.7	103.8

1968–69—												
July	103.0	106.2	106.5	105.7	104.1	105.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	100.9	105.2	104.1
August	103.2	106.5	106.7	106.8	104.1	105.0	100.9	101.0	103.1	99.0	105.5	104.2
September	103.2	106.5	106.7	107.2	105.1	105.0	101.9	100.8	103.0	99.0	105.9	104.6
October	103.5	106.5	106.7	107.3	105.4	106.4	102.8	100.8	102.6	99.0	106.9	104.9
November	103.5	107.1	109.9	108.3	105.8	106.4	103.4	101.3	102.6	100.2	108.0	105.6
December	106.9	109.9	110.1	110.5	106.0	106.9	107.7	102.9	101.3	100.2	108.0	106.5
January	107.0	110.3	110.1	110.5	107.0	106.7	107.8	101.9	100.8	100.2	108.1	106.8
February	107.1	110.3	110.1	110.9	107.4	106.7	112.7	101.9	102.2	104.1	108.2	107.5
March	107.4	110.7	110.5	111.2	107.9	106.7	112.8	105.4	102.2	104.6	108.6	107.9
April	107.8	110.7	110.5	112.3	108.3	106.7	115.9	105.4	102.1	105.0	108.8	108.3
May	107.8	111.5	110.5	112.3	109.0	107.4	118.1	105.4	102.3	105.7	109.1	108.8
June	107.8	111.5	111.2	113.2	108.9	108.1	120.9	105.4	102.3	107.2	109.3	109.2

(*a*) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (*b*) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group. This indicator was on a quarterly basis until February 1969 when monthly compilation was commenced.

Section XVIII—*continued*

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—MELBOURNE

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials (*b*)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	99.9	101.0	102.4	100.8	102.4	100.9	105.8	102.4	102.8	100.9	101.4	101.7
1968–69	101.1	103.1	107.3	104.0	106.2	104.0	106.7	103.4	104.3	102.1	108.0	105.0
1966–67—												
July	99.3	98.8	99.4	98.9	98.0	99.3	89.3	100.4	98.8	94.3	99.5	98.2
August	100.0	98.8	99.4	98.9	99.1	99.3	107.5	100.4	98.8	100.7	99.7	99.6
September	100.0	98.8	99.4	99.4	99.7	99.5	94.9	100.4	98.8	100.7	100.4	99.6
October	100.1	100.4	99.6	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.4	100.1	100.7	100.4	100.1
November	100.1	100.4	100.1	100.5	100.0	100.0	104.1	100.4	100.1	101.4	100.4	100.4
December	100.1	100.4	100.1	100.5	100.0	100.0	104.1	100.4	100.1	101.4	100.4	100.4
January	100.1	100.4	100.1	100.7	100.0	100.3	104.1	100.4	100.5	101.4	100.4	100.4
February	100.1	100.4	100.1	100.5	100.6	100.3	104.1	98.7	100.1	101.6	100.4	100.6
March	100.1	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.3	104.1	99.7	100.1	101.6	99.8	100.5
April	100.1	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.3	96.0	99.7	100.6	101.6	99.5	100.3
May	100.1	100.4	100.5	99.8	100.6	100.4	96.1	99.7	100.7	97.5	99.6	99.9
June	100.1	100.4	100.5	99.8	100.6	100.4	96.1	99.7	101.1	97.5	99.6	99.9
1967–68—												
July	100.1	100.4	100.5	100.2	101.3	100.6	95.8	99.7	101.2	97.5	100.0	100.3
August	100.1	100.4	101.0	100.2	101.3	100.6	95.8	100.2	101.2	97.6	99.3	100.2
September	100.1	100.4	101.6	100.2	101.3	100.7	96.3	103.2	101.2	97.6	99.9	100.4
October	100.1	100.6	102.8	100.2	101.3	100.7	98.3	103.2	101.2	97.6	99.9	100.5
November	100.1	100.6	102.8	100.4	101.4	100.7	110.6	103.2	101.8	102.2	100.4	101.4
December	100.1	100.6	102.8	100.4	101.4	100.7	110.6	102.8	103.8	102.2	100.5	101.5
January	100.1	100.6	102.8	100.4	101.4	101.1	110.6	102.8	103.8	102.2	100.7	101.6
February	99.7	100.6	102.8	100.6	103.8	101.1	110.6	102.8	103.8	104.0	102.3	102.7
March	99.7	100.6	102.8	100.7	103.8	101.1	116.4	102.8	103.8	104.0	102.7	102.9
April	99.7	102.4	102.8	102.0	104.0	101.1	116.4	102.8	103.8	104.0	102.7	103.1
May	99.7	102.4	102.8	102.0	104.0	101.0	106.3	102.8	103.8	100.9	104.1	102.8
June	99.7	102.4	103.0	102.1	104.0	101.1	101.3	102.8	104.0	100.9	104.8	102.8

1968–69—												
July . . .	99.7	102.4	103.2	102.2	104.0	102.3	98.7	102.8	104.1	100.9	105.5	102.9
August . . .	99.7	102.4	104.4	102.2	104.0	103.3	99.1	102.8	104.1	99.0	105.8	102.9
September . .	99.7	102.4	104.5	102.3	104.4	103.0	101.7	103.2	104.1	99.0	106.2	103.2
October. . .	101.5	102.4	107.8	103.1	104.5	104.4	102.4	103.2	104.0	99.0	107.2	103.9
November . .	101.5	102.4	108.1	103.6	105.7	104.4	103.5	102.8	104.0	100.2	108.3	104.6
December . .	101.5	102.4	108.1	103.6	106.0	104.6	105.4	102.8	104.0	100.2	108.4	104.8
January . .	101.5	102.4	108.4	103.8	107.2	105.0	104.5	102.8	104.0	100.2	108.4	105.2
February . .	101.5	102.4	108.7	104.6	107.4	104.2	109.0	102.3	104.3	104.1	108.5	105.8
March . . .	101.5	102.4	108.7	104.7	107.7	103.7	109.5	103.1	104.4	104.6	108.9	106.0
April . . .	101.7	104.7	108.7	105.5	107.8	104.2	112.5	105.1	104.4	105.0	109.1	106.4
May . . .	101.7	105.6	108.7	105.6	107.8	104.2	114.8	105.2	104.8	105.7	109.5	106.6
June . . .	101.7	105.6	108.7	106.7	107.8	105.0	118.8	105.2	104.8	107.2	109.6	107.1

(*a*) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (*b*) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group. This indicator was on a quarterly basis until February 1969 when monthly compilation was commenced.

Section XVIII—*continued*

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—BRISBANE

(Base of each Index: Year 1966–67 = 100.0*)(a)*

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials (*b*)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	100.5	101.4	103.7	103.8	102.3	101.7	106.0	102.7	102.6	100.9	101.5	102.2
1968–69	100.5	107.0	107.8	107.5	106.2	101.6	103.4	103.5	103.6	102.1	107.6	105.1
1966–67—												
July	100.4	99.0	96.5	98.6	98.3	98.4	89.4	99.0	97.9	94.3	99.5	98.0
August	100.4	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.4	98.4	107.5	99.0	97.9	100.7	99.6	99.7
September	100.4	99.4	99.2	99.5	99.7	98.4	94.8	99.0	98.9	100.7	100.3	99.6
October	100.4	99.4	99.2	99.6	99.7	98.4	99.7	99.6	99.5	100.7	100.4	99.8
November	100.4	100.6	100.5	99.6	100.0	98.4	104.0	99.6	100.4	101.4	100.5	100.3
December	99.4	100.6	100.5	99.6	100.1	98.4	104.0	99.6	100.4	101.4	100.5	100.2
January	99.5	100.5	100.5	99.6	100.1	101.5	104.1	99.6	100.4	101.4	100.4	100.4
February	99.9	100.5	100.9	99.9	100.6	101.5	104.1	101.0	100.5	101.6	100.4	100.7
March	99.9	100.5	100.9	100.0	100.6	101.7	104.1	101.0	100.5	101.6	99.8	100.6
April	99.9	100.5	100.9	100.6	100.6	101.7	96.0	101.0	100.9	101.6	99.5	100.5
May	99.8	99.9	100.9	102.0	100.6	101.7	96.1	101.0	101.2	97.5	99.6	100.3
June	99.8	99.9	100.9	102.0	100.6	101.7	96.1	101.0	102.0	97.5	99.6	100.3
1967–68—												
July	99.8	99.9	100.9	102.0	101.4	101.7	96.1	101.0	102.0	97.5	100.1	100.6
August	99.8	100.9	103.9	102.5	101.4	101.7	95.9	103.9	102.0	97.6	99.4	100.8
September	99.8	100.9	104.0	103.1	101.4	101.7	96.8	103.9	102.1	97.6	100.0	101.0
October	99.8	100.9	104.0	103.4	101.4	101.7	98.7	102.3	101.5	97.6	100.0	101.1
November	100.8	101.4	104.0	104.3	101.4	101.7	111.0	102.3	102.0	102.2	100.5	102.1
December	100.8	101.4	104.0	104.3	101.4	101.7	111.0	102.7	103.1	102.2	100.5	102.2
January	100.8	101.4	104.0	104.2	101.4	101.7	111.0	102.7	103.1	102.2	100.7	102.2
February	100.8	100.9	104.0	104.2	103.7	101.7	111.0	102.7	103.1	104.0	102.3	103.2
March	100.8	100.9	104.0	104.2	103.4	101.7	116.5	102.7	103.1	104.0	102.7	103.3
April	100.8	102.7	104.0	104.2	103.5	101.7	116.5	102.7	103.1	104.0	102.7	103.4
May	100.8	102.7	104.0	104.2	103.5	101.7	106.7	102.7	103.1	100.9	104.1	103.1
June	100.8	102.7	104.0	104.8	103.5	101.7	101.3	102.7	103.1	100.9	104.8	103.1

1968–69—												
July	100.8	102.5	104.0	104.8	103.5	101.7	101.3	102.7	103.1	100.9	105.2	103.2
August	100.8	102.5	104.0	104.8	103.5	101.7	101.3	102.7	103.3	99.0	105.5	103.0
September	100.8	102.5	104.3	104.8	103.5	101.1	101.4	102.7	103.4	99.0	106.0	103.1
October	95.8	102.5	104.3	104.8	105.9	101.3	102.4	102.5	103.3	99.0	106.9	103.5
November	94.8	104.7	109.2	107.7	105.9	101.3	102.4	103.0	103.3	100.2	108.0	104.3
December	104.2	104.7	109.6	108.0	106.3	101.3	102.2	102.6	103.8	100.2	108.1	105.5
January	104.2	104.7	109.6	108.1	107.6	101.4	102.9	102.6	103.7	100.2	108.1	105.9
February	104.1	107.9	109.6	108.2	108.1	101.5	103.8	102.6	103.5	104.1	108.2	106.5
March	89.1	109.3	109.6	109.0	106.9	101.7	105.1	104.2	103.8	104.6	108.6	104.9
April	103.7	113.9	109.6	109.6	107.0	101.7	100.9	105.3	104.0	105.0	108.8	106.7
May	103.7	114.4	109.6	110.2	108.6	101.7	106.5	105.3	104.1	105.7	109.2	107.5
June	104.3	114.1	109.7	110.2	107.8	102.4	110.5	105.4	104.1	107.2	109.3	107.6

(*a*) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (*b*) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group. This indicator was on a quarterly basis until February 1969 when monthly compilation was commenced.

Section XVIII—*continued*

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—ADELAIDE

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials (*b*)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	101.2	101.9	104.6	101.5	102.3	100.1	106.0	102.7	101.1	100.9	101.4	101.8
1968–69	105.3	107.6	108.7	105.1	105.3	99.2	105.2	103.5	103.1	102.1	107.7	105.0
1966–67—												
July	99.3	99.6	99.6	98.8	99.0	100.0	89.3	99.6	99.2	94.3	99.5	98.5
August	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0	107.4	99.6	99.5	100.7	99.7	99.9
September	98.3	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	100.0	94.8	99.6	99.5	100.7	100.4	99.6
October	98.3	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.8	100.7	100.4	99.8
November	100.4	100.2	99.6	99.8	100.0	100.0	104.1	99.6	100.0	101.4	100.5	100.3
December	100.4	100.2	99.6	100.1	100.0	100.0	104.1	99.6	100.0	101.4	100.5	100.3
January	100.4	100.2	99.6	100.1	100.0	100.0	104.1	99.7	100.0	101.4	100.4	100.3
February	100.4	100.2	99.6	100.1	100.3	100.0	104.1	99.7	100.0	101.6	100.4	100.4
March	100.9	100.2	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.0	104.1	100.7	100.3	101.6	99.8	100.5
April	100.9	100.2	100.9	100.6	100.4	100.0	96.0	100.7	100.3	101.6	99.5	100.3
May	100.9	100.2	101.2	100.6	100.4	100.0	96.2	100.7	100.3	97.5	99.5	100.0
June	100.9	100.2	101.2	100.6	100.4	100.1	96.2	100.7	100.9	97.5	99.5	100.0
1967–68—												
July	100.5	100.2	101.3	100.6	100.9	100.1	96.2	100.8	100.9	97.5	100.0	100.2
August	100.3	100.2	103.0	101.2	101.1	100.1	96.0	101.2	100.9	97.6	99.3	100.4
September	100.3	101.3	103.4	101.2	101.1	100.1	96.5	103.0	100.9	97.6	99.9	100.5
October	100.3	102.3	103.4	101.2	101.1	100.1	98.4	103.0	100.9	97.6	99.9	100.6
November	101.8	102.3	103.4	101.2	101.2	100.1	110.8	103.0	100.9	102.2	100.4	101.6
December	101.8	102.3	105.8	101.4	101.2	100.1	110.8	103.0	100.9	102.2	100.4	101.7
January	101.8	102.2	105.8	101.4	101.2	100.1	110.8	103.1	100.9	102.2	100.6	101.8
February	101.5	102.2	105.8	101.4	103.9	100.1	110.8	103.1	101.4	104.0	102.2	102.9
March	101.5	102.2	105.8	101.9	103.9	100.1	116.5	103.1	101.4	104.0	102.6	103.2
April	101.5	102.2	105.8	101.9	104.0	100.1	116.5	103.1	101.4	104.0	102.6	103.2
May	101.5	102.9	105.8	101.9	104.1	100.1	106.4	103.1	101.4	100.9	104.0	102.9
June	101.5	102.9	105.8	102.2	104.2	100.2	101.9	103.1	101.5	100.9	104.7	103.0

1968–69—												
July	104.6	102.9	105.8	102.3	104.2	100.4	100.6	103.2	102.0	100.9	105.1	103.4
August	104.6	102.9	105.8	102.8	104.2	99.2	100.6	102.8	102.0	99.0	105.5	103.3
September	105.0	102.9	105.8	102.8	104.4	99.2	99.5	102.8	101.8	99.0	105.9	103.4
October	105.3	106.4	105.8	103.1	104.4	99.2	101.2	102.8	101.4	99.0	106.9	103.7
November	105.5	106.4	106.4	103.9	104.5	99.2	101.2	102.7	101.7	100.2	108.0	104.2
December	105.4	109.6	110.4	104.2	104.7	99.2	102.9	102.7	102.2	100.2	108.0	104.6
January	105.5	109.6	110.4	105.0	105.5	99.4	103.2	102.7	102.9	100.2	108.0	105.1
February	105.4	109.6	110.4	105.2	105.8	99.4	108.0	102.7	104.3	104.1	108.2	105.8
March	105.5	109.6	110.9	107.7	106.6	98.7	108.0	104.5	104.3	104.6	108.6	106.4
April	105.5	109.6	110.9	107.7	106.6	98.7	109.7	104.8	104.4	105.0	108.8	106.5
May	105.6	110.6	110.9	108.3	106.6	98.7	112.7	104.8	105.2	105.7	109.1	106.9
June	105.6	110.6	110.9	108.4	106.5	99.3	114.6	104.9	105.5	107.2	109.3	107.1

(*a*) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (*b*) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group. This indicator was on a quarterly basis until February 1969 when monthly compilation was commenced.

Section XVIII—*continued*

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—PERTH

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials (*b*)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	100.6	104.3	103.0	104.1	101.7	99.7	105.7	101.7	102.7	100.9	101.4	102.0
1968–69	101.4	108.1	106.2	108.0	104.2	101.8	106.4	103.4	103.9	102.1	107.5	104.7
1966–67—												
July	99.6	97.5	98.5	98.9	98.1	100.0	89.4	99.6	98.0	94.3	99.5	98.1
August	99.6	97.5	99.4	99.0	99.8	100.0	107.5	99.6	99.2	100.7	99.7	99.8
September	99.6	98.2	99.4	99.0	100.2	100.0	94.9	99.6	99.2	100.7	100.4	99.7
October	100.1	98.2	99.6	99.4	100.1	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.4	100.7	100.4	99.9
November	100.1	99.6	99.6	99.5	100.2	100.0	104.0	99.8	100.0	101.4	100.5	100.3
December	100.1	99.6	99.6	99.7	100.2	100.0	104.0	99.8	100.0	101.4	100.5	100.3
January	100.1	99.9	99.6	99.7	100.2	100.0	104.0	99.8	100.0	101.4	100.4	100.3
February	100.1	99.9	99.6	99.7	100.2	100.0	104.0	99.7	100.0	101.6	100.4	100.3
March	100.1	102.3	99.6	99.8	100.3	100.0	104.2	99.7	100.0	101.6	99.8	100.4
April	100.1	102.3	99.6	99.6	100.3	100.0	96.1	100.6	101.0	101.6	99.5	100.2
May	100.1	102.3	102.8	103.0	100.3	100.0	96.2	100.9	101.6	97.5	99.5	100.4
June	100.1	102.3	102.8	103.0	100.3	100.0	96.2	100.9	101.7	97.5	99.5	100.4
1967–68—												
July	100.1	102.3	102.8	103.0	100.7	99.7	96.1	100.9	101.4	97.5	100.0	100.6
August	100.6	102.3	102.8	103.0	100.7	99.7	95.9	101.8	101.4	97.6	99.3	100.6
September	100.6	103.7	102.8	103.3	101.2	99.7	96.4	101.8	101.5	97.6	99.9	100.9
October	100.6	103.7	103.0	104.0	101.8	99.7	98.3	101.8	101.5	97.6	99.9	101.2
November	100.6	103.6	103.0	104.0	101.8	99.7	110.6	101.8	102.0	102.2	100.4	102.0
December	100.6	103.6	103.0	104.3	101.8	99.7	110.7	101.8	103.1	102.2	100.4	102.2
January	100.6	103.9	103.0	104.3	101.8	99.7	110.7	101.8	103.2	102.2	100.6	102.2
February	100.6	104.9	103.0	104.3	101.8	99.7	110.7	101.8	103.6	104.0	102.2	102.6
March	100.6	104.8	103.0	104.7	101.8	99.7	116.1	101.8	103.6	104.0	102.7	102.9
April	100.6	106.4	103.0	104.8	101.8	99.7	116.1	101.8	103.6	104.0	102.7	102.9
May	100.6	106.4	103.0	104.8	102.0	99.7	106.3	101.8	103.6	100.9	104.0	102.6
June	101.2	106.4	103.3	105.2	102.8	99.2	100.9	101.9	103.6	100.9	104.8	102.9

1968–69—												
July	101.2	106.4	104.8	105.2	102.8	99.7	100.7	101.9	103.6	100.9	105.1	103.1
August	101.2	106.4	105.0	106.3	102.8	100.2	100.9	101.9	103.8	99.0	105.4	103.2
September	101.3	106.4	105.0	107.2	103.6	100.2	100.0	101.9	103.8	99.0	105.8	103.5
October	101.3	106.9	105.0	107.4	103.5	102.2	101.0	101.9	103.8	99.0	106.8	103.8
November	101.3	107.7	106.1	107.9	104.0	102.2	101.0	101.9	103.8	100.2	107.8	104.4
December	101.3	108.1	106.3	108.2	104.1	102.4	103.0	103.5	103.8	100.2	107.9	104.5
January	101.3	108.8	106.3	108.3	104.6	102.4	105.2	104.5	103.8	100.2	107.9	104.8
February	101.6	108.9	107.1	108.9	104.8	102.4	109.8	104.5	104.0	104.1	108.1	105.5
March	101.6	108.9	107.1	108.9	105.0	102.6	109.8	104.6	104.0	104.6	108.4	105.7
April	101.6	108.9	107.1	108.9	105.0	102.6	112.1	104.8	104.4	105.0	108.6	105.8
May	101.6	108.9	107.1	109.3	105.0	102.6	114.9	104.8	104.2	105.7	108.9	106.0
June	101.6	110.4	107.1	109.9	105.0	102.6	118.2	104.8	104.3	107.2	109.0	106.4

(*a*) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (*b*) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group. This indicator was on a quarterly basis until February 1969 when monthly compilation was commenced.

Section XVIII—*continued*

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—HOBART

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials (*b*)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	104.8	100.4	103.1	101.7	102.5	100.8	105.9	103.2	101.7	100.9	101.4	102.3
1968–69	108.0	103.8	108.5	103.8	105.5	99.6	103.1	105.5	103.0	102.1	107.7	105.1
1966–67—												
July	97.1	99.6	97.1	97.5	98.2	99.6	89.2	99.9	99.6	94.3	99.5	97.8
August	99.3	99.6	97.1	97.5	99.5	99.6	107.4	99.9	99.6	100.7	99.7	99.5
September	99.3	100.1	97.1	100.2	99.9	99.6	94.8	99.9	99.7	100.7	100.4	99.7
October	99.3	100.1	97.3	100.2	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.7	100.7	100.4	99.9
November	99.7	100.1	101.4	100.2	100.0	100.0	104.1	100.0	99.7	101.4	100.5	100.3
December	100.8	100.1	101.4	100.3	100.0	100.0	104.1	100.0	99.7	101.4	100.5	100.5
January	100.8	100.1	101.4	100.6	100.0	100.0	104.1	100.0	100.0	101.4	100.4	100.5
February	100.8	100.1	101.4	100.7	100.5	100.0	104.1	99.5	99.9	101.6	100.4	100.7
March	100.8	101.1	101.4	100.7	100.5	100.0	104.1	100.2	99.9	101.6	99.8	100.6
April	100.8	100.1	101.4	100.7	100.5	100.0	96.1	100.2	100.6	101.6	99.5	100.4
May	100.8	100.1	101.4	100.7	100.5	100.7	96.1	100.2	100.6	97.5	99.5	100.1
June	101.0	100.1	101.4	100.7	100.6	100.7	96.1	100.2	101.2	97.5	99.5	100.2
1967–68—												
July	104.1	100.1	101.4	101.0	101.3	100.7	96.1	100.2	101.2	97.5	100.0	100.8
August	104.1	100.1	101.4	101.0	101.3	100.7	96.1	100.8	101.2	97.6	99.3	100.8
September	104.1	100.1	101.4	101.3	101.3	100.7	96.6	103.7	101.3	97.6	99.9	100.9
October	104.1	100.1	101.6	101.3	101.3	100.7	98.5	103.7	101.3	97.6	99.9	101.0
November	104.2	100.1	101.9	101.7	101.4	100.7	110.9	103.7	101.8	102.2	100.4	101.9
December	104.2	100.1	101.9	101.7	101.4	100.9	110.9	103.7	101.8	102.2	100.4	101.9
January	104.2	100.1	101.9	101.7	101.4	100.9	110.9	103.7	101.8	102.2	100.6	101.9
February	104.2	100.1	104.5	101.7	103.9	100.9	110.9	103.7	101.8	104.0	102.3	103.2
March	104.2	100.1	104.5	102.3	103.9	100.9	116.3	103.7	101.8	104.0	102.7	103.5
April	106.6	100.9	104.5	102.3	104.1	100.9	116.3	103.7	101.9	104.0	102.7	103.8
May	107.0	101.5	104.5	102.3	104.1	100.9	106.5	103.7	102.2	100.9	104.1	103.6
June	107.0	101.9	108.2	102.4	104.2	101.1	101.1	103.7	102.4	100.9	104.8	103.8

1968–69—												
July . . .	107.0	103.1	108.2	102.4	104.2	99.4	101.1	103.7	102.5	100.9	105.3	103.8
August . . .	107.0	103.1	108.3	102.4	104.2	99.5	101.1	103.7	102.4	99.0	105.6	103.7
September . .	107.0	103.7	108.4	102.5	104.2	99.5	101.1	103.7	103.0	99.0	106.0	103.8
October. . .	107.2	103.7	108.4	102.5	104.3	99.5	101.1	103.7	103.0	99.0	107.0	104.0
November . .	107.6	103.7	108.6	103.2	104.6	99.5	101.1	104.6	103.0	100.2	108.1	104.5
December . .	107.6	103.7	108.6	104.2	104.9	99.5	101.1	104.6	103.0	100.2	108.1	104.7
January . .	108.6	103.7	108.6	104.2	105.8	99.5	101.1	104.6	103.0	100.2	108.1	105.1
February . .	108.8	103.7	108.6	104.7	105.8	99.5	101.1	104.6	103.1	104.1	108.3	105.5
March . . .	108.8	103.7	108.6	104.7	107.0	99.5	102.1	108.3	103.2	104.6	108.7	106.1
April . . .	108.8	103.7	108.6	104.7	107.1	99.5	102.1	108.3	103.2	105.0	108.9	106.1
May . . .	108.8	103.7	108.6	104.7	107.1	100.2	112.3	108.3	103.3	105.7	109.2	106.6
June . . .	108.8	106.4	108.7	105.7	107.1	100.3	109.9	108.3	103.2	107.2	109.3	106.9

(*a*) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (*b*) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group. This indicator was on a quarterly basis until February 1969 when monthly compilation was commenced.

Section XVIII—*continued*

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1966–67 = 100.0)(*a*)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials (*b*)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1966–67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967–68	101.5	102.2	103.7	103.0	102.3	101.4	105.9	102.8	102.3	100.9	101.4	102.2
1968–69	103.5	106.8	108.2	107.2	106.1	103.9	106.8	103.3	103.2	102.1	107.7	105.6
1966–67—												
July	99.1	98.5	97.3	98.4	98.1	97.5	89.4	99.6	98.7	94.3	99.5	97.9
August	99.4	98.5	99.2	98.7	99.1	98.8	107.6	99.6	98.8	100.7	99.7	99.5
September	99.3	98.6	99.2	98.9	99.9	98.9	94.9	99.6	99.0	100.7	100.4	99.5
October	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.0	99.7	99.7	99.5	100.7	100.4	99.9
November	99.6	100.1	100.0	100.3	100.0	99.9	104.1	100.0	100.3	101.4	100.5	100.3
December	99.5	100.2	100.0	100.4	100.0	99.9	104.1	100.0	100.3	101.4	100.5	100.3
January	99.5	100.6	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.4	104.1	100.0	100.4	101.4	100.4	100.4
February	99.6	100.6	100.0	100.4	100.4	101.1	104.1	99.8	100.1	101.6	100.4	100.5
March	101.2	100.8	100.3	100.5	100.5	101.1	103.9	100.3	100.4	101.6	99.8	100.7
April	101.2	100.8	101.3	100.6	100.6	101.1	96.0	100.3	100.6	101.6	99.5	100.6
May	101.2	100.8	101.6	100.8	100.6	101.1	96.1	100.3	100.8	97.5	99.5	100.3
June	101.2	100.9	101.6	100.8	100.8	101.1	96.1	100.7	101.2	97.5	99.5	100.4
1967–68—												
July	101.3	100.9	101.6	101.2	101.2	101.2	96.0	100.7	101.3	97.5	100.0	100.6
August	101.3	101.0	102.9	101.6	101.3	101.2	95.9	101.4	101.4	97.6	99.3	100.7
September	101.3	101.2	103.1	102.7	101.4	101.2	96.5	103.5	101.6	97.6	99.9	101.0
October	101.3	101.4	103.8	102.8	101.5	101.2	98.4	103.3	101.5	97.6	99.9	101.1
November	101.5	102.0	103.8	103.1	101.6	101.2	110.8	103.3	102.0	102.2	100.4	102.1
December	101.6	102.0	104.1	103.1	101.6	101.2	110.8	103.3	102.7	102.2	100.4	102.1
January	101.6	102.0	104.1	103.1	101.6	101.4	110.8	103.3	102.7	102.2	100.6	102.2
February	101.3	102.0	104.1	103.2	103.0	101.4	110.8	103.3	102.8	104.0	102.2	102.9
March	101.5	102.1	104.1	103.3	103.3	101.4	116.3	103.3	102.7	104.0	102.7	103.3
April	101.6	103.4	104.1	103.7	103.5	101.4	116.3	103.3	102.8	104.0	102.7	103.5
May	101.6	104.0	104.1	103.9	103.6	101.3	106.4	102.6	102.8	100.9	104.0	103.2
June	101.7	104.3	104.9	104.2	103.7	102.4	101.2	102.6	102.7	100.9	104.8	103.3

1968–69—												
July	101.9	104.3	105.1	104.2	103.9	102.9	100.3	102.5	103.3	100.9	105.3	103.5
August	102.1	104.4	105.5	104.8	103.9	103.0	100.4	102.0	103.3	99.0	105.6	103.5
September	102.1	104.5	105.6	105.0	104.5	102.9	101.3	102.0	103.3	99.0	106.0	103.8
October	102.1	104.8	106.5	105.3	105.0	104.0	102.3	102.0	103.1	99.0	107.0	104.2
November	102.0	105.4	108.7	106.4	105.5	104.0	102.8	102.2	103.1	100.2	108.1	104.9
December	104.5	106.9	109.1	107.4	105.7	104.3	105.3	103.0	102.7	100.2	108.1	105.5
January	104.6	107.1	109.2	107.5	106.8	104.4	105.4	102.6	102.5	100.2	108.1	105.9
February	104.7	107.5	109.4	108.0	107.1	104.1	109.5	102.5	103.3	104.1	108.3	106.5
March	102.8	107.8	109.6	108.5	107.3	104.0	109.9	104.5	103.3	104.6	108.7	106.6
April	105.0	109.1	109.6	109.2	107.5	104.1	111.7	105.3	103.4	105.0	108.9	107.2
May	105.0	109.7	109.6	109.4	108.0	104.4	114.8	105.3	103.6	105.7	109.2	107.6
June	105.1	109.9	109.9	110.1	107.9	105.1	117.9	105.3	103.6	107.2	109.4	107.9

(*a*) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (*b*) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group. This indicator was on a quarterly basis until February 1969 when monthly compilation was commenced.

Section XIX

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY*

This survey includes all persons fifteen years of age and over (including full-blood Aborigines), except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as 'survey week', which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of four weeks, so that there are four survey weeks in each of the months to which the survey relates. These survey weeks generally fall within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions specially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in the tables in this bulletin are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force. Definitions of these categories are as follows:

(i) *The labour force* comprises all persons who, during survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.

(ii) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,

- (*a*) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or
- (*b*) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or
- (*c*) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday or industrial dispute; or because of production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.

A person who had a job but was temporarily laid off by his employer for the whole week without pay is excluded, and is classified in the tables as unemployed. A person who did some work during the week, however, before he either lost his job or was laid off, is classified as employed. A person who held more than one job is counted only once, in the job at which he worked most hours during survey week.

(iii) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who either,

- (*a*) did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week), or
- (*b*) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week.

A person who either lost his job or was laid off *during* survey week, but did some work at his job during that week, is classified as employed.

(iv) *Persons not in the labour force* are all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined. This category therefore includes persons without a job, business or farm who were not actively looking for work, and who, during survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending school, university, etc., retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during survey week is also classified as not in the labour force.

* The term *labour force* has the same meaning as the term *work force* formerly used in publications of the Bureau, the change having been made to conform to international practice.

Section XIX—*continued*

Figures of total population fifteen years of age and over for each sex are derived from the official population estimates, which in turn are based on the census of June 1966. Figures of marital status and all labour force characteristics of these populations are derived from the sample survey data. For this and other reasons, including differences in timing, methods of collection (personal interview in the survey, self-enumeration in the census) and, in some cases, concepts and definitions, the survey estimates of marital status and labour force characteristics for May 1966 may not agree closely with the corresponding census figures for June 1966.

Reliability of the estimates

Since the estimates which appear in the following tables are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this section. A table of standard errors which is intended to be of general application is therefore given below (Table A), and approximate standard errors of estimates of the total number of persons in Australia in each of the principal employment status categories, classified by sex only, in Table B.

The standard errors in these tables are averages based on calculations for a limited number of surveys and are also averages over a wide range of labour force characteristics. These figures thus give not a precise measure but an indication of the magnitude of the standard error of any particular estimate for any particular survey. An example of the use of Table A is as follows: if the estimate obtained from the sample is 100,000 and the standard error is 3 per cent of the estimate, i.e. 3,000, there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 97,000 to 103,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is within the range 94,000 to 106,000.

TABLE A: STANDARD ERRORS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates	
	Persons	Percentage of estimate
4,000	750	19
5,000	850	17
10,000	1,100	11
20,000	1,400	7
50,000	2,000	4
100,000	3,000	3
200,000	4,000	2
500,000	5,000	1
1,000,000	5,500	0.5
2,000,000	8,000	0.4

Section XIX—*continued*

TABLE B: STANDARD ERRORS OF PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENT STATUS CATEGORIES

Category	Approximate standard error of estimates					
	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
Employed—						
Agriculture	12	3.2	3	6.3	14	3.2
Other industries	8	0.3	10	0.7	12	0.3
Total	*8*	*0.2*	*10*	*0.7*	*12*	*0.3*
Unemployed	2	6.1	2	5.7	3	4.4
Labour force	7	0.2	10	0.7	12	0.3
Not in the labour force	7	1.1	10	0.4	12	0.4

It should be noted that the standard errors of estimates relating to agricultural employment are generally somewhat higher than the standard errors of other estimates of the same magnitude. Estimates for females also tend to have higher standard errors relative to estimates of equivalent size for males in similar employment categories.

The reliability of estimated percentages given in the following tables, which have been computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the denominator. Percentages quoted and any other percentages calculated from figures in the following tables, have generally somewhat lower standard errors (proportionally) than have the estimates which form the numerators of the percentages, particularly where the percentages are large.

As the standard errors in Table A show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates would thus be subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the following tables, estimates less than 4,000 have not been shown. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

Section XIX—*continued*

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER(*a*) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS: AUSTRALIA

May	Employed(*b*)			Unemployed(*b*)		Total labour force(*b*)		Not in labour force(*b*) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (*a*) ('000)
	Agriculture ('000)	Other industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number ('000)	Per cent of population(*c*)		
					MALES				
1965	378.5	2,907.2	3,285.7	24.5	0.7	3,310.2	83.9	633.6	3,943.8
1966	370.9	2,980.9	3,351.8	32.9	1.0	3,384.6	84.2	635.9	4,020.5
1967	369.8	3,023.6	3,393.4	40.0	1.2	3,433.4	83.6	671.2	4,104.6
1968	362.0	3,097.1	3,459.1	37.7	1.1	3,496.8	83.4	698.5	4,195.3
1969	361.9	3,182.5	3,544.4	35.4	1.0	3,579.8	83.3	715.1	4,294.9
					MARRIED WOMEN				
1965	39.1	614.8	653.8	13.9	2.1	667.8	25.7	1,929.7	2,597.5
1966	40.1	659.4	699.4	16.6	2.3	716.0	27.0	1,936.8	2,652.8
1967	43.7	715.5	759.2	20.6	2.6	779.7	28.8	1,931.8	2,711.5
1968	41.2	776.6	817.7	21.6	2.6	839.3	30.2	1,940.2	2,779.6
1969	41.3	835.2	876.6	23.2	2.6	899.7	31.4	1,964.0	2,863.7
					OTHER FEMALES(*d*)				
1965	15.3	658.2	673.5	17.0	2.5	690.5	50.1	688.4	1,378.9
1966	14.3	672.2	686.4	15.9	2.3	702.4	49.7	710.9	1,413.3
1967	11.9	691.2	703.1	18.2	2.5	721.3	49.6	733.0	1,454.4
1968	11.9	696.5	708.4	19.3	2.6	727.6	49.2	750.3	1,477.9
1969	11.8	689.6	701.4	16.5	2.3	717.9	48.1	774.5	1,492.4
					ALL FEMALES				
1965	54.4	1,272.9	1,327.3	30.9	2.3	1,358.3	34.2	2,618.1	3,976.4
1966	54.3	1,331.6	1,385.9	32.5	2.3	1,418.4	34.9	2,647.7	4,066.1
1967	55.6	1,406.7	1,462.3	38.8	2.6	1,501.1	36.0	2,664.8	4,165.9
1968	53.1	1,473.0	1,526.1	40.9	2.6	1,567.0	36.8	2,690.5	4,257.5
1969	53.1	1,524.9	1,578.0	39.7	2.5	1,617.6	37.1	2,738.5	4,356.1
					PERSONS				
1965	432.9	4,180.1	4,613.0	55.5	1.2	4,668.5	58.9	3,251.7	7,920.2
1966	425.2	4,312.4	4,737.6	65.4	1.4	4,803.0	59.4	3,283.6	8,086.6
1967	425.4	4,430.2	4,855.7	78.8	1.6	4,934.4	59.7	3,336.1	8,270.5
1968	415.1	4,570.1	4,985.2	78.5	1.6	5,063.7	59.9	3,389.1	8,452.8
1969	415.0	4,707.4	5,122.4	75.1	1.4	5,197.4	60.1	3,453.6	8,651.0

(*a*) For a note on persons excluded *see* explanatory notes on page 346. (*b*) For definitions *see* page 346. (*c*) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (*d*) Never married, widowed and divorced.

Section XIX—*continued*

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(*a*), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969

Age group (years)	Married			Not married(*b*)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
				NUMBER ('000)					
15–19	5.5	13.3	18.9	333.6	301.2	634.9	339.2	314.6	653.7
20–24	163.9	135.2	299.1	303.9	176.1	480.0	467.8	311.3	779.1
25–34	626.5	220.0	846.5	159.9	63.2	223.1	786.4	283.2	1,069.6
35–44	679.2	258.4	937.6	84.3	47.9	132.3	763.5	306.3	1,069.8
45–54	591.8	200.4	792.3	79.4	64.5	143.9	671.3	264.9	936.2
55–59	234.9	50.8	285.7	33.7	29.4	63.1	268.6	80.2	348.8
60–64	160.2	17.2	177.4	24.8	18.8	43.6	185.0	36.0	221.0
65 and over	77.8	4.4	82.2	20.3	16.7	37.0	98.0	21.2	119.2
Total	**2,539.8**	**899.7**	**3,439.5**	**1,040.0**	**717.9**	**1,757.9**	**3,579.8**	**1,617.6**	**5,197.4**
				PER CENT OF POPULATION(*c*)					
15–19	97.8	34.8	42.9	61.7	61.0	61.4	62.1	59.1	60.6
20–24	98.7	44.2	63.4	90.3	90.1	90.2	93.1	62.1	77.6
25–34	99.0	32.0	64.1	93.1	82.9	90.0	97.8	37.1	68.2
35–44	98.9	38.7	69.3	89.8	72.7	82.7	97.8	41.8	70.7
45–54	97.4	34.4	66.5	87.4	60.1	72.6	96.1	38.4	67.4
55–59	92.2	22.7	59.6	79.5	41.0	55.3	90.4	27.1	58.8
60–64	80.6	11.1	50.1	66.4	22.2	35.7	78.3	15.0	46.4
65 and over	26.1	2.2	16.4	15.5	4.2	7.0	22.9	3.5	11.6
Total	**89.1**	**31.4**	**60.2**	**72.0**	**48.1**	**59.9**	**83.3**	**37.1**	**60.1**

(*a*) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions *see* page 346. (*b*) Never married, widowed and divorced. (*c*) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

Section XIX—*continued*

EMPLOYED PERSONS(*a*), BY HOURS WORKED(*b*): AUSTRALIA
('000 persons)

May—	Hours worked during survey week							Total	Average hours worked (*d*)
	0(*c*)	1–29	30–34	35–39	40	41–48	49 and over		
MALES									
1965. . .	168.4	208.1		1,815.8		507.6	585.8	3,285.7	41.4
1966. . .	175.3	129.8	101.1	209.6	1,608.8	457.1	670.2	3,351.8	41.5
1967. . .	175.4	127.5	108.4	243.3	1,624.5	462.4	651.8	3,393.4	41.2
1968. . .	188.7	142.6	111.9	256.8	1,613.8	489.6	655.7	3,459.1	41.0
1969. . .	194.1	167.5	227.3	282.8	1,474.0	504.1	694.6	3,544.4	40.8
MARRIED WOMEN									
1965. . .	42.8	209.7		321.4		33.6	46.4	653.8	32.4
1966. . .	48.0	188.7	47.4	64.7	270.6	31.5	48.6	699.4	31.7
1967. . .	50.9	203.1	54.5	76.8	291.8	35.9	46.2	759.2	31.6
1968. . .	55.9	226.8	58.4	84.7	307.2	38.8	46.0	817.7	31.1
1969. . .	63.4	256.8	85.8	95.7	286.7	41.6	46.6	876.6	30.2
OTHER FEMALES(*e*)									
1965. . .	41.1	87.0		469.4		51.8	24.2	673.5	35.9
1966. . .	41.2	57.2	38.8	114.2	357.2	47.4	30.4	686.4	35.9
1967. . .	42.5	59.8	36.3	130.2	358.9	45.6	29.7	703.1	35.7
1968. . .	42.8	65.8	42.6	135.7	348.2	46.7	26.6	708.4	35.2
1969. . .	41.1	68.2	53.7	141.0	325.4	48.5	23.5	701.4	34.9
ALL FEMALES									
1965. . .	83.9	296.7		790.8		85.3	70.6	1,327.3	34.2
1966. . .	89.2	245.9	86.2	178.9	627.9	78.9	79.0	1,385.9	33.7
1967. . .	93.4	262.9	90.8	207.0	650.7	81.5	75.9	1,462.3	33.5
1968. . .	98.7	292.6	100.9	220.4	655.4	85.4	72.5	1,526.1	33.0
1969. . .	104.5	325.0	139.4	236.8	612.1	90.0	70.1	1,578.0	32.3
PERSONS									
1965. . .	252.3	504.8		2,606.6		592.9	656.3	4,613.0	39.4
1966. . .	264.5	375.7	187.3	388.4	2,236.6	536.0	749.2	4,737.6	39.2
1967. . .	268.8	390.4	199.2	450.3	2,275.2	543.9	727.7	4,855.7	38.9
1968. . .	287.4	435.3	212.8	477.2	2,269.2	575.0	728.3	4,985.2	38.6
1969. . .	298.6	492.5	366.7	519.6	2,086.1	594.1	764.7	5,122.4	38.2

(*a*) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions *see* page 346. (*b*) Actual hours worked during survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents, and industrial disputes; and work stoppages due to bad weather, plant breakdowns, etc. (*c*) Excludes persons laid off for the whole of survey week without pay; these persons are classified as unemployed. (*d*) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. (*e*) Never married, widowed and divorced.

Section XIX—*continued*

EMPLOYED PERSONS(*a*) WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS(*b*) BY REASON: AUSTRALIA
('000)

May—	Usually work 35 hours or more				Usually work less than 35 hours		
	Reason for working less than 35 hours			Total	Reason for working less than 35 hours		Total
	Leave or holiday	Own illness or injury	Other reasons		Lack of work	Other reasons	
MALES							
1965	155.4	83.8	22.7	261.9	6.9	107.8	114.7
1966	174.6	82.1	32.4	289.0	8.1	109.0	117.1
1967	177.5	81.6	27.5	286.6	9.3	115.5	124.8
1968	184.0	83.6	50.3	317.9	7.1	118.2	125.2
1969	205.5	86.1	(*c*)159.6	451.2	7.4	130.3	137.7
FEMALES							
1965	58.5	29.1	4.4	91.9	10.0	278.7	288.7
1966	64.2	29.2	9.0	102.5	11.2	307.6	318.8
1967	64.0	28.7	10.4	103.1	11.3	332.6	344.0
1968	67.2	33.5	9.2	109.9	14.5	367.9	382.4
1969	78.0	37.3	(*c*)41.1	156.4	17.1	395.5	412.6
PERSONS							
1965	213.9	112.9	27.0	353.8	16.9	386.5	403.4
1966	238.8	111.3	41.3	391.5	19.3	416.6	435.9
1967	241.5	110.3	38.0	389.7	20.7	448.1	468.8
1968	251.2	117.1	59.5	427.8	21.6	486.1	507.6
1969	283.5	123.4	(*c*)200.7	607.6	24.5	525.7	550.2

(*a*) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions *see* page 346. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to previous table. (*c*) Affected by industrial disputes.

Section XIX—*continued*

EMPLOYED MARRIED WOMEN(*a*), BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA
('000)

May—	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Commerce	Community and business services(*b*)	Amusement, hotels, personal service	Other industries(*c*)	Total
PART-TIME WORKERS(*d*)							
1965	18.5	24.6	52.6	53.2	44.7	17.7	211.1
1966	22.3	27.2	59.6	61.7	48.0	19.3	238.1
1967	23.0	32.4	59.8	68.3	56.8	19.5	259.7
1968	19.8	31.5	70.0	79.3	61.9	26.1	288.5
1969	20.7	33.5	73.1	93.4	62.9	33.6	317.2
FULL-TIME WORKERS(*e*)							
1965	20.6	160.9	109.9	58.3	57.7	35.4	442.7
1966	17.7	164.3	117.4	63.7	57.4	40.7	461.3
1967	20.7	166.9	123.0	75.6	63.5	49.6	499.4
1968	21.4	178.6	132.2	82.0	63.2	51.9	529.2
1969	20.6	192.0	135.3	91.1	60.4	59.9	559.4
TOTAL							
1965	39.1	185.5	162.4	111.5	102.3	53.0	653.8
1966	40.1	191.5	177.0	125.4	105.4	60.0	699.4
1967	43.7	199.3	182.9	144.0	120.3	69.1	759.2
1968	41.2	210.0	202.1	161.3	125.1	78.0	817.7
1969	41.3	225.5	208.4	184.5	123.3	93.6	876.6

(*a*) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions *see* page 346. (*b*) Comprising law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; health, hospitals, etc.; education; and other community and business services (including professional). (*c*) Forestry, fishing, etc.; mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water; building and construction; transport and storage; communication; finance and property; and public authority activities (n.e.i.). (*d*) Those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during survey week. (*e*) Those who usually work 35 hours or more and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during survey week.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(*a*): AUSTRALIA

May—	Age (years)				Duration of unemployment(*b*)				Looking for—		Total
	15–19		20 and over		Under 2 weeks ('000)	2 and under 4 weeks ('000)	4 and under 13 weeks ('000)	13 weeks and over ('000)	Full-time work(*c*) ('000)	Part-time work(*d*) ('000)	
	Number unemployed ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number unemployed ('000)	Per cent of labour force							
MALES											
1965	7.5	2.2	17.1	0.6	6.5	7.5	6.9	*	22.6	*	24.5
1966	8.2	2.3	24.7	0.8	9.0	8.4	9.3	6.1	30.3	*	32.9
1967	11.1	3.2	28.9	0.9	10.8	11.1	9.6	8.6	37.2	*	40.0
1968	10.5	3.2	27.2	0.9	7.1	12.5	11.9	6.2	35.7	*	37.7
1969	7.7	2.3	27.7	0.9	6.9	10.4	11.1	7.0	33.4	*	35.4
FEMALES											
1965	11.3	3.5	19.6	1.9	6.3	7.0	9.0	8.6	22.6	8.4	30.9
1966	12.5	3.8	20.1	1.8	7.0	6.2	9.0	10.4	23.9	8.7	32.5
1967	14.5	4.4	24.2	2.1	8.1	10.2	9.0	11.5	30.2	8.6	38.8
1968	13.3	4.2	27.6	2.2	9.3	9.5	13.2	8.9	29.5	11.4	40.9
1969	12.0	3.8	27.7	2.1	10.6	11.0	10.3	7.8	27.8	11.8	39.7
PERSONS											
1965	18.8	2.8	36.6	0.9	12.9	14.5	15.8	12.3	45.2	10.3	55.5
1966	20.7	3.0	44.7	1.1	16.0	14.6	18.3	16.5	54.2	11.2	65.4
1967	25.6	3.8	53.1	1.2	18.9	21.2	18.6	20.1	67.3	11.4	78.8
1968	23.8	3.7	54.8	1.2	16.4	22.0	25.0	15.1	65.1	13.4	78.5
1969	19.7	3.0	55.4	1.2	17.5	21.4	21.4	14.8	61.2	13.8	75.1

* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, they should not be regarded as reliable.

(*a*) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions *see* page 346. (*b*) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of survey week. (*c*) Includes persons laid off from full-time jobs. (*d* Includes persons laid off from part-time jobs.

Section XX

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, MALES(*a*)

(*Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service*)

('000)

Month	Forestry, fishing and trapping	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water, etc., services	Building and construction	Transport and storage	Communication	Finance and property	Commerce	Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	Community and business services	Amusements, hotels, cafes, personal service	Total all industries
1966—													
June	13.0	50.9	950.3	98.6	334.0	203.2	80.4	98.8	385.1	110.6	203.0	84.2	2,612.2
July	13.2	51.4	949.6	98.7	332.6	203.0	80.7	98.4	384.0	110.8	203.2	84.1	2,609.8
August	13.1	51.5	948.7	98.9	331.2	203.4	80.8	98.5	385.0	111.1	203.6	85.4	2,611.1
September	12.9	51.7	947.7	99.1	329.3	203.5	80.9	98.4	385.6	111.4	203.8	86.6	2,610.9
October	12.9	51.8	950.5	99.0	328.0	203.3	81.2	98.2	386.8	111.7	203.9	87.2	2,614.4
November	12.8	51.6	955.1	99.3	326.6	204.1	81.5	98.2	392.6	112.3	204.1	88.4	2,626.6
December	12.8	51.6	951.5	99.3	324.0	204.3	92.6	99.3	397.2	113.3	204.5	90.1	2,640.7
1967—													
January	13.0	51.7	956.9	100.6	323.2	203.7	82.2	100.9	392.1	114.4	205.0	89.8	2,633.5
February	13.0	51.8	962.3	100.9	325.4	203.4	83.0	102.0	391.9	114.8	208.1	89.6	2,646.3
March	12.6	51.6	963.9	100.9	324.0	203.8	83.0	102.3	390.4	115.5	208.9	89.9	2,647.0
April	12.9	51.6	963.5	100.7	324.5	203.8	83.0	102.4	390.8	115.8	208.9	89.7	2,647.5
May	13.0	52.0	963.1	100.8	327.3	203.9	83.5	102.3	390.4	116.2	209.6	89.9	2,652.1
June	13.2	52.4	961.6	101.0	325.9	203.7	83.6	102.6	390.9	116.3	209.7	89.8	2,650.6
July	13.4	52.7	961.0	101.5	325.5	203.6	83.7	102.5	390.2	116.3	209.8	90.1	2,650.5
August	13.4	52.9	960.5	101.6	325.8	204.6	84.0	102.4	391.6	116.6	210.8	91.6	2,655.8
September	13.2	53.0	962.7	101.5	326.0	204.9	84.0	102.4	392.7	116.8	211.0	92.7	2,660.8
October	13.1	53.2	965.7	101.5	326.3	205.9	84.2	102.1	394.4	117.2	211.6	93.0	2,668.1
November	13.1	53.5	970.7	101.5	328.5	206.7	84.5	102.1	399.5	117.7	211.9	93.9	2,683.5
December	13.5	54.1	966.0	101.9	327.3	206.5	95.2	102.6	403.0	118.5	212.3	95.4	2,696.3
1968—													
January	13.7	54.4	969.4	103.4	326.9	206.5	85.2	104.0	397.5	119.8	213.7	95.2	2,689.6
February	13.5	54.7	978.9	103.3	330.8	206.8	86.6	105.8	396.5	120.0	218.4	95.4	2,710.6
March	13.7	54.8	981.5	103.0	332.0	206.8	86.5	106.3	396.3	120.4	218.9	95.3	2,715.4
April	14.1	54.6	978.9	103.2	334.3	207.5	86.6	106.1	396.3	121.0	219.6	95.1	2,717.3
May	14.4	55.1	979.7	103.5	335.4	207.9	86.6	106.3	396.8	121.4	220.1	95.6	2,722.9
June	14.8	55.2	980.1	103.2	336.1	208.2	86.3	106.5	398.1	121.4	220.4	95.0	2,725.3
July	14.9	55.5	981.6	103.5	336.4	208.0	86.3	106.6	397.3	121.7	220.4	95.3	2,727.4
August	14.7	55.7	982.9	103.5	336.2	208.8	86.3	106.6	398.4	121.9	220.7	96.0	2,731.6
September	13.5	55.9	984.1	103.1	336.7	208.7	86.2	106.5	400.0	122.3	221.2	98.1	2,736.4
October	13.4	56.3	985.2	102.9	335.8	209.8	86.0	106.6	401.3	122.4	221.6	98.3	2,739.7
November	13.4	56.6	989.0	102.7	337.3	210.8	86.4	106.5	407.9	122.9	222.6	100.0	2,756.1
December	13.4	57.2	986.2	103.3	335.8	211.8	96.7	107.0	414.8	124.1	223.2	101.8	2,775.2

(*a*) New series based on benchmarks derived from the June 1966 population census. *See also* Note to table on page 225.

Section XX—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, FEMALES(*a*)

(*Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service*)

('000)

Month	Forestry, fishing and trapping	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water, etc., services	Building and construction	Transport and storage	Communication	Finance and property	Commerce	Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	Community and business services	Amusements, hotels, cafes, personal service	Total all industries
1966—													
June	0.4	2.2	312.8	7.2	11.9	22.5	23.4	71.5	268.6	46.5	309.5	114.7	1,191.3
July	0.4	2.2	312.3	7.2	11.8	22.4	23.5	71.4	268.4	47.6	310.7	115.9	1,193.9
August	0.4	2.3	313.3	7.2	11.9	22.5	23.5	71.5	269.6	48.3	311.9	117.7	1,199.9
September	0.4	2.3	313.9	7.2	11.9	22.5	23.7	71.3	271.9	48.0	313.2	119.2	1,205.5
October	0.4	2.3	316.2	7.2	12.0	22.6	24.0	71.4	275.0	48.2	313.2	120.1	1,212.6
November	0.4	2.4	317.4	7.2	12.1	22.7	24.5	71.8	281.3	48.9	313.8	121.7	1,224.1
December	0.4	2.4	314.8	7.2	12.0	22.7	25.7	72.4	285.8	49.1	311.6	122.9	1,226.9
1967—													
January	0.4	2.4	315.8	7.3	12.0	22.7	24.5	73.7	278.8	49.6	311.0	122.5	1,220.6
February	0.4	2.4	324.3	7.3	11.9	22.9	24.4	74.8	279.1	49.9	321.5	123.1	1,241.9
March	0.4	2.4	326.5	7.3	11.9	23.0	24.5	74.9	279.8	50.4	322.8	123.9	1,247.7
April	0.4	2.5	324.3	7.2	12.0	23.1	24.5	75.2	281.2	50.3	323.9	125.0	1,249.6
May	0.4	2.5	321.7	7.2	12.1	23.1	24.5	75.3	282.4	50.3	325.6	125.6	1,250.7
June	0.4	2.6	321.5	7.2	12.1	23.2	24.6	75.2	282.3	49.9	327.0	125.8	1,251.7
July	0.4	2.6	321.2	7.2	12.2	23.1	24.4	75.3	281.3	50.6	327.9	126.4	1,252.7
August	0.5	2.6	322.0	7.3	12.4	23.2	24.5	75.2	281.9	50.8	329.1	127.1	1,256.6
September	0.5	2.6	324.1	7.3	12.4	23.3	24.7	75.3	282.3	50.5	329.8	127.9	1,260.7
October	0.5	2.6	326.6	7.3	12.6	23.4	25.1	75.4	284.0	50.6	330.1	128.7	1,266.7
November	0.5	2.6	328.4	7.3	12.8	23.5	25.6	75.4	290.2	51.1	330.8	129.6	1,277.5
December	0.5	2.7	325.1	7.3	12.8	23.4	27.0	75.7	295.4	51.2	328.0	130.9	1,279.8
1968—													
January	0.5	2.7	325.0	7.5	12.8	23.6	25.3	77.0	285.7	51.4	328.0	130.7	1,270.0
February	0.5	2.7	332.4	7.5	13.0	23.7	25.2	78.4	285.8	51.6	339.4	131.6	1,291.8
March	0.5	2.7	334.8	7.5	13.2	23.9	25.2	78.6	287.1	51.5	342.1	132.6	1,299.5
April	0.5	2.7	330.1	7.5	13.3	23.9	25.2	78.4	288.4	51.7	343.0	132.9	1,297.6
May	0.5	2.7	330.1	7.5	13.4	24.0	25.1	78.5	289.8	51.8	344.9	133.4	1,301.7
June	0.5	2.8	329.9	7.5	13.4	24.0	24.9	78.6	291.1	52.0	346.1	133.7	1,304.5
July	0.5	2.8	330.5	7.5	13.6	24.0	24.8	78.8	291.1	52.9	347.6	134.0	1,308.1
August	0.5	2.9	331.1	7.5	13.8	24.0	24.8	78.6	291.8	52.9	348.1	134.7	1,310.6
September	0.5	2.9	332.8	7.5	13.8	24.2	24.9	78.6	293.4	52.9	349.7	135.7	1,316.8
October	0.5	3.0	334.9	7.5	13.8	24.3	25.4	78.6	295.1	52.8	350.6	136.3	1,322.8
November	0.5	2.9	337.1	7.5	14.1	24.4	25.8	79.0	301.2	53.5	351.0	138.3	1,335.1
December	0.5	3.0	334.2	7.6	13.9	24.6	27.2	79.4	308.5	54.0	348.6	138.7	1,340.2

For footnote *see* page 355.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, PERSONS(*a*)

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

('000)

Month	Forestry, fishing and trapping	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water, etc., services	Building and construction	Transport and storage	Communication	Finance and property	Commerce	Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	Community and business services	Amusements, hotels, cafes, personal service	Total all industries
1966—													
June	13.4	53.2	1,263.1	105.8	345.9	225.7	103.8	170.3	653.8	157.2	512.5	198.9	3,803.5
July	13.6	53.7	1,261.9	105.9	344.5	225.4	104.2	169.8	652.4	158.4	513.9	200.0	3,803.7
August	13.5	53.7	1,261.9	106.0	343.1	225.9	104.3	170.0	654.6	159.4	515.5	203.1	3,811.0
September	13.4	54.0	1,261.6	106.3	341.2	226.0	104.6	169.7	657.5	159.4	517.0	205.8	3,816.4
October	13.3	54.1	1,266.8	106.2	339.9	225.9	105.2	169.6	661.8	159.9	517.1	207.3	3,827.0
November	13.3	54.0	1,272.4	106.4	338.6	226.8	106.0	170.1	673.9	161.2	517.8	210.1	3,850.7
December	13.3	54.0	1,266.3	106.6	336.0	227.0	118.3	171.8	683.1	162.4	516.1	212.9	3,867.6
1967—													
January	13.4	54.1	1,272.7	107.9	335.2	226.4	106.6	174.5	670.9	164.0	516.0	212.3	3,854.1
February	13.4	54.2	1,286.6	108.2	337.3	226.3	107.4	176.8	671.0	164.7	529.6	212.7	3,888.2
March	13.1	54.0	1,290.4	108.2	336.0	226.8	107.5	177.1	670.2	166.0	531.6	213.8	3,894.7
April	13.3	54.0	1,287.8	108.0	336.5	226.9	107.5	177.6	672.0	166.1	532.9	214.6	3,897.1
May	13.4	54.5	1,284.8	108.1	339.4	227.0	108.0	177.6	672.8	166.5	535.2	215.5	3,902.8
June	13.6	54.9	1,283.1	108.2	338.0	226.8	108.1	177.7	673.2	166.2	536.6	215.7	3,902.3
July	13.9	55.3	1,282.2	108.7	337.7	226.7	108.1	177.9	671.5	166.9	537.7	216.6	3,903.2
August	13.9	55.5	1,282.6	108.9	338.2	227.8	108.5	177.6	673.5	167.4	539.9	218.7	3,912.4
September	13.7	55.6	1,286.8	108.8	338.4	228.3	108.7	177.7	675.0	167.3	540.8	220.6	3,921.5
October	13.5	55.8	1,292.3	108.8	339.0	229.3	109.2	177.5	678.3	167.7	541.7	221.6	3,934.8
November	13.6	56.1	1,299.1	108.7	341.3	230.2	110.0	177.5	689.6	168.7	542.7	223.4	3,961.0
December	13.9	56.7	1,291.1	109.1	340.1	229.9	122.2	178.2	698.4	169.7	540.4	226.3	3,976.1
1968—													
January	14.2	57.1	1,294.4	110.9	339.7	230.1	110.5	181.0	683.2	171.2	541.6	225.9	3,959.6
February	14.0	57.4	1,311.3	110.8	343.7	230.6	111.8	184.1	682.3	171.6	557.8	227.0	4,002.4
March	14.2	57.5	1,316.2	110.5	345.2	230.7	111.7	184.8	683.3	171.9	560.9	227.9	4,014.9
April	14.5	57.3	1,309.0	110.7	347.6	231.4	111.8	184.5	684.7	172.6	562.6	228.0	4,014.9
May	14.9	57.8	1,309.7	111.0	348.8	232.1	111.7	184.8	686.7	173.2	565.0	229.1	4,024.6
June	15.2	58.0	1,310.0	110.7	349.5	232.2	111.2	185.1	689.2	173.4	566.5	228.6	4,029.8
July	15.3	58.4	1,312.1	110.9	349.9	232.0	111.1	185.5	688.4	174.6	568.1	229.3	4,035.5
August	15.1	58.6	1,314.0	110.9	349.9	232.8	111.1	185.2	690.2	174.8	568.8	230.7	4,042.2
September	13.9	58.8	r1,316.9	110.6	350.5	233.0	111.1	185.1	693.4	175.2	570.9	233.8	4,053.2
October	13.8	59.2	1,320.1	110.3	349.7	234.1	111.4	185.2	696.5	175.2	572.2	234.6	4,062.5
November	13.9	59.5	1,326.0	110.2	351.4	235.3	112.2	185.5	709.0	176.4	573.6	238.3	4,091.2
December	13.9	60.2	1,320.4	110.9	349.7	236.4	123.9	186.4	723.3	178.1	571.9	240.4	4,115.4

For footnote *see* page 355.

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* *See* footnote * previous page.
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